



Correctional Service
Canada

Service correctionnel
Canada



SAFETY, RESPECT
AND DIGNITY
FOR ALL

LA SÉCURITÉ,
LA DIGNITÉ
ET LE RESPECT
POUR TOUS

CSC and Long Term Supervision Orders (LTSO) *Judicial Education CD-ROM*

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Introduction

The establishment and use of **Long Term Supervision Orders** (LTSOs) has placed new challenges and demands on the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC). As LTSO designations increase in numbers, it is imperative that the courts have a clear and complete understanding of CSC's role in administering LTSOs and CSC's practical limitations when supervising long-term offenders in the community.

This CD-ROM is intended to provide Crown attorneys and members of the judiciary with comprehensive information about CSC's policies and procedures in administering sentences of two years or more, including LTSOs. It is also important to understand the comprehensive correctional assessments, planning and programming CSC provides to offenders — both inside institutions and while supervised in the community.

Long Term Supervision Order Background



A Long Term Supervision Order (LTSO) is a non-custodial sentencing option available to the courts to extend the length of time that the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) will supervise and support an offender in the community. An LTSO begins after an offender has completed their sentence (Warrant Expiry Date) and cannot exceed 10 years. The designation is intended for managing offenders who pose a significant risk to re-offend if not effectively supervised in the community. The long-term offender designation was established in 1997 when the *Criminal Code of Canada* and the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* were amended in reference to dangerous offender designations and long-term offender designations^[1].

An application for finding that an offender is a long-term offender can be brought as a stand-alone application. Even when the Crown brings an application for a dangerous offender designation, the Court is obligated to consider whether the risk posed by the offender can be managed in the community in the context of an LTSO.

It is up to the courts to determine the “reasonable possibility of eventual control of the risk in the community.”^[2]

^[1] (Legislative References for the management of long term offenders can be found in Sections 753.1 through 753.4 of the *Criminal Code*, Sections 134.1 and 135.1 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* and CSC Commissioner’s Directive 719 Long Term Supervision Orders.)

^[2] Section 753.1(1)(c) *Criminal Code of Canada*

Main Messages for the Court in Sentencing Hearings for LTSO

- ▶ Section 753.1 of the Criminal Code specifies that a court may find an offender to be a long-term offender if it is satisfied that:
 - (a) it would be appropriate to impose a sentence of imprisonment of two years or more for the offence for which the offender has been convicted;
 - (b) there is a substantial risk that the offender will reoffend; and
 - (c) there is a reasonable possibility of eventual control of the risk in the community.
- ▶ The use of the expression “reasonable possibility of eventual control” is meant to be read with the other considerations and inform the court of the fact that while there is a substantial risk the offender will reoffend, eventually this risk may be controlled in the community. This should be understood as a consideration that with time, the return of the offender in the community may be manageable. Therefore, imposing short sentences to offenders to be declared a long-term offender would not provide the means to correctional authorities in the area of program delivery and interventions that would meet this objective of reintegration.
- ▶ Imposing a *federal term* on a long-term offender allows CSC to complete a thorough intake assessment process and correctional plan. It also allows for participation in programs and interventions and maintains continuity throughout the rehabilitation and reintegration process.
- ▶ A *short or non-custodial sentence* makes it difficult or impossible for the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) to effectively prepare an offender for safe re-entry into the community because:
 - it is challenging for CSC to gather information, develop a structured, gradual release plan and have the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) impose conditions of release within a short custodial sentence.
 - offender participation in moderate or high intensity sex offender programs are prioritized by demand, and
 - an offender’s participation in correctional programs may be delayed until the appeals process is complete, based on their counsel’s advice not to participate in programs.
- ▶ Imposing an **intermittent sentence** (for example: weekends) on a long-term offender makes it difficult for CSC to continue to manage the case.
- ▶ *CSC sex offender programs* are designed to target offenders’ criminogenic needs and known risk factors for sexual offending. Maintenance programming is designed to assist offenders in maintaining their progress and revising their self-management plans. A federal term will maximize the possibility of participating in intensive programming and the development of a comprehensive self-management plan for the community prior to being released.
- ▶ *Dangerous Offenders* serving an indeterminate sentence are eligible to apply for Day Parole at four years from the date of their arrest. By law the PBC must review Dangerous Offender cases for parole seven years from the date of arrest and every two years thereafter. The parole review process for indeterminately sentenced offenders ensures the sentence is tailored to fit the circumstances of the individual offender. PBC members review

static factors very carefully. These factors include the crime, circumstances surrounding the crime, victim impact statements, judicial reasoning and recommendations. Members also carefully review dynamic factors including what programs have been identified to address the offender's contributing factors and how those factors have been addressed, community support and a proposed supervision plan. (Note that under the Criminal Code (subsection 753(3)) an offender declared a dangerous offender can be subject to a determinate sentence instead of being imposed an indeterminate sentence. When this is the case, the person may be imposed a sentence of two years or more and even be subject to an LTSO. When this occurs, parole eligibility is determined by the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

- In order to successfully argue for release into the community, a dangerous offender must demonstrate to the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) a *readiness to return to the community* by participating in his or her correctional plan and correctional interventions. In contrast, an LTSO offender will be released at Warrant Expiry Date (if detained) and supervised in the community, regardless of progress towards his/her correctional plan, his/her institutional behaviour or a demonstrated reduction in risk.
- The *conditions of release* for long term offenders are imposed by the PBC – not the courts. PBC special conditions are tailored to the specific risk and need areas of each case and are imposed in response to a detailed report submitted by CSC to the PBC. A special condition must be one which the offender can comply with, be monitored and

enforced by the parole supervisor and is limited to only what is necessary and proportionate to attain the purposes of the CCRA. Offenders must also abide by the standard conditions of release outlined in [s. 161\(1\)](#) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Regulations* (CCRR).

- Residency conditions for LTSO offenders can only be recommended by CSC if it is demonstrated it is reasonable and necessary for risk management and gradual reintegration, recognizing the offender is not serving a custodial sentence. Residency conditions hold a maximum lifespan of 180 days, unless CSC requests an extension of the condition to the PBC.
- Even if an offender has a residency condition, CSC does not provide *24-hour supervision*. Offenders continue to have access to the community. The spirit of the LTSO designation is the *reasonable possibility of eventual control of the risk in the community*.



- ▶ Conditions for an offender to take a *sex-drive reduction medication* cannot be imposed by the PBC. However, the PBC may impose a condition to Follow Psychiatric Counselling, as recommended by a psychiatrist. If the psychiatrist's treatment plan includes a prescription for sex-drive reducing medication, CSC may interpret the offender's refusal to take the medication as a breach of the LTSO condition. The PBC may also impose a special condition to "Take Medication as Prescribed – take prescribed medication as directed by a health care practitioner". Monitoring medication can sometimes involve doctor / patient confidentiality issues. In these cases, CSC must rely on information from the doctor and/or the offender.
- ▶ When a long-term offender *breaches a condition* of their release, neither CSC nor the PBC have jurisdiction to revoke their release, as they do with other federal supervision cases.
- ▶ CSC can issue a warrant of suspension and apprehension, which will hold the long-term offender in custody for a *maximum of 90 days*. Within that 90 day period, the PBC may take a decision to proceed with recommending the laying of information for breach of an LTSO condition. This recommendation may be accepted or rejected by the Crown or police. Breaching an LTSO condition is a serious criminal charge with a *maximum penalty of 10 years*. Laying a criminal charge for breach of condition is the only mechanism CSC has in removing an LTSO offender from the community. Police can also lay a breach of condition charge at any time during the LTSO, under Section 753.3 of the *Criminal Code*. Once the police lay a breach of condition charge, the CSC warrant expires immediately.



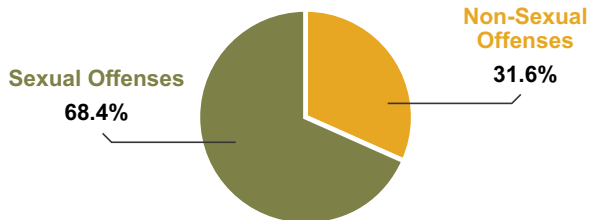
- ▶ A *condition to reside* in a community-based residential facility can be imposed by the PBC. A residency condition on an LTSO can only be imposed by the PBC when a period of controlled re-entry into the community is deemed essential to support the offender and protect the public. A residency condition on a LTSO offender must be renewed by the PBC every 180 days.
- ▶ CSC cannot be a surety for LTSO offenders released on bail. In the past, some LTSO offenders have been released on bail with a bail condition to reside at a CCC/CRF. Not only does CSC not have jurisdiction to supervise bail conditions but in the absence of a PBC imposed condition to reside at a CCC/CRF it is not always possible to find bed space for offenders who do not have a condition to reside.

Long Term Supervision Order Facts and Figures

Over 800 Long-term Supervision (LTSO) designations have been imposed by the courts since LTSO legislation was implemented in 1997. In the fall of 2012, there were 344 offenders serving their LTSO; during this time, an additional 361 offenders were continuing to serve their original sentence and had yet to commence their LTSO (for a total of 705 active LTSO cases).

Offenders convicted of non-sexual offences account for approximately 31.6 per cent of all LTSO designations.

Sexual Offences



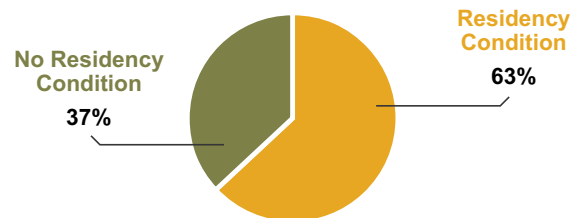
While it is preferable for LTSO designations to be imposed on offenders sentenced to federal time (two years or more), 17.7% of all LTSO designations have been imposed on offenders sentenced to provincial sentences of less than two years.

Currently, the average length of a LTSO is nine years.

Since 2007, 55 percent of LTSO offenders have been detained until their Warrant Expiry Date (WED) and begin their LTSO in the community at that time.

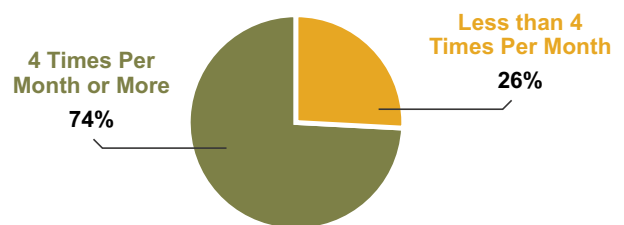
Currently, approximately 63 percent of LTSO offenders are released with special condition of residency at a Community Correctional Centre (CCC) or Community-based Residential Facility (CBRF).

Special Condition of Residency at a CCC/CRF



Currently, approximately 74 percent of LTSO offenders are required to meet with their parole officer four times a month or more.

Frequency of Contact



Approximately 47 percent of offenders have had their LTSO interrupted since 1997. Legal opinions to address technical operational issues have amassed over the past 16 years.

The Correctional Service of Canada, Its Role and Mandate



The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) is the federal government agency responsible for administering court-imposed sentences of two years or more. CSC manages institutions of various security levels and supervises offenders under conditional release in the community.^[3]

CSC operates 57 institutions, 16 community correctional centres and 92 parole and sub-parole offices. In addition to federally-operated facilities, CSC partners with non-governmental organizations to run approximately 200 community-based residential facilities across the country.

^[3] CSC also completes case preparation and supervision for provincial offenders serving terms of less than two years, except in Ontario and Quebec. These two provinces continue to operate their own parole boards.

On a typical day, in 2011-12, there were over 14, 340 offenders incarcerated within federal correctional institutions and another 8, 679 offenders under CSC supervision in the community.

The protection of society is the paramount consideration during all of CSC's and PBC's decision-making processes.

In order to fulfill its public safety mandate, CSC has identified the six following strategic priorities:

- Safe transition to and management of eligible offenders into the community;
- Safety and security of staff and offenders in our institutions and in the community;
- Enhanced capacities to provide effective interventions for First Nations, Métis and Inuit offenders;
- Improved capacities to address mental health needs of offenders;
- Efficient and effective management practices that reflect values-based leadership, and
- Productive relationships with increasingly diverse partners, stakeholders, and others involved in public safety.



The Correctional Process



The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) assists offenders to become law-abiding citizens upon their release from prison. To achieve this goal, CSC engages in comprehensive case management for each offender. Effective case management includes:

- intake assessment and correctional planning;
- interventions with the offender; and
- decision making process.

It is important to note that only long-term offenders who receive an original custodial sentence of two years or more will participate in CSC's correctional process prior to the start of their LTSO. As such, offenders who receive an original custodial sentence of less than two years, prior to the commencement of their LTSO, will not be eligible to participate in CSC interventions.

Assessments

Once an offender receives a sentence placing him or her under federal jurisdiction, he or she will undergo a series of detailed assessments.

Firstly, a Community Parole Officer (PO) conducts an interview with the offender within five working days of sentencing. This **Preliminary Assessment** is conducted while the offender remains incarcerated at a detention centre. It allows CSC to collect basic data on the offender, assess his or her immediate needs, initiate the collection of critical documents and provide the offender with an orientation to CSC. Upon completion of the Preliminary Assessment, the offender is transferred into federal custody.

Following the Preliminary Assessment, a Community PO will conduct interviews with the family members, friends or employers the offender has identified as community support persons. These interviews focus on obtaining information that will assist the Community PO to identify any issues or concerns that may affect an offender's potential for future reintegration into the community. These interviews will form the basis of a **Post-Sentence Community Assessment**, a tool used to confirm and enhance the information provided by the offender.

Once an offender is in federal custody for a new sentence, the reintegration process begins with a comprehensive **Offender Intake Assessment (OIA)** to determine risk and needs, and to establish an initial placement to an institution at the appropriate security level. The OIA is carried out within strict timelines and in compliance with policy. Every offender undergoes a full assessment and referral process

to ensure public safety while meeting individual program needs and security requirements. All relevant information is obtained and utilized in the assessment, penitentiary placement, and administration of the offender's sentence. The information collected may include preliminary assessments, pre-sentence reports, interviews with family and collateral contacts, criminal record, police reports, court transcripts and other official documents. The OIA results in a multi-disciplinary correctional plan outlining treatment and correctional interventions throughout the sentence.

The Offender Intake Assessment (OIA) process was implemented by CSC in 1994 as a means of providing a timely and systematic analysis of the critical factors contributing to criminal behaviour. The OIA evaluates offenders' needs when they enter the correctional system so that CSC can deliver relevant programs to address these needs and provide the opportunity for safe, timely reintegration into society.

In 2009, CSC introduced the Offender Compressed Intake Assessment (COIA). This process results in shorter timeframes for completion of the OIA for offenders serving 4 years and less who meet specific criteria.

The OIA and Correctional Planning process is to be completed within 70 days (COIA) for offenders serving 4 years or less, and within 90 days for those serving a sentence of more than 4 years.

During the intake assessment, every offender undergoes a thorough evaluation to identify the factors that led to criminal behaviour, determine how

much intervention and what type of programming is required, assign the security level of the offender and arrange for placement in a penitentiary.

The intake assessment includes a **Criminal Profile Report** that provides a thorough analysis of the offender's criminal history (both official and offender versions), offence cycle and victim impact. The profile provides details of an offender's previous offences, precipitating factors to criminal behaviour, high-risk situations, outstanding charges, psychological information, victim impact assessment as well as offender attitude and remorse.

During intake, the assessing Parole Officer uses the available information to develop a **Correctional Plan**. This plan will be used as a blueprint for the offender's sentence and the offender's progress is measured against goals set out in the plan.

The Correctional Plan includes an assessment of an offender's static risk factors (age, offence history, current offence, harm caused, etc.) and a measure of the likelihood to reoffend using the Statistical Information on Recidivism Scale (SIR-RI)^[4] for non-Aboriginal male offenders, and the **Custody Rating Scale** for Aboriginal and women offenders.

An evaluation of the offender's dynamic factors that may contribute to criminal behaviour, but can be addressed through targeted interventions, is also included in the Correctional Plan. Dynamic factors include employment, marital/family, associates/social interaction, substance abuse, community functioning, personal/emotional orientation,

^[4] The SIR-RI Scale is a statistically-based tool used for predicting recidivism. The scale combines measures of demographic characteristics and criminal history in a scoring system that yields estimates of likelihood of re-offence for different groups of offenders.

and attitude. Also included in the Correctional Plan is offender accountability, which is a key concept in the shared responsibility for rehabilitation. Offender accountability, motivation and responsibility are elements used to determine an offender's engagement. These elements, considered among the key ratings assessed by the Parole Officer, are part of the Correctional Plan beginning at intake and continuing throughout an offender's sentence.

Supplementary Assessments

The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) may conduct a series of supplementary assessments to identify and address specific factors that contribute to an offender's criminal behaviour. These supplementary assessments are normally completed within the first 50 days of an offender's sentence.

CSC will provide supplementary **mental health screening**, to all offenders during the intake process. A referral is done within 14 days of admission. Offenders will be referred for additional supplementary mental health or psychological services when there is evidence of situational adjustment problems, mental health concerns, or concerns of a current or previous history of engaging in suicidal or self-mutilation behaviour or other concerns identified during the mental health screening process at intake.

A supplementary **psychological risk assessment** will be conducted if an offender's offence history includes persistent violence^[5] or gratuitous violence.^[6]

Offenders, who have been sentenced to life and indeterminate sentences and are being considered for placement at a medium-security institution, will also undergo a psychological risk assessment during the intake assessment process. This supplementary assessment will focus on risk and institutional adjustment, including risk to the public, staff and offender safety and will include recommended interventions to facilitate stabilization and adaptation and other factors related to the offender's ability to adapt to reduced security.

A **Specialized Sex Offender Assessment (SSOA)** must be completed for offenders who meet any of the following criteria:

- current offence is a sexual offence or sexually motivated offence;
- there is a history of sexual offences or sexually motivated offences, or
- CSC has reliable and accurate information that an offender has committed crimes of a sexual nature, whether or not these have resulted in a conviction.

^[5] Persistent violence is defined as three or more offences listed in Schedule I, irrespective of their mode of prosecution, where each conviction leads to a custodial sentence of at least six months duration and where the offences occurred on different days.

^[6] Gratuitous violence is defined as excessive violence beyond that which is "required" to meet an end (such as subdue a victim) or evidence of sadistic behaviour or torture.

Other possible supplementary assessments include:

- Elder assessments;
- educational, vocational and employment assessments;
- substance abuse assessments, and
- family violence risk assessments.

Security Classification

The offender's intake assessment is finalized with the assignment of an **Offender Security Level (OSL)** of minimum, medium or maximum^[7]. The OSL is based on the assessment of the offender's institutional adjustment, escape risk and risk to public safety. This assessment, combined with the results of the **Custody Rating Scale**^[8], enables CSC to place an offender at an institution that will provide the appropriate regime of control, supervision, programs and services consistent with his or her assigned security classification.

Other factors considered as part of all placement decisions include the offender's security needs, programming needs, cultural and linguistic needs,

the state of health and health care needs, proximity to home community and family, institutional adjustment capacity, escape risk and public safety risk.

Offenders are given an opportunity to comment on the recommended security classification and placement prior to the decision. Offenders who do not agree with the decision may grieve the decision through the inmate grievance process.

Once an offender is placed in an institution he/she is expected to actively participate in his or her correctional plan, including participation in the recommended correctional programs and interventions. The details of CSC's correctional programs are available at the end of this document.

^[7] Minimum-security institutions house offenders who pose a limited risk to the safety of the community. The perimeter of a minimum-security institution is defined but not directly controlled. Offender movement and association within the institution are regulated under minimal supervision. A minimum-security institution is often the offender's last stop before re-entering society.

Medium-security institutions house offenders who pose a risk to the safety of the community. The perimeter of a medium-security institution is well defined, secure and controlled. Offender movement and association are regulated and generally supervised.

Maximum-security institutions house offenders who pose a serious risk to staff, other offenders and the community. The perimeter of a maximum-security institution is well defined, highly secure and controlled. Offender movement and association are strictly regulated and directly supervised.

^[8] The Custody Rating Scale (CRS) is a research-based tool used to assist CSC staff in determining the most appropriate level of security for the initial penitentiary placement or any subsequent readmission of an offender. The scale is completed by assigning scores to a number of factors related to institutional adjustment and security risks.

Conditional Release

Conditional release allows offenders to make a gradual, structured, supervised return to society while serving their sentence. Offenders come from the community and almost all will return there, so the **best long-term public protection is their gradual release under supervision**. Under Canadian law, there are different types of conditional release: temporary absences, day parole, full parole and statutory release.

Temporary Absences (TA) – May be granted to offenders for medical, administrative, community service, family contact, personal development reasons (relating to rehabilitation), or compassionate reasons where it is considered that the offender will not present an undue risk to society.

- **Escorted Temporary Absence (ETA)** — May be granted at any time during the sentence.
- **Unescorted Temporary Absence (UTA)** — May be granted depending on factors such as the type of release, the offender’s sentence, and security classification. Offenders classified at the maximum security level do not qualify for UTAs. Offenders are normally eligible for UTAs at the greater of one-sixth of the sentence or six months from the date of sentence. Offenders serving indeterminate sentences who were sentenced after 1997 and those serving life sentences are normally eligible for UTAs three years prior to their Full Parole Eligibility Date.

Day Parole (DP) – A form of conditional release, granted to an offender by the PBC or a provincial parole board, to be at large during the offender’s sentence in order to prepare the offender for full parole or statutory release, the conditions of which require the offender to return to a penitentiary, community-based residential facility, provincial correctional facility or other location each night or at another specified interval.

Day Parole Eligibility Dates (DPED)

- Greater of six months before Full Parole Eligibility Date (FPED) or six months from the date of sentence.
- Life minimum: normally three years before FPED.
- Life maximum: six months before FPED.
- Indeterminate: three years prior to FPED.

Full Parole (FP) – A form of conditional release, granted to an offender by the PBC or a provincial parole board, which allows the offender to serve a portion of the sentence in the community under supervision. At the time of sentencing, judges have the option of lengthening the time that violent and serious drug offenders spend in prison by setting their eligibility for full parole at one-half of their sentence, as opposed to one-third.

Full Parole Eligibility dates (FPED)

- Normally one-third of sentence or seven years, whichever is less from date of sentencing (regular).
- Judge ordered one-half of sentence or 10 years, whichever is less from date of sentencing.
- Life minimum: First degree murder — 25 years after date of arrest; Second degree murder — 10, but can be extended up to 25 years after date of arrest only upon the order of the judge at the time of sentencing.
- Life maximum: seven years from date of arrest.
- Indeterminate: seven years from date of arrest (as of August 1997).

Statutory Release (SR) – A non-discretionary form of legislated release that CSC and the PBC are obligated to proceed with after the offender has served two-thirds of his/her sentence, unless there is sufficient evidence to support the detention of the offender. The offender remains subject to supervision until the expiration of his/her sentence.

Warrant Expiry Date (WED) – The last day of the offender's sentence after which the LTSO will come into effect and CSC will supervise the offender in the community.



Conditional Release Planning



CSC invests a lot of energy into assessing each offender for release into the community and begins the case preparation process well before eligibility dates. The Institutional Parole Officer (IPO) meets with the offender to discuss his/her release plans, updates the **Correctional Plan** and sends out a **Community Strategy (CS)** request to the community parole office in the area the offender is requesting to return to.

The Community Parole Officer (PO) then investigates/develops the release plan, meets with collateral contacts to verify their support and makes an assessment of the offender's suitability for release to the community. The Community PO (or Institutional Parole Officer depending on the type of decision) prepares a thorough report, analyzing the proposed release plan, the offender's progress towards the Correctional Plan and his or her targeted correctional interventions, as well as an overall risk assessment, and submits a recommendation to the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) for the final decision.

Parole Board of Canada

The Parole Board of Canada (PBC) is an independent administrative tribunal that has exclusive authority under the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* to grant, deny, cancel, terminate or revoke parole (day and full) terminate or revoke statutory release and to grant, deny and revoke pardons/record suspensions. The PBC may also order certain offenders to be held in prison until the end of their sentence (Warrant Expiry Date). PBC members are appointed by the Cabinet on the recommendation of the Minister.

The PBC has the legislated authority to impose release conditions on long-term offenders. However, the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) is responsible for preparing offenders for consideration by the PBC and for supervising federal offenders on conditional release in the community until the end of their sentences.

When considering a conditional release application, Board members are required, by law, to ensure that the protection of society is the paramount consideration. They pay particular attention to whether the offender's specific needs have been fully investigated and identified. They also ensure the offender's release plan and any special conditions address all necessary measures to prepare the offender for a safe return to the community under supervision.

PBC's decision-making authority extends to the following:

- Escorted Temporary Absences in the case of offenders serving life sentences as a minimum punishment where the offender has more than 3 years to serve before the parole eligibility date;
- Unescorted Temporary Absences;
- Day Parole;
- Full Parole;

- Pre-release reviews to impose conditions including a residency condition on statutory release or LTSO;
- all detention reviews;
- post-suspension/post-revocation reviews; and
- LTSO pre- and post-release reviews.

Since November 1, 1992, the CCRA requires that the PBC maintain a registry of its decisions along with the reasons for those decisions. Anyone who has an interest in a case may request, in writing, a copy of the Board's decisions.

Victims are encouraged to provide the PBC with any information that may help evaluate the risk posed by an offender. Victims can provide impact statements to the Board, which describe the harm or loss he or she has suffered as a result of the offence. Victims must submit their impact statements to the Board 30 days before the review.



Detention

Detention is one of the most restrictive measures available to the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and the Parole Board of Canada (PBC). Detention provisions are extraordinary measures intended to be applied with restraint and only to those cases judged in accordance with the factors identified in subsections [129\(2\)](#) and [129\(3\)](#) of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA). Offenders can be detained past their Statutory Release Date until Warrant Expiry Date, only if they are found by the PBC to be likely to commit an offence listed below, before the expiration of their sentence:

- a. an offence causing death or serious harm to another person;
- b. a sexual offence involving a child; or
- c. a serious drug offence.

Detention rates for LTSO offenders are disproportionately higher than those for the rest of the federal offender population.

Community Supervision

The process of releasing a federal offender into the community requires in-depth knowledge of the individual case and close communication between the institution and the community parole office. Many factors must be considered and strategies implemented to manage the stability of the offender's release, such as staff safety issues, victim considerations, high profile cases and police notifications.

The safest correctional strategy for the protection of society requires a gradual and structured supervised release fully supported by the community through a network of collateral support and community resources.

Offenders are released into the community with standard conditions of release in accordance with [s. 161\(1\)](#) of the *Correctional and Conditional Release Regulations* (CCRR). The Parole Board of Canada (PBC) may also impose special conditions of release, specifically tailored to managing the risk areas of that particular offender.

All correctional interventions are designed to support safe supervision and facilitate the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into communities as law abiding citizens.

Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) community supervision strategies are a balance of support and supervising the offender in the community by assisting him/her with his/her reintegration effort and monitoring compliance with the conditions of release. More intense supervision is provided to higher risk and higher needs cases.

The number of interventions and face-to-face interviews between the Parole Officer and the offender are determined by the risk and need levels of each offender. Levels of intervention range from eight times per month (Intensive Supervision Practice), four times per month, two times per month, once per month and reduced schedules for offenders who have been on parole for long periods, are stable in the community and have no conditions of release or interventions required.

CSC community supervision includes a balance of pre-scheduled office and community visits, which can be done at the offender's home, workplace, with family members or other acceptable community locations.

CSC Parole Officers are required to utilize information from the community by establishing a network of collateral contacts, including the offender's support system and official personnel (police, psychologists, etc.).

CSC Parole Officers are also required to conduct regular case conferences with their supervisor to discuss the dynamics of each case, to evaluate the supervision strategies in place and to evaluate the offender's progress.

Upon receipt of any information that there is a potential increase in the level of risk, a breach of condition, a positive urinalysis or the offender has refused or is incapable of providing a urine sample, the Parole Officer must immediately inform the person with [section 135](#) designated authority to determine the immediate course of action.

If additional correctional interventions or control measures are not deemed sufficient to manage the risk, a warrant of suspension and apprehension will be issued by the person with designated authority. Following apprehension, a Parole Officer will conduct a post-suspension interview with the offender to obtain information about their current situation. The Parole Officer will then investigate the information provided by the offender and/or any options for a new release plan.

The designated authority, who issued the warrant, may cancel the warrant within 30 days if there is a new plan with additional control measures, correctional interventions or new information becomes available to manage risk. If there is no alternate plan and the offender's risk remains unmanageable in the community, the case may be referred to the PBC for a decision, which could result in the offender's return to federal custody.

Information Sharing

CSC regularly assists the Courts during sentencing proceedings regarding LTSO hearings. Contact your local Parole Office if you require the assistance of CSC in understanding any aspect of our role in supervising and managing LTSO offenders in the community.



Correctional Interventions and Programs

The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) provides offenders with a wide variety of interventions designed to address the factors that contribute to criminal behaviour while enhancing the offender's potential for safe reintegration into the community. All interventions are linked to the offender's assessment and are integrated within the correctional plan.

CSC has a number of world-renowned correctional programs that contribute to an offender's safe reintegration into society. Correctional programs address offenders' criminogenic needs and draw upon state-of-the-art theory, supported by empirical findings.

Most national programs are accredited, meaning they have been reviewed by an international panel of experts and found to meet the criteria for effective correctional programs. All national programs are regularly evaluated in order to determine their efficiency and effectiveness.

CSC ensures that all offenders, including those with mental health needs and with intellectual or learning disabilities are appropriately accommodated and have access to the recommended correctional interventions required to address their needs.

Sex Offender Programs

Correctional Service Canada offers a variety of sex offender programs. These include a high intensity national Sex Offender Program, a moderate intensity national Sex Offender Program, a national maintenance Sex Offender Program and the Tupiq program for Inuit male offenders. The goal of these programs is to reduce violent sexual re-offending.

High Intensity National Sex Offender Program

The high intensity national Sex Offender Program targets male offenders who have been assessed as having a high risk to re-offend sexually. Typically, the program consists of 75 group sessions and up to 7 individual sessions. Each session is approximately 2 to 2.5 hours in length.

In general, the program helps offenders understand the impact of sexual violence on victims. It provides offenders with information and assists them to develop skills in such areas as managing themselves, their harmful behaviour and their risk factors, as well as managing their emotions and thinking related to sexual violence. The program also addresses the importance of healthy relationships and coping strategies.

Moderate Intensity National Sex Offender Program

The moderate intensity national Sex Offender Program targets male offenders who have been assessed as having a moderate risk to re-offend sexually. Typically, the program consists of 55 group sessions and up to 6 individual sessions. Each session is approximately 2 to 2.5 hours in length.

In general, the program helps offenders understand the impact of sexual violence on victims. It provides offenders with information and assists them to develop skills in such areas as managing themselves, their harmful behaviour and their risk factors, as well as managing their emotions and thinking related to sexual violence. The program also addresses the importance of healthy relationships and coping strategies.

National Maintenance Sex Offender Program

The national maintenance Sex Offender Program targets male offenders who completed the high or moderate intensity national sex offender program. The program helps offenders maintain the skills they were taught in the initial program and to continue managing their risk.

The program addresses high risk situations and self-management. It typically consists of 12 group sessions which can be repeated if necessary. Individual sessions are offered as required.

Tupiq Program

The Tupiq program is a sex offender program for Inuit male offenders who have been assessed as having a moderate or high risk to re-offend sexually. Typically, the program consists of 129 group sessions and individual sessions as required. Each session is approximately 2.5 hours in length.

In general, the program helps offenders understand the impact of sexual violence on victims and to change their thoughts and behaviours associated with sexual abuse. It focuses on the need to overcome denial and accept responsibility for their criminal behaviour. The program is culturally-based and includes a healing component. It teaches offenders how to manage themselves, their emotions and their risks, and helps them to develop skills to set goals, solve problems and prevent relapse.

Violence Prevention Programs

Correctional Service Canada offers a variety of violence prevention programs. These include the high intensity Violence Prevention Program, the

moderate intensity Violence Prevention Program, the In Search of Your Warrior Program and the Violence Prevention Maintenance Program. The goal of these programs is to reduce violent re-offending.

High Intensity Violence Prevention Program

The high intensity Violence Prevention Program targets male offenders who have been assessed as having a high risk to re-offend violently. Typically, this program consists of 87 sessions, which includes 83 group sessions and 4 individual sessions. Each session is approximately 2 hours in length.

The program provides offenders with information and assists them to develop skills in such areas as managing themselves, their behaviour, and their risk, managing anger and other emotions related to violence, problem-solving, changing attitudes that are related to violence, and resolving conflicts in non-violent ways.

Moderate Intensity Violence Prevention Program

The moderate intensity Violence Prevention Program targets male offenders who have been assessed as having a moderate risk to re-offend violently. Typically, this program consists of 36 group sessions and 3 individual sessions. Each group session is approximately 2.5 hours in length.

The program provides offenders with information and assists them to develop skills in such areas as managing themselves, their behaviour and their risk, managing anger and other emotions related to violence, problem-solving, changing attitudes that are related to violence, and, resolving conflicts in non-violent ways.

In Search of Your Warrior Program

In Search of Your Warrior is a high intensity program that targets Aboriginal male offenders who have a history of engaging in and/or committing violence. Typically, the program consists of 75 group sessions that include spiritual and ceremonial activities.

The program is culturally-based, combining traditional Aboriginal teachings and spirituality with western approaches. It helps offenders develop skills and insight, including awareness surrounding anger, violence, family of origin and culture.

Violence Prevention Maintenance Program

Offenders who complete the high or moderate intensity violence prevention program or the In Search of Your Warrior program are recommended to participate in the Violence Prevention Maintenance Program in the institution.

The Violence Prevention Maintenance Program typically includes 12 individual or group sessions that are each approximately 2 hours in length. It helps offenders continue to apply the skills learned in the previous program so they can monitor daily challenges and respond in non-violent ways.

Family Violence Prevention Programs

Correctional Service Canada offers a variety of family violence prevention programs. These include the high intensity Family Violence Prevention Program, the moderate intensity Family Violence Prevention Program, the high intensity Aboriginal Family Violence Prevention Program, and the Family

Violence Prevention Maintenance program. The goal of these programs is to reduce violence and abuse toward intimate partners and family members.

In addition to these programs, an introductory program entitled Roadways to Change is used to engage offenders in the program process and to prepare and motivate them for participation in family violence programs.

High Intensity Family Violence Prevention Program

The high intensity Family Violence Prevention Program targets male offenders who are at high risk to be violent in their intimate relationships. Typically, the program consists of about 78 group sessions and at least 8 individual sessions. The group sessions are approximately 2 to 2.5 hours long and the individual sessions are approximately 1 hour in length.

The program is designed to enhance the offender's motivation, provide awareness and education, help him develop insight, impart information on parenting and healthy non-abusive relationships, and build skills in relation to thoughts, emotions and positive social behaviour.

Moderate Intensity Family Violence Prevention Program

The moderate intensity Family Violence Prevention Program targets male offenders who are at moderate risk to be violent in their intimate relationships. Typically, the program consists of 29 group sessions and at least 3 individual sessions. The group sessions are approximately 2 to 2.5 hours long and the individual sessions are approximately 1 hour in length.

The program is designed to enhance the offender's motivation, provide awareness and education, help develop insight, impart information on healthy non-abusive relationships, and build skills in relation to thoughts, emotions and positive social behaviour.

High Intensity Aboriginal Family Violence Prevention Program

The high intensity Aboriginal Family Violence Prevention Program targets Aboriginal male offenders who are at high risk to be violent in their intimate relationships. Typically, the program, which involves Aboriginal Elders, consists of 75 sessions, and includes 5 days of spiritual ceremonies and 8 to 10 individual sessions. Each session is approximately 2 hours in length.

The program is culturally-based and is designed to help offenders develop insight, change beliefs that underlie abuse and violence, practice problem-solving and communication skills, and impart information on parenting and the promotion of sacred healthy non-abusive relationships.

Family Violence Prevention Maintenance Program

The Family Violence Prevention Maintenance Program is for offenders who completed the high or moderate Family Violence Prevention program. The program can be delivered in either an individual or group format. Each session is approximately 2 hours in length.

This program helps offenders apply the skills learned in the programs to cope with daily challenges. Participants must attend the Family Violence Prevention Maintenance Program for at least six months or until their release to the community.

Substance Abuse Programs

Correctional Service Canada offers a variety of substance abuse programs. These include the high intensity national Substance Abuse Program, the moderate intensity national Substance Abuse Program, the high intensity Aboriginal Offender Substance Abuse Program, the moderate intensity Aboriginal Offender Substance Abuse Program, the national pre-release Substance Abuse Program, and the national maintenance Substance Abuse Program. The goal of these programs is to help offenders avoid criminal behaviour and cope with challenging and stressful situations without using drugs and/or alcohol.

High Intensity National Substance Abuse Program

The high intensity national Substance Abuse Program targets male offenders who have been assessed as a high risk for re-offending and whose substance use was directly linked to their criminal behaviour. Typically, the program consists of 89 group sessions and several individual sessions as required. Each session is approximately 2 hours in length.

The program helps offenders explore what problematic behaviours they have to change, identify risks, and learn how to manage themselves, including their behaviour, in order to avoid relapse.

Moderate Intensity National Substance Abuse Program

The moderate intensity national Substance Abuse Program targets male offenders who have been assessed as a moderate risk for re-offending and whose substance use was directly linked to their criminal behaviour. Typically, the program consists

of 26 group sessions and 1 individual session. Each session is approximately 2 hours in length.

The program helps offenders explore what they have to change, to identify risks, and to learn how to manage themselves, including their behaviour, to avoid relapse.

High Intensity Aboriginal Offender Substance Abuse Program

The high intensity Aboriginal Offender Substance Abuse Program targets Aboriginal male offenders who have been assessed as a high risk for re-offending and whose substance use was directly linked to their criminal behaviour. The program, which involves Aboriginal Elders, typically consists of 62 group sessions, 4 individual sessions and 3 ceremonial group sessions. Each session is approximately 2 hours in length.

The program is culturally-based and is designed to reduce the risk for substance abuse relapse among Aboriginal men. The program deals with the impact of addictions, taking into account the offender's physical, mental, emotional and spiritual needs. The program also includes modern treatment techniques to teach offenders how to recognize the need for change, understand the effects of substance abuse on criminal behaviour, manage risks, and prevent relapses.

Moderate Intensity Aboriginal Substance Abuse Program

The moderate intensity Aboriginal Offender Substance Abuse Program targets Aboriginal male offenders who have been assessed as having a moderate substance abuse problem. Typically, the

program consists of 35 group sessions, 2 individual sessions and 2 ceremonial group sessions. Each session is approximately 2.25 hours in length.

The program is culturally-based and is designed to reduce the risk for substance abuse relapse among Aboriginal men. The program deals with the impact of addictions, taking into account the offender's physical, mental, emotional and spiritual needs. The program also includes modern treatment techniques to teach offenders how to understand the healing process, recognize the impacts of substance abuse, manage risks, and prevent relapses.

National Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program

Offenders who complete a high or moderate intensity national Substance Abuse Program are provided with the national pre-release Substance Abuse Program to help them prior to their release into the community. Typically, the program consists of 4 sessions delivered either in a group or individually. Each session is approximately 2 hours in length.

The program helps offenders become aware of potentially harmful situations in the community and how to cope with them. It teaches them how to set goals, prevent relapses, build a healthy lifestyle and relationships, and how to successfully complete their reintegration into the community.

National Maintenance Substance Abuse Program

The national maintenance Substance Abuse Program targets offenders who have completed any of the substance abuse programs. The number of sessions is determined based on the requirements of each offender. Each session is approximately 2 hours in length.

This program is used to refresh the lessons taught in the initial program. It helps offenders apply the skills they learned so they can monitor and cope with daily challenges and prevent relapse.

General Crime Prevention Programs

Correctional Service Canada offers two general crime prevention programs. These include the Alternatives, Associates and Attitudes program and the Basic Healing Program. The goal of these programs is to help offenders successfully reintegrate into the community and to reduce re-offending.

Alternatives, Associates and Attitudes Program (AAA)

The Alternatives, Associates and Attitudes program targets male offenders who have a pattern of involvement in property, fraud or drug offences that are not related to substance abuse. Typically, the program consists of about 26 group sessions and up to 2 individual sessions. Each group session is approximately 2 to 2.5 hours long and the individual sessions are approximately 1 hour in length.

The program helps offenders set goals and solve problems, and it teaches them the skills they need to manage themselves, their emotions and their attitudes. The program also addresses the importance of positive relationships and self-management.

Basic Healing Program

The Basic Healing Program is a moderate intensity program that targets Aboriginal male offenders who need help with problem-solving, aggression and emotions management, goal setting, and interpersonal and communication skills. Typically, the program, which involves Aboriginal Elders, consists of 26 group sessions which vary in length.

The program is culturally-based, designed to introduce and reinforce Aboriginal culture and values. It includes exercises to help offenders develop positive social attitudes and beliefs, set goals, and motivate them to follow their correctional plans. The program also allows offenders to develop their own healing and self-management plans.

Community Maintenance Program

The Community Maintenance Program is offered to offenders in order to increase public safety and ensure that offenders released into the community continue to receive appropriate support. Typically, the program consists of 12 group sessions that are approximately 2 hours in length.

The goal of the program is to provide structured follow-up to any offender who has completed a violence prevention program, a family violence prevention program, a substance abuse program or the alternatives, associates and attitudes program. The community maintenance program allows offenders to integrate the skills they learned in correctional programs into one self-management plan. The participation in additional maintenance sessions depends on the offender's risk.

Inuit Community Maintenance Program

The Inuit Community Maintenance Program is offered to offenders in order to increase public safety and ensure that Inuit offenders released into the community continue to receive appropriate and culturally relevant support. Typically, the program consists of 12 group sessions that are approximately 2 hours in length.

The Inuit Community Maintenance Program has the same goals as the Community Maintenance Program. The only differences are that it may be delivered in Inuktitut and is typically delivered by an Inuit Program Officer with Inuit Elder involvement. All program content is based on Inuit culture, language and community realities. The program incorporates Inuit Gaumajuqtangit (Inuit knowledge and values). This community maintenance program allows offenders to integrate the skills they learned in correctional programs into one self-management plan. The participation in additional maintenance sessions depends on the offender's risk.

Integrated Correctional Program Model (ICPM)

Correctional Service Canada offers correctional programs that are designed to address the multiple risk factors that contribute to an offender's criminal activity. Within the Integrated Correctional Program Model, the risk factors related to the offender's criminal behaviour are identified and addressed during his sentence. This approach includes three separate program areas: multi-target programs; Aboriginal-specific programs; and, programs for sex offenders. In addition, programs offer moderate and high intensity levels of programming to address the criminal risk of the offender.

The Integrated Correctional Program Model is based on the most effective offender-based programs already offered by Correctional Service Canada: programs that have been proven to significantly reduce re-offending. The main reason

why the Integrated Correctional Program Model was developed was to target the multiple risk factors that most offenders have in an efficient and comprehensive manner. This will help offenders understand the risk factors that are linked to their criminal behaviour and teach them how to use the skills learned in the program in different challenging or stressful situations.

In order to ensure offenders are addressing their risk, the Integrated Correctional Program Model has an introductory phase, a motivational component, a community program and a maintenance component to complement the main program.

The introductory phase consists of 10 to 11 group sessions that are each 2 to 2.5 hours in length. The goal is to provide a general direction to offenders and to focus on areas that are problematic for them, such as their risks, lifestyle and relationships, as well as their ability to manage emotions and thoughts.

The goal of the motivational component is to encourage offenders who are unmotivated to participate in correctional programs or to help those who are having problems staying in a correctional program or who are having difficulty understanding program concepts.

The community program consists of 20 to 25 group sessions that are each 2 to 2.5 hours in length and is offered to offenders who have not fully completed all their required correctional programs while incarcerated. The program helps offenders understand their personal risk factors and develop basic skills to help reduce risky or harmful behaviours before they participate in the maintenance component.

The maintenance component consists of cycles of 12 group sessions, offered in the institution and community that are each 2 hours in length. The goal is to reduce the risk of re-offending by teaching offenders how to apply the skills they learned in the main program and apply these skills to real-life situations.

ICPM-Multi Target

High Intensity Multi-Target Program

The high intensity multi-target program targets male offenders who have been assessed as having a high risk to re-offend. Typically, the program consists of 97 group and individual sessions that are approximately 2 to 2.5 hours in length.

The program is designed to teach offenders skills that will help reduce their risky and harmful behaviours. It assists offenders in changing certain attitudes and beliefs and helps them manage themselves, set goals, solve problems, and develop interpersonal, communication and coping skills.

Moderate Intensity Multi-Target Program

The moderate intensity multi-target program targets male offenders who have been assessed as having a moderate risk to re-offend. Typically, the program consists of 50 group and individual sessions that are approximately 2 to 2.5 hours in length.

The program is designed to teach offenders the skills that will help reduce their risky and harmful behaviours. The sessions assist offenders in changing certain attitudes and beliefs and helps them manage themselves, set goals, solve problems, and develop interpersonal, communication and coping skills.

High Intensity Aboriginal Specific Multi-Target Program

The high intensity Aboriginal multi-target program targets Aboriginal male offenders who have been assessed as having a high risk to re-offend. This program, which involves Aboriginal Elders, includes culturally relevant teachings and ceremony. Typically, the program consists of 112 group and individual sessions that are approximately 2 to 2.5 hours in length.

The goal of this culturally-based program is to provide Aboriginal male offenders with effective strategies and skills to manage their risk and reduce harmful behaviours. The sessions are designed to assist offenders in changing certain attitudes and beliefs and help them manage themselves, set goals, solve problems, and develop interpersonal, communication and coping skills.

Moderate Intensity Aboriginal Specific Multi-Target Program

The moderate intensity Aboriginal multi-target program targets Aboriginal male offenders who have been assessed as having a moderate risk to re-offend. Typically, the program, which involves Aboriginal Elders, consists of 62 group and individual sessions that are approximately 2 to 2.5 hours in length.

The goal of this culturally-based program is to provide Aboriginal male offenders with effective strategies and skills to manage their risk and reduce harmful behaviours. The sessions are designed to assist offenders in changing certain attitudes and beliefs and help them manage themselves, set goals, solve problems, and develop interpersonal, communication and coping skills.

Integrated High Intensity Sex Offender Program Model

The integrated high intensity Sex Offender Program model targets offenders who have been assessed as having a high risk to re-offend sexually. Typically, the program consists of 104 group and individual sessions that are approximately 2 to 2.5 hours in length.

The program is designed to teach offenders the skills to reduce risky and harmful behaviours. The sessions assist offenders in changing attitudes and beliefs and help them manage themselves, set goals, solve problems, and develop interpersonal, communication and coping skills.

Integrated Moderate Intensity Sex Offender Program Model

The integrated moderate intensity Sex Offender Program model targets offenders who have been assessed as having a moderate risk to re-offend sexually. Typically, the program consists of 54 group and individual sessions that are approximately 2 to 2.5 hours in length.

The program is designed to teach offenders the skills to reduce risky and harmful behaviours. The sessions assist offenders in changing attitudes and beliefs and help them manage themselves, set goals, solve problems, and develop interpersonal, communication and coping skills.

Correctional Programs for Women Offenders

Correctional Service Canada offers a variety of programs for women offenders that are comprehensive and designed to address the specific problems encountered by women offenders. These programs use a modernized holistic approach that targets behaviours linked to crime for women.

Women's Engagement Program

The Women's Engagement Program targets all women offenders and provides opportunities to increase their motivation to make positive changes. Typically, the program consists of 12 sessions that are approximately 2 hours in length.

The program focuses on engaging women in their own rehabilitation by making them aware of problematic behaviours in conjunction with other problem areas faced by women offenders. The sessions help women offenders identify problematic behaviour, understand its impact on various situations and relationships, and consider strategies for change. Women offenders learn how to manage emotions, set goals, solve problems and communicate with others. Finally, the program also assists women offenders in developing a self-management plan that includes coping strategies to help them live a positive lifestyle.

Aboriginal Women's Engagement Program

The Aboriginal Women's Engagement Program targets Aboriginal women offenders and gives them the opportunity to increase their motivation to make positive changes. The program, which involves Aboriginal Elders, typically consists of 12 sessions that are approximately 2.25 hours in length.

The program is culturally relevant to respond to the specific problems faced by Aboriginal women offenders and focuses on engaging Aboriginal women offenders in their own rehabilitation by making them aware of problematic behaviours linked to crime and to consider possible strategies for change. Aboriginal women offenders learn how to manage themselves and their emotions, set

goals, solve problems and communicate positively with others. The program also helps Aboriginal women offenders to develop a healing plan/self-management plan that includes coping strategies to help them live a positive lifestyle.

Women's High Intensity Offender Program

The Women's high intensity Offender Program targets women who are assessed as having a high risk to re-offend. Typically, the program consists of 52 group sessions and 5 individual sessions. Each session is approximately 2.5 hours in length.

The program continues on from the Women's Engagement Program to support women offenders in their rehabilitation. The focus of the program is to enhance the women offenders' ability to use the skills and coping strategies learned in previous programs and provide opportunities to practice these skills as they continue to address problematic behaviour linked to crime. Women offenders continue to learn and practice problem-solving and conflict resolution skills, and they learn the importance of positive and healthy relationships. Women offenders continue to work on their self-management plan that includes coping strategies to help them live a positive lifestyle.

Aboriginal Women's High Intensity Offender Program

The Aboriginal Women's high intensity Offender Program targets Aboriginal women offenders who are assessed as having a high risk to re-offend. The program, which involves Aboriginal Elders, typically consists of 58 group sessions and 4 individual sessions. Each session is approximately 2.25 hours in length.

This culturally-based program continues on from the Aboriginal Women's Engagement Program to

support Aboriginal women offenders as agents of change in their rehabilitation. It helps Aboriginal women offenders practice self-management, problem-solving and conflict resolution skills. The program also addresses the importance of healthy lifestyles and relationships and assists Aboriginal women offenders in maintaining the work they have been doing on their healing plan/self-management plans that include coping strategies to help them live a positive lifestyle.

Women's Moderate Intensity Offender Program

The Women's moderate intensity Offender Program targets women who are assessed as having a moderate to high risk to re-offend. Typically, the program consists of 40 group sessions and 5 individual sessions. Each session is approximately 2.5 hours in length.

The program continues on from the Women's Engagement Program to support women offenders to become involved in their rehabilitation. The focus of the program is on changing behaviours and working towards short and long term goals. It teaches women offenders the skills needed to address their problematic behaviours. Women offenders learn and practice problem-solving and conflict resolution skills, and they learn the importance of positive and healthy relationships. Women offenders develop a self-management plan that includes coping strategies to help them live a positive lifestyle.

Aboriginal Women's Moderate Intensity Offender Program

The Aboriginal Women's moderate intensity Offender Program targets Aboriginal women offenders who

are assessed as having a moderate to high risk to re-offend. The program, which involves Aboriginal Elders, typically consists of 46 group sessions and 4 individual sessions. Each session is approximately 2.25 hours in length.

This culturally-based program continues on from the Aboriginal Women's Engagement Program to encourage and support Aboriginal women offenders to become involved in their rehabilitation by focusing on short – and long-term goals. It helps Aboriginal women offenders learn and practice problem-solving and conflict resolution skills. The program also addresses the importance of healthy lifestyles and relationships and helps Aboriginal women offenders develop a healing plan/self-management plan that includes coping strategies to help them live a positive lifestyle.

Women Offender Self-Management Program

The Women Offender Self-management Program targets women offenders in the institution who need support to maintain skills learned in other programs or women offenders in the community who need additional support. Typically, the program consists of 12 sessions that are approximately 2 hours in length.

The program is designed to support women offenders as they continue to make and maintain changes both in the institution and the community. It focuses on enhancing strengths, solidifying coping strategies, and increasing self-awareness. The program helps participants develop, strengthen, implement and maintain a self-management plan. Sessions also teach women offenders how to identify obstacles, set goals, and solve problems. In the

community, the program serves a double purpose: continue to support women offenders when they leave the institution and act as a refresher program.

Aboriginal Women Offender Self-Management Program

The Aboriginal Women Offender Self-management Program targets Aboriginal women offenders in the institution who need support to maintain skills learned in other programs or Aboriginal women offenders in the community who need additional support. The program, which involves Aboriginal Elders, typically consists of 12 sessions that are each approximately 2.25 hours in length.

This is a culturally-based program designed to support Aboriginal women offenders as they continue to make and maintain changes both in the institution and the community. It focuses on reinforcing strengths and coping strategies, and increasing self-awareness. Sessions also teach Aboriginal women offenders how to set goals and solve problems, and helps them to develop (or revise) and implement their healing plans/self-management plans. In the community, the program serves a dual purpose: to continue to support Aboriginal women offenders when they leave the institution and to function as a refresher program.

Women's Sex Offender Program

The Women's Sex Offender Program targets women offenders identified as having sexually offended and who have been assessed as having a moderate or high risk to re-offend. Typically, the program consists of 59 group sessions and 7 individual sessions. Each session is approximately 2 hours in length.

The focus of the program is to enhance women offenders' ability to use skills and coping strategies, and to provide opportunities to practice those abilities as they continue to address problematic behaviour linked to crime, in addition to sexual offending. Sexual offending, problematic behaviour and other problem areas are generally encountered by women who sexually offended. The sessions are focused on helping women offenders understand and address the impact of their problematic behaviour in different situations and relationships.

Women's Modular Intervention Program

The Women's Modular Intervention Program targets women offenders, including Aboriginal women offenders, housed in secure units, who have been assessed as having a moderate to high risk to re-offend. Typically, the program consists of 58 sessions and several individual sessions. Each session is approximately 1 hour in length. Aboriginal women offenders may choose to complete some sessions with the involvement of Aboriginal Elders.

The program is designed to address risk factors recognised as contributing to women offenders' criminal behaviour and is the first component within a broader continuum of care for women housed in secure units. The program includes the development of self-management plans/healing plans, targeting relevant risk factors linked to criminal behaviour and/or problematic behaviours.

Educational Programs

Correctional Service Canada offers a variety of education programs. These include the Adult Basic Education Program, the General Educational Development Program (GED), the English (or French) as a Second Language Program, the Keys to Family Literacy Program, the Post-secondary Prerequisite Program, and the Post-secondary Education Program. The goal of education programs is to provide offenders with basic literacy, academic and personal development skills.

Based on the policies at Correctional Service Canada, an offender who has less than a grade 12 level (or equivalent) of education will be encouraged to participate in an education program. All education programs are continuous, meaning there are no specific start or end dates. The length of time is based on an offender's requirements and progress.

Adult Basic Education Program

The Adult Basic Education Program covers grade levels 1 to 12 and, when successfully completed, it results in a high school diploma (or its equivalent). Since education falls under provincial jurisdiction, the adult basic education program is regulated at the provincial level by each province's respective Ministry of Education^[9].

Within the adult basic education program, there are four levels, each of which corresponds to an offender's functioning grade level. While there are some provincial differences, levels are generally grouped as follows: Adult Basic Education level I

^[9] Exceptions may be made for a single Ministry of Education to regulate Education Programs across multiple provinces when a region is comprised of more than one province.

covers grades 1 to 5; Adult Basic Education level II covers grades 6 to 8; Adult Basic Education level III covers grades 9 and 10; and, Adult Basic Education level IV covers grades 11 and 12.

General Educational Development Program (GED)

The General Educational Development Program allows offenders to gain the equivalency skills for a basic secondary education.

To get a general educational development (GED) high school equivalency certificate, offenders have to successfully complete five tests in the following areas: writing, reading, mathematics, social studies and science.

English (or French) as a Second Language Program

The English (or French) as a second language program is for offenders who cannot read, write or speak in either official language (English or French).

Keys to Family Literacy Program for Women

The Keys to Family Literacy Program, offered at women's institutions, aims to link literacy with parenting skills, keep offenders in school and encourage positive attitudes and behaviours.

The program is delivered in 3 phases and takes 5 to 7 weeks to complete. The first phase teaches offenders to read to their children using children's books that are chosen because they allow for discussions about important family concepts. In the second phase, offenders tell stories suitable for sharing with their children. Finally, the third phase teaches offenders to write either imaginary or real stories.

Post-Secondary Prerequisite Program

The Post-secondary Prerequisite Program allows offenders to take high school courses that are needed before they can participate in post-secondary studies, vocational programs and employment. This program is for offenders who already have a high school certificate or diploma.

Post-Secondary Education Program

The Post-secondary Education Program gives offenders the opportunity to further their learning, learn a trade or profession and update trade qualifications.

Offenders who meet the academic requirements and have the funds available to pay for post-secondary education, may participate. Post-secondary courses are usually completed through correspondence with community colleges or universities.

Social Programs

Correctional Service Canada offers a variety of social programs to provide offenders with the skills, knowledge and experiences necessary for personal and social development as well as successful transition into the community. These include a community integration program, a social integration program for women, and a parenting skills training program.

Social programs also include unstructured activities to encourage offenders to undertake activities that contribute to a healthy and positive lifestyle and to help offenders learn how to use time constructively.

Community Integration Program

The Community Integration Program targets male offenders who have difficulties in terms of living in the community and who are either one year (or less) away from being released or who have already been released for six months into the community.

The community integration program includes 10 group sessions and 2 individual sessions that are each about 2 hours in length. The program is designed to help participants find and maintain employment, develop community supports and networks, and, learn how to go about everyday living in the community.

Social Integration Program for Women

The Social Integration Program helps women offenders increase their chances for a successful transition into the community. The goal of this program is to target community living issues, including support systems and social networks, employment and children. Typically, the program consists of 14 group sessions and at least 2 individual sessions. Each session is approximately 2 to 2.5 hours in length.

The program is designed to help participants plan for a healthy lifestyle, including how to form and maintain healthy relationships in the community, and provides information on employment and other aspects of community living.

Parenting Skills Training Program

The Parenting Skills Training Program targets male offenders and women offenders who have, or hope to have, contact with their children, and require more

knowledge and skills to improve their parenting skills and their relationships with their children. The offender's partner may also participate in this program.

The parenting skills training program includes 18 group sessions and two workshops that are about each 2.5 hours in length. The program is designed to help offenders develop skills and knowledge so they can maintain positive relationships with their children, fulfill their role as parents, and manage the stresses and strains placed on family relationships during incarceration as well as following release.

Vocational Programs

Correctional Service Canada offers a variety of vocational programs that help prepare offenders for employment in the community upon release. Vocational programs provide training in a wide range of marketable work areas that are relevant to employment opportunities that exist within institutional work programs, as well as in the community.

To be eligible to participate in vocational programs, offenders must have completed, or be in the process of completing, provincially-determined academic prerequisites.

CORCAN is an agency within Correctional Service Canada that is mandated to provide employment training and employability skills to offenders. For more information on vocational programs, please contact CORCAN or visit their website.

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Appendix A

161. (1) For the purposes of subsection 133(2) of the Act, every offender who is released on parole or statutory release is subject to the following conditions, namely, that the offender

- (a) on release, travel directly to the offender's place of residence, as set out in the release certificate respecting the offender, and report to the offender's parole supervisor immediately and thereafter as instructed by the parole supervisor;
- (b) remain at all times in Canada within the territorial boundaries fixed by the parole supervisor;
- (c) obey the law and keep the peace;
- (d) inform the parole supervisor immediately on arrest or on being questioned by the police;
- (e) at all times carry the release certificate and the identity card provided by the releasing authority and produce them on request for identification to any peace officer or parole supervisor;
- (f) report to the police if and as instructed by the parole supervisor;
- (g) advise the parole supervisor of the offender's address of residence on release and thereafter report immediately
 - (i) any change in the offender's address of residence,
 - (ii) any change in the offender's normal occupation, including employment, vocational or educational training and volunteer work,
 - (iii) any change in the domestic or financial situation of the offender and, on request of the parole supervisor, any change that the offender has knowledge of in the family situation of the offender, and
 - (iv) any change that may reasonably be expected to affect the offender's ability to comply with the conditions of parole or statutory release;
- (h) not own, possess or have the control of any weapon, as defined in section 2 of the *Criminal Code*, except as authorized by the parole supervisor; and
- (i) in respect of an offender released on day parole, on completion of the day parole, return to the penitentiary from which the offender was released on the date and at the time provided for in the release certificate.

(2) For the purposes of subsection 133(2) of the Act, every offender who is released on unescorted temporary absence is subject to the following conditions, namely, that the offender

- (a) on release, travel directly to the destination set out in the absence permit respecting the offender, report to a parole supervisor as directed by the releasing authority and follow the release plan approved by the releasing authority;

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- (b) remain in Canada within the territorial boundaries fixed by the parole supervisor for the duration of the absence;
 - (c) obey the law and keep the peace;
 - (d) inform the parole supervisor immediately on arrest or on being questioned by the police;
 - (e) at all times carry the absence permit and the identity card provided by the releasing authority and produce them on request for identification to any peace officer or parole supervisor;
 - (f) report to the police if and as instructed by the releasing authority;
 - (g) return to the penitentiary from which the offender was released on the date and at the time provided for in the absence permit;
 - (h) not own, possess or have the control of any weapon, as defined in section 2 of the *Criminal Code*, except as authorized by the parole supervisor.

Appendix B

129. (1) Before the statutory release date of an offender who is serving a sentence of two years or more that includes a sentence imposed for an offence set out in Schedule I or II or an offence set out in Schedule I or II that is punishable under section 130 of the *National Defence Act*, the Commissioner shall cause the offender's case to be reviewed by the Service.

REFERRAL OF CERTAIN CASES TO BOARD

(2) The Service shall, more than six months before the day on which an offender is entitled to be released on statutory release, refer the case to the Board — and provide the Board with any information that, in the Service's opinion, is relevant to the case — if the Service is of the opinion that

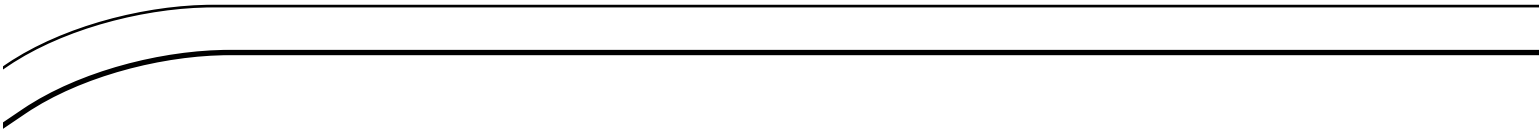
- (a) in the case of an offender who is serving a sentence that includes a sentence for an offence set out in Schedule I, including an offence set out in Schedule I that is punishable under section 130 of the *National Defence Act*,
- (i) the commission of the offence caused the death of or serious harm to another person and there are reasonable grounds to believe that the offender is likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person before the expiration of the offender's sentence according to law, or
- (ii) the offence was a sexual offence involving a child and there are reasonable grounds to believe that the offender is likely to commit a sexual offence involving a child or an

offence causing death or serious harm to another person before the expiration of the offender's sentence according to law; or (b) in the case of an offender who is serving a sentence that includes a sentence for an offence set out in Schedule II, including an offence set out in Schedule II that is punishable under section 130 of the *National Defence Act*, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the offender is likely to commit a serious drug offence before the expiration of the offender's sentence according to law.

REFERRAL OF CASES TO CHAIRPERSON OF BOARD

(3) If the Commissioner believes on reasonable grounds that an offender is likely, before the expiration of the sentence according to law, to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person, a sexual offence involving a child or a serious drug offence, the Commissioner shall refer the case to the Chairperson of the Board together with all the information in the possession of the Service that, in the Commissioner's opinion, is relevant to the case, as soon as practicable after forming that belief. The referral must be made more than six months before the offender's statutory release date unless

- (a) the Commissioner formed that belief on the basis of the offender's behaviour or information obtained during those six months; or



(b) as a result of a change in the statutory release date due to a recalculation, the statutory release date has passed or the offender is entitled to be released on statutory release during those six months.

DETENTION PENDING REFERRAL

(3.1) Where paragraph (3)(b) applies and the statutory release date has passed, the Commissioner shall, within two working days after the recalculation under that paragraph, make a determination whether a referral is to be made to the Chairperson of the Board pursuant to subsection (3) and, where appropriate, shall make a referral, and the offender is not entitled to be released on statutory release pending the determination.

Appendix C

135. (1) A member of the Board or a person, designated by name or by position, by the Chairperson of the Board or by the Commissioner, when an offender breaches a condition of parole or statutory release or when the member or person is satisfied that it is necessary and reasonable to suspend the parole or statutory release in order to prevent a breach of any condition thereof or to protect society, may, by warrant,

- (a) suspend the parole or statutory release;
- (b) authorize the apprehension of the offender; and
- (c) authorize the recommitment of the offender to custody until the suspension is cancelled, the parole or statutory release is terminated or revoked or the sentence of the offender has expired according to law.

AUTOMATIC SUSPENSION OF PAROLE OR STATUTORY RELEASE

(1.1) If an offender who is on parole or statutory release receives an additional sentence, other than a conditional sentence under section 742.1 of the *Criminal Code* that is being served in the community or an intermittent sentence under section 732 of that Act, for an offence under an Act of Parliament, their parole or statutory release, as the case may be, is suspended on the day on which the additional sentence is imposed.

APPREHENSION AND RECOMMITMENT

(1.2) If an offender's parole or statutory release is suspended under subsection (1.1), a member of the Board or a person designated, by name or position, by the Chairperson of the Board or the Commissioner may, by warrant, authorize the offender's apprehension and recommitment to custody until

- (a) the suspension is cancelled;
- (b) the parole or statutory release is terminated or revoked; or
- (c) the sentence expires according to law.

TRANSFER OF OFFENDER

(2) A person designated under subsection (1) may, by warrant, order the transfer to a penitentiary of an offender who is recommitment to custody under subsection (1) or (1.2) or as a result of an additional sentence referred to in subsection (1.1) in a place other than a penitentiary.

CANCELLATION OF SUSPENSION OR REFERRAL

(3) Subject to subsection (3.1), the person who signs a warrant under subsection (1) or any other person designated under that subsection shall, immediately after the recommitment of the offender, review the offender's case and

- (a) where the offender is serving a sentence of less than two years, cancel the suspension or refer the case to the Board together with an assessment of the case, within fourteen days after the recommitment or such shorter period as the Board directs; or

(b) in any other case, within thirty days after the recommitment or such shorter period as the Board directs, cancel the suspension or refer the case to the Board together with an assessment of the case stating the conditions, if any, under which the offender could in that person's opinion reasonably be returned to parole or statutory release.

REFERRAL TO THE BOARD – ADDITIONAL SENTENCE

(3.1) If an offender's parole or statutory release is suspended under subsection (1.1), or if an offender whose parole or statutory release is suspended under subsection (1) receives an additional sentence referred to in subsection (1.1), the suspension may not be cancelled and the case is to be referred to the Board by a person designated by name or position by the Commissioner, together with an assessment of the case, within the applicable number of days set out in subsection (3).

REVIEW BY BOARD

(4) The Board shall, on the referral to it of the case of an offender who is serving a sentence of two years or more, review the case and— within the period prescribed by the regulations unless the Board, at the offender's request, adjourns the hearing or a member of the Board or a person designated, by name or position, by the Chairperson postpones the review

REVIEW BY THE BOARD – SENTENCE OF TWO YEARS OR MORE(5)

The Board shall, on the referral to it of the case of an offender who is serving a sentence of two years or more, review the case and — within the period

prescribed by the regulations unless the Board, at the offender's request, adjourns the hearing or a member of the Board or a person designated, by name or position, by the Chairperson postpones the review

(a) if the Board is satisfied that the offender will, by reoffending before the expiration of their sentence according to law, present an undue risk to society,

(i) terminate the parole or statutory release if the undue risk is due to circumstances beyond the offender's control, and

(ii) revoke it in any other case;

(b) if the Board is not satisfied as in paragraph (a), cancel the suspension; and

(c) if the offender is no longer eligible for parole or entitled to be released on statutory release, cancel the suspension or terminate or revoke the parole or statutory release.

TERMS OF CANCELLATION

(6) If in the Board's opinion it is necessary and reasonable to do so in order to protect society or to facilitate the reintegration of the offender into society, the Board, when it cancels a suspension of the parole or statutory release of an offender, may

(a) reprimand the offender in order to warn the offender of the Board's dissatisfaction with the offender's behaviour since release;

(b) alter the conditions of the parole or statutory release; and

(c) order the cancellation not to take effect until the expiration of a specified period not exceeding thirty days after the date of the

Board's decision, where the offender violated the conditions of parole or statutory release on the occasion of the suspension and on at least one previous occasion that led to a suspension of parole or statutory release during the offender's sentence.

TRANSMISSION OF CANCELLATION OF SUSPENSION

(6.1) Where a person referred to in subsection (3) or the Board cancels a suspension under this section, the person or the Board, as the case may be, shall forward a notification of the cancellation of the suspension or an electronically transmitted copy of the notification to the person in charge of the facility in which the offender is being held.

IF PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE IN FUTURE

(6.2) If the Board cancels a suspension of parole under subsection (5) and the day on which the offender is eligible for parole, determined in accordance with any of sections 119 to 120.3, is later than the day on which the parole suspension is cancelled, the day or full parole is, subject to subsection (6.3), resumed on the day parole eligibility date or the full parole eligibility date, as the case may be.

CANCELLATION OF PAROLE – PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE IN FUTURE

(6.3) If an offender's parole is to resume under subsection (6.2), the Board may — before the parole resumes and after a review of the case based on information with which it could not reasonably have been provided at the time the parole suspension was cancelled — cancel the parole or, if the offender has been released, terminate the parole.

REVIEW

(6.4) If the Board exercises its power under subsection (6.3) in the absence of a hearing, it shall, within the period prescribed by the regulations, review — and either confirm or cancel — its decision.

ADDITIONAL POWER OF THE BOARD

(7) Independently of subsections (1) to (6), where the Board is satisfied that the continued parole or statutory release of an offender would constitute an undue risk to society by reason of the offender reoffending before the expiration of the sentence according to law, the Board may, at any time,

- (a) where the offender is no longer eligible for the parole or entitled to be released on statutory release, terminate or revoke the parole or statutory release; or
- (b) where the offender is still eligible for the parole or entitled to be released on statutory release,
 - (i) terminate the parole or statutory release, where the undue risk to society is due to circumstances beyond the offender's control, or
 - (ii) revoke the parole or statutory release, where the undue risk to society is due to circumstances within the offender's control.

POWER NOT AFFECTED BY NEW SENTENCE

(8) The Board may exercise its power under subsection (7) notwithstanding any new sentence to which the offender becomes subject after being released on parole or statutory release, whether or not the new sentence is in respect of an offence committed before or after the offender's release on parole or statutory release.

REVIEW BY BOARD

(9) Where the Board exercises its power under subsection (7), it shall review its decision at times prescribed by the regulations, at which times it shall either confirm or cancel its decision.

NON-APPLICATION OF SUBSECTION (1.1)

(9.1) Unless the lieutenant governor in council of a province in which there is a provincial parole board makes a declaration under subsection 113(1) that subsection (1.1) applies in respect of offenders under the jurisdiction of that provincial parole board, subsection (1.1) does not apply in respect of such offenders, other than an offender who

- (a) is serving a sentence in a provincial correctional facility pursuant to an agreement entered into under paragraph 16(1)(a); or
- (b) as a result of receiving an additional sentence referred to in subsection (1.1), is required, under section 743.1 of the Criminal Code, to serve the sentence in a penitentiary.

PAROLE INOPERATIVE

(9.2) If an offender to whom subsection (1.1) does not apply, and who is on parole that has not been revoked or terminated, receives an additional sentence that is to be served consecutively with the sentence the offender was serving when the additional sentence was imposed, the parole becomes inoperative and the offender shall be reincarcerated until the day on which the offender has served, from the day on which the additional

sentence was imposed, the period of ineligibility in relation to the additional sentence. On that day, the parole is resumed, subject to the provisions of this Act, unless, before that day, the parole has been revoked or terminated.

(9.3) to (9.5) [Repealed, 2012, c. 1, s. 89]

CONTINUATION OF SENTENCE

(10) For the purposes of this Part, an offender who is in custody by virtue of this section continues to serve the offender's sentence.

TIME AT LARGE DURING SUSPENSION

(11) For the purposes of this Act, where a suspension of parole or statutory release is cancelled, the offender is deemed, during the period beginning on the day of the issuance of the suspension and ending on the day of the cancellation of the suspension, to have been serving the sentence to which the parole or statutory release applies.

1992, c. 20, s. 135; 1995, c. 22, s. 18, c. 42, ss. 50, 69(E), 70(E); 1997, c. 17, ss. 32(F), 32.1; 2012, c. 1, s. 89.