

Please be aware:

- The tour is smoke free.
- Bags are subject to search.
- Personal cameras are welcome but no heavy equipment.
- Tours will take place rain or shine.
- The tour requires extensive walking.
- All children must be accompanied by an adult. Proof of age for children's tickets may be requested.
- You must stay with your designated group, please do not stray away.
- There will be waste cans at the beginning and the end of the tour, please refrain from littering.
- Washrooms will be available before the tour and at specific points during the tours.
- The tours will leave at the scheduled time. No refunds or rescheduling.

**Thank you for joining
 us on this unique tour!**



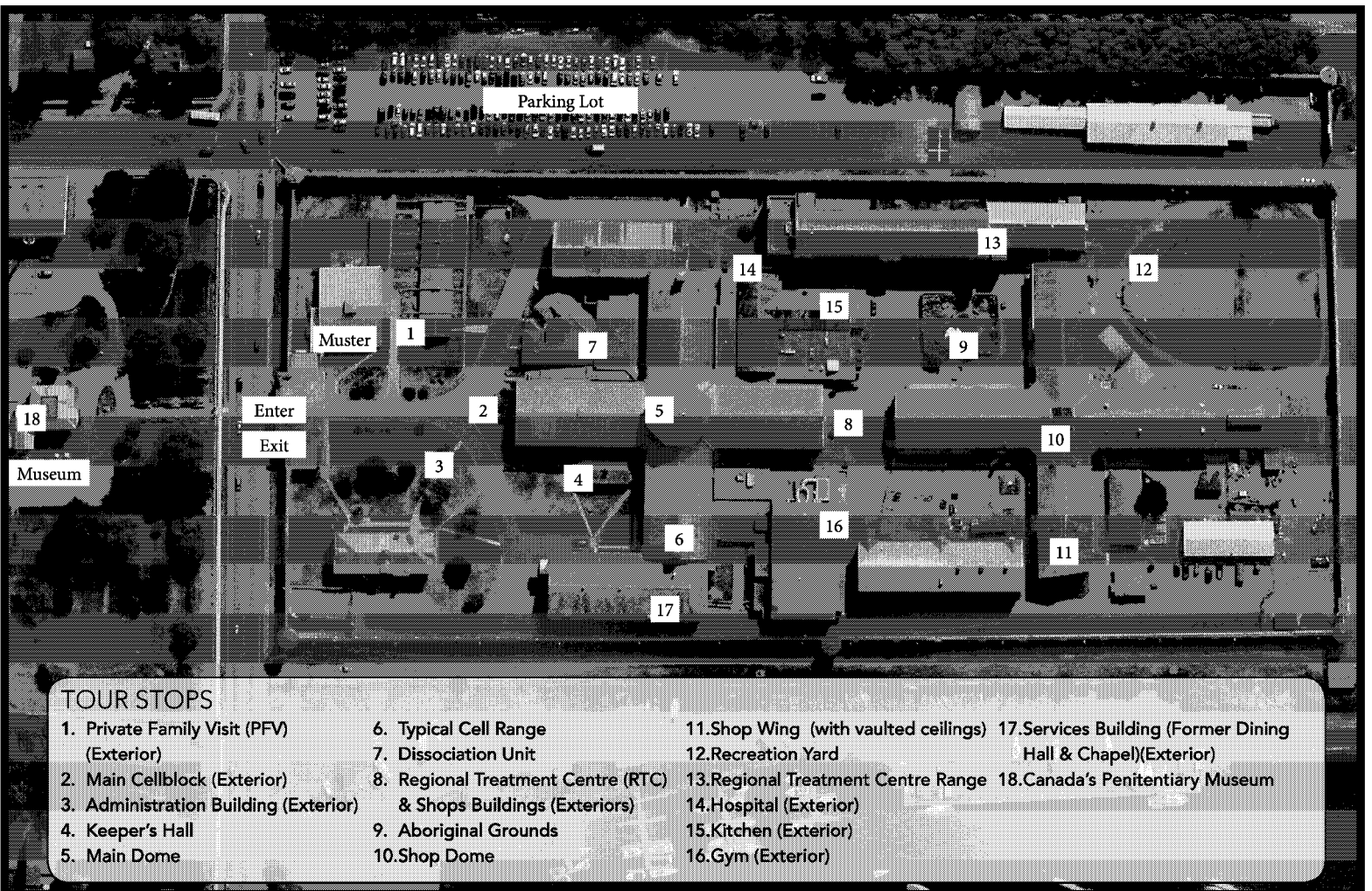
United Way
Kingston, Frontenac
Lennox and Addington
 Change starts here.

All that Kids
 Can Be

Healthy People,
 Strong Communities

From Poverty
 to Possibility

*** Minimum-security work-release-offenders may still be working onsite.



TOUR STOPS

- | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Private Family Visit (PFV) (Exterior) | 6. Typical Cell Range | 11. Shop Wing (with vaulted ceilings) | 17. Services Building (Former Dining Hall & Chapel)(Exterior) |
| 2. Main Cellblock (Exterior) | 7. Dissociation Unit | 12. Recreation Yard | |
| 3. Administration Building (Exterior) | 8. Regional Treatment Centre (RTC) & Shops Buildings (Exteriors) | 13. Regional Treatment Centre Range | 18. Canada's Penitentiary Museum |
| 4. Keeper's Hall | 9. Aboriginal Grounds | 14. Hospital (Exterior) | |
| 5. Main Dome | 10. Shop Dome | 15. Kitchen (Exterior) | |
| | | 16. Gym (Exterior) | |



KP Tours



United Way

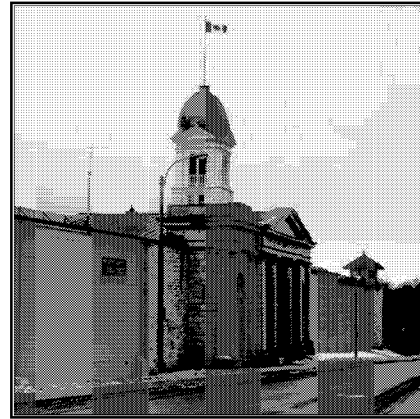


Historical Overview of KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

REVIEWED BY ATIP DIVISION
Correctional Service of Canada
RÉVISÉ PAR LA DIVISION AIPRP
Service correctionnel du Canada

Kingston Penitentiary experienced three major riots, with the first in October 1937. The second in August 1954 resulted in extensive damage and the need to rebuild the Central Dome. The third and most serious, in April 1971, involved the taking of staff hostages, inmate deaths and extensive damage. The south wing was so badly damaged that it never reopened as a cellblock. In the aftermath of the 1971 riot, Kingston Penitentiary became the Regional Reception Centre, receiving and assessing all newly admitted inmates in the Ontario Region and classifying them for transfer to a parent institution. It held this role until 1981.

Kingston Penitentiary, British North America's first penitentiary, sits on 8.6 hectares of land located at 560 King Street West in the City of Kingston, the County of Frontenac. The institution fronts onto Lake Ontario on the south side, a residential area to the east, Canada's Penitentiary Museum and the now decommissioned Prison for Women site to the north, and the Portsmouth Olympic Harbour to the west.

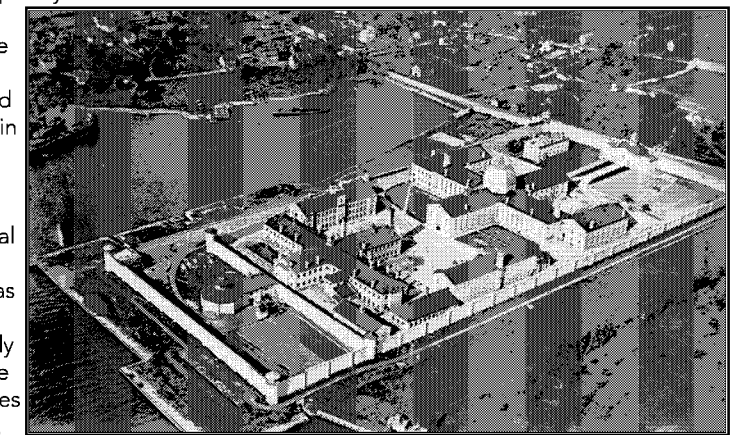


Originally called the "Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Upper Canada", or the "Provincial Penitentiary" for short, it was constructed through 1833 and 1834 under the reign of King William IV. Under the direction of William Powers, an American, its design was heavily influenced by the system in place in Auburn, New York at the time. The facility consisted of a single, large limestone cellblock containing 154 cells in 5 tiers and some other outbuildings used as industrial shops, sheds, stables and residences for the administration. It officially opened with the arrival of the first 6 inmates on June 1, 1835, Henry Smith being the first Warden and Mr. Powers appointed as the first Deputy Warden. When completed, it was the largest public building in Upper Canada.

The original cells measured 73.7 cm (29 inches) wide by 244 cm (8 feet) deep and 200.7 cm (6 feet, 7 inches) high. The entire compound was initially surrounded by a 12-foot high picket fence made of wood. The cells remained the same small size until the commencement of the first major renovations undertaken between 1895 and 1906. The other wings of the main building (B2, B3, B5) were commenced shortly after the opening and were completed in the 1840s & 1850s. The stone walls, towers and north gatehouse were completed in 1845. Between 1859 and 1861, the dome was added, connecting the four cellblocks. The north wing originally did not contain cells, but instead housed the dining hall, kitchen, hospital, keeper's hall, administration offices and residences for the senior administration officers and their families. The B8 building was commenced in the late 1830s as the dining hall and chapel and the B7 building was commenced in the late 1840s for use as the permanent hospital facility. Permanent limestone industrial shops were commenced in the southern part of the yard in 1845. They contained shops for blacksmithing, carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and a rope walk for the manufacture of rope. The Regional Treatment Centre buildings were constructed in the 1850s and were originally used as additional shop space.

With the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, the institution became known as the "Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Canada" and, with the passing of the British North America Act and Confederation in 1867, the 32 year old institution became more commonly known as "Kingston Penitentiary" (and occasionally as the "Portsmouth Penitentiary" after the neighbourhood in which it is located). It was the principal facility of three such institutions placed under the control of the federal government, the others being the "Provincial Penitentiary of New Brunswick" Saint John, New Brunswick (1842) and the "Provincial Penitentiary of Nova Scotia" in Halifax (1845). For the first 99 years, women were incarcerated within its walls, although segregated from the male population. Children as young as 8 years old were also incarcerated here in the early days.

In its most recent history, Kingston Penitentiary provided accommodation to a static inmate population classified at the maximum-security level, many of whom could not safely integrate into other institutional populations. Additionally, the Temporary Detention Unit was relocated from Millhaven Institution to Kingston Penitentiary in February 1998. This unit consisted of a range of cells with the capacity for 37 offenders who had been readmitted under Temporary Detention status in the Ontario Region. More than 1000 offenders were re-assessed annually for placement at a parent institution by this unit. The Regional Hospital, which provided twenty-four hour palliative nursing care, was also on site, as was the Regional Treatment Centre, an independently managed facility providing in-house mental health and treatment services to the Ontario regional population.



Within the general population, total convictions ranged across the broad spectrum of Canadian Criminal Code offences. The population represented a cross-section of the multi-cultural/religious mosaic of Canadian society. There were a number of foreign nationals incarcerated at Kingston Penitentiary with the majority of them being subject to a Deportation Order upon release. Most of Canada's more notorious inmates have been held at Kingston Penitentiary over the years. In addition to an active educational program, assisting inmates to upgrade their academic skills to secondary school completion level, the institution offered a wide selection of National Correctional Programs which included:

- National Substance Abuse Program (NSAP) - moderate and high intensity and maintenance*
- Family Violence Prevention Program (FVPP) - moderate and high intensity delivered by a rotating team of facilitators based at Frontenac Institution.
- Violence Prevention Program - (VPP) - moderate and high intensity and maintenance*
- Alternatives, Associates and Attitudes Program (AAA)
- Opioid Substitution Therapy - treatment for opiate users using Methadone or Suboxone
- Maintenance Programs are designed to assist inmates to consolidate and maintain skills achieved through successful primary program completion.

A comprehensive Aboriginal Strategic Plan was also put in place. Health care, psychiatric, psychological, religious and case management services were available to the population of approximately 400 inmates. In 1990, the Kingston Penitentiary complex was designated as a National Historic Site of Canada due to "the sophistication of its plan, its size, its age and the number of its physical facilities of special architectural merit that survive from the 19th century."

In April 2012, the federal government announced that Kingston Penitentiary, the Regional Treatment Centre and Leclerc Institution in Québec would cease operations in fall 2013 due to aging infrastructure that does not lend itself well to the challenges of managing the institutional routines of today's complex and diverse offender population.

	WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2	THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3	FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4	SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5	SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6
0900-1300	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
1300-1700	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9	THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10	FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11	SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12	SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13
0900-1300	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
1300-1700	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16	THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17	FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18	SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19	SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20
0900-1300	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

1300-1700					

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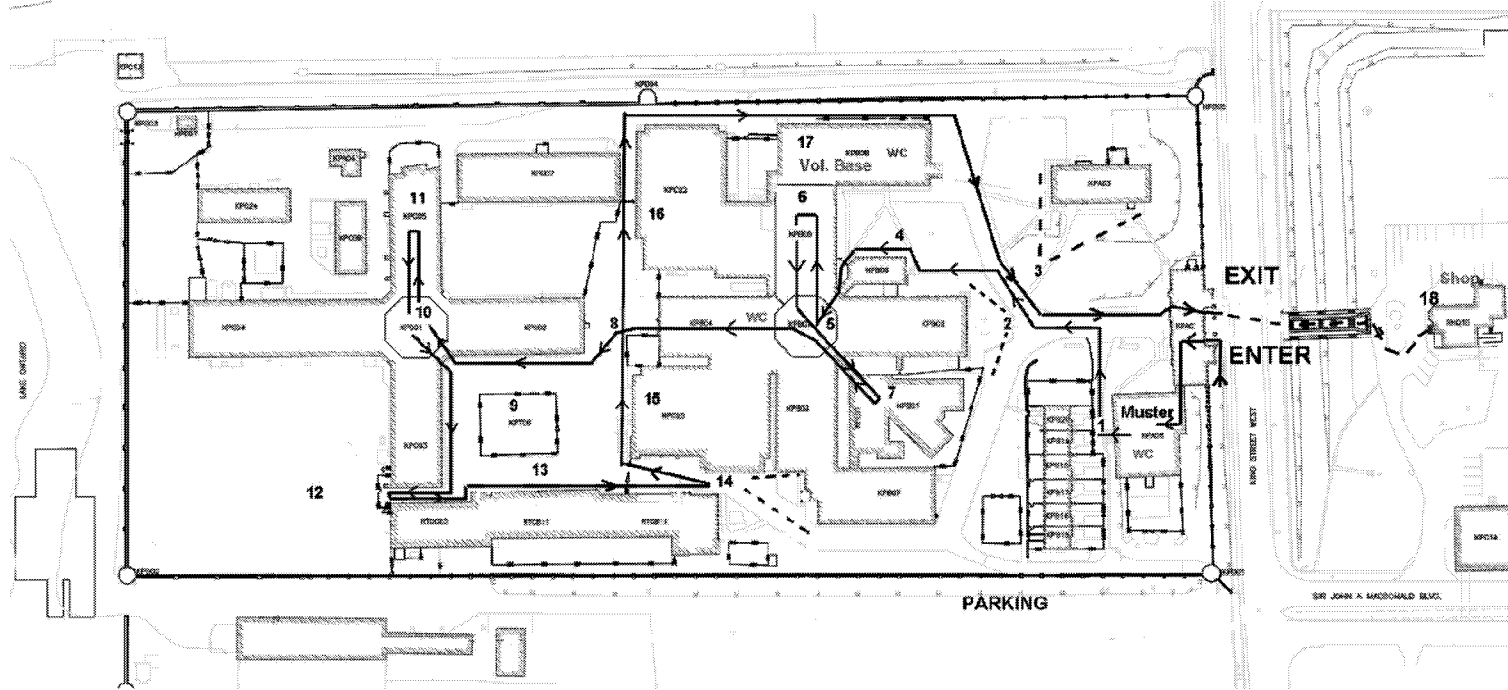
UNITED WAY

K.P.

TOUR SPEAKING NOTES

October 2013

KEY PLAN KINGSTON PENITENTIARY



BUILDING INDEX

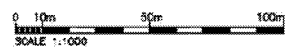
- KPA02 NORTH GATE
- KPA03 ADMINISTRATION
- KPA04 WORKS OFFICE
- KPA05 VISITING & CORRESPONDENCE
- KPA07 STORES
- KPA08 GUNSET STORAGE
- KPB01 CELL BLOCKS DOME
- KPB02 NORTH CELL BLOCK
- KPB03 EAST CELL BLOCK
- KPB04 SOUTH CELL BLOCK, UNIT MANAGEMENT
- KPB05 WEST CELL BLOCK
- KPB06 KEEPERS HALL
- KPB07 HEALTH CARE
- KPB08 SERVICES (STAFF, INMATES, INSI)
- KPB10 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #1
- KPB16 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #2
- KPB17 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #3
- KPB18 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #4
- KPB19 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #5
- KPB20 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #6
- KPB21 SECRECIATION BUILDING
- KFC01 SHOP BLOCKS DOME
- KFC02 NORTH SHOP BLOCK
- KFC03 EAST SHOP BLOCK
- KFC04 SOUTH SHOP BLOCK
- KFC05 WEST SHOP BLOCK
- KFC07 EDUC. & MIN. SEC. ACCOM.
- KFC09 MASON SHOP & OFFICES
- KFC13 DOG KENNELS
- KFC14 CENTRAL HEATING PLANT
- KFC22 RECREATIONAL & SOCIAL BUILDING
- KFC24 GARAGE
- KFC25 KITCHEN
- KFD01 TOWER #1 (NORTH-EAST CORNER)
- KFD02 TOWER #2 (SOUTH-EAST CORNER)
- KFD03 TOWER #3 (SOUTH-WEST TOWER)
- KFD04 TOWER #4 (WEST CORNER)
- KFD05 TOWER #5 (NORTH-WEST CORNER)
- KFD07 SALLY PORT CONTROL POST
- KPE502 SEWAGE PUMPING STATION

- RHQ10 C.S.C. MUSEUM
- RHQ11 GROUNDS KEEPING BUILDING
- RTQ811 REG HEALTH & TREATMENT CTR
- RTCC23 REG HEALTH & TREATMENT CTR

2

Public Works
 Government Services Canada
 Architecture and Engineering Services
 Ontario Region

Travaux publics
 Services gouvernementaux Canada
 Services d'architecture et de génie
 Région de l'Ontario



FILED:
 UPDATED:
 REVISION NUMBER:
 PLOT SCALE:
 SITE VISIT:

EDRM DOC # 74472
 MARCH 18, 2006
 NA
 NTS
 NA

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TOUR STOPS:

- 1- PFV's (Exterior) (B15 to B20)
- 2- Main Cellblock (B01 to B05) (Exterior)
- 3- Administration Building (A03) (Exterior)
- 4- Keeper's Hall (B06)
- 5- Main Dome (B01)
- 6- Typical Cell range (B05)
- 7- Dissociation Unit (B21)
- 8- RTC & Shops Buildings (C01 to C05) (Exteriors)
- 9- Aboriginal Grounds
- 10- Shop Dome (C01)
- 11- Shop Wing (C05) (with vaulted ceilings)
- 12- Recreation Yard
- 13- RTC Range (B11)
- 14- Hospital (Exterior)
- 15- Kitchen (C25) (Exterior)
- 16- Gym (C22) (Exterior)
- 17- Services Building (Former Dining Hall & Chapel) (B08) (Exterior)
- 18- Canada's Penitentiary Museum (Formerly the Warden's Residence and Administration Building)

END

K.P. UNITED WAY

TOUR STOP SPEAKING POINTS

Draft 2013-09-16

MUSTER STATION A02 & A05:

Tour groups, after redeeming tickets, will muster in the former V&C area.

At this point some interpretation can be provided regarding A02 Gate-House and the A05 V&C and their functions.

PREAMBLE (During Mustering): (Discuss the significance of North Lodge and V&C)

NORTH LODGE (A02)

- * The North Lodge was constructed between 1841 and 1846 and was designed by Architect William Coverdale.
- * The Gate-house completes the Wall & Tower security system. The walls & towers define the site as a penitentiary and represent a type of architecture that is no longer constructed. Very few examples remain in Canada.
- * Prior to the completion of the gate house and the stone wall and tower system, the site was enclosed by a 12-foot high cedar plank fence.
- * Originally one of two gate houses (the other was incorporated into the West Wall in order to provide access to shipping in Portsmouth Harbour and was demolished in 1926.)
- * The building serves as the main pedestrian access point to the institution.
- * Its Neo-classical design was intended to intimidate offenders arriving at the institution to commence their sentence. Some believe that the design was also intended to reference the strengths of law and order. (i.e. 'pillars of justice' etc.)
- * In the early days, the various inmate work gangs employed on the K.P. farm and in the quarries outside of the compound were marched through this central gate in lockstep and in ranks of two. At its peak in the 1870s, upwards of 150 inmates were employed outside the walls.
- * The bell-tower on the roof was added in 1896 and contains a bell that was cast by the 'Meneely Bell Foundry' of Troy, N.Y. in 1862. Through its history, the bell has been used to mark the opening and closing of the business day as well as to signal alarm. Silent for many years, the ringing to mark the business day was reinstated in 1998. At one time, officers were required by the regulations to reside within sound of the bell in case of emergency.
- * The building houses the armoury and parole board offices (upstairs) and connects to the Visiting & Correspondence Building.
- * During much of the 20th century, a Dental Office was also located upstairs.
- * Tragically on April 26, 1948, Guard Messenger John Kennedy was fatally shot by inmate Austin Craft during an escape in this building. Coincidentally, Officer Kennedy had been born in 1888 in the East gate apartment where his family resided. His father had also been an officer at KP.

V&C (A05)

- * The Visiting & Correspondence building was constructed in 1988.
- * It replaced the earlier visiting area in the second floor of the North Gate.
- * There are 2 main visiting areas in the 'V&C': – 'Open Visits' & 'Closed Visits'.
- * This is also where all inmate mail is processed.
- * (Discuss Application process + Open, Closed & Designated Seating visits + use of Detector Dogs etc.)

BEGIN WALKING TOUR.

(EXIT V&C AND DISCUSS PFV UNITS.)

1) PRIVATE FAMILY VISITS (B15 to B20)

- * Conjugal Visits were introduced in federal penitentiaries in Canada in c.1982.
- * The current PFV (Private Family Visit or Conjugal visit) structure was constructed in 1997.
- * This building replaced the original conjugal visit units which consisted of 2 modular/tailer homes that had been introduced in 1982 (B9 & B10).

* **Discussion points:** (from the CSC website - "The purpose [of the PFVs] is to encourage inmates to develop and maintain family and community ties in preparation for their return to the community. If they meet certain criteria identified in their correctional plan, inmates have the opportunity to use special residential units such as these.

* Eligible Visitors include immediate family members or common-law partners. They can reside with qualified inmate for up to 72 hours every two months.

(PROCEED SOUTH-WEST TO JUNCTION OF DRIVEWAY.

AT THIS POINT, TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO POINT OUT THE EXTERIOR OF THE MAIN CELLBLOCK STRUCTURE.

ALSO POINT OUT THE '1845' DATE STONE IN PEDIMENT OF THE NORTH GATE ENTRANCE.)

2) MAIN CELL-BLOCK (B01 to B05)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Construction of this building commenced in August of 1833.
- * It can be said that this building is the actual birthplace of Federal Corrections in Canada.
- * This is the principal structure and forms the heart of the complex.
- * Originally, the cellblock consisted of only the South Wing.
- * Over time, the North (1836-40), East (1836-45) and West (1838-57) wings were added.
- * When it was originally completed, the Main Cellblock contained 840 cells on 5 tiers, each cell measuring 2.5 feet (76.2cm) wide by 8 feet (2.4 m) long and 6 feet 7 inches (2 m) high.
- * From 1840 until c.1915, the North Wing (Now G & H Blocks) contained the administration offices of the institution, the Keeper's Hall, as well as residential apartments for the Deputy Warden and the Matron in charge of the 'Female Department'.
- * It was renovated into cells between 1915 and 1921.
- * This structure eventually connected to the Kitchen, Dining Hall, Hospital, Keeper's Hall, Dissociation/Segregation Unit and Gymnasium.

(TURN AROUND TO FACE THE NORTH-EAST AND TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO POINT OUT THE EXTERIOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING/ PRISON FOR WOMEN. DISCUSS THIS BUILDING.)

3) ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (old 'Prison for Women') (A03)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * This building was constructed between 1909 and 1913 as the first specifically built 'Prison for Women'.
- * The building was used for this purpose from 1913 until 1934 when the female population were moved to the newly opened 'Prison for Women' situated to the North.
- * In 1923, it became the only federal Women's prison in Canada until the population were moved to the newer "Prison for Women" in 1934.
- * After 1934, the building was converted to house the administration offices of the institution.

**(PROCEED SOUTH ON PATH BETWEEN NORTH WING, KEEPER'S HALL AND B08.
DISCUSS THE HISTORY OF THE KEEPER'S HALL.)**

4) KEEPER'S HALL (B06)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Built c.1912.
- * Served as the central control office for custodial staff.
- * The main institutional count was kept in the Keeper's Hall.
- * An early segregation cell unit (known as "the hole" or "Digger") was located in the basement of this building. It was replaced by a new Segregation building in c.1951.
- * After that date, the inmate radio room and storage areas were housed in the basement. Music and sports games were broadcast from this room throughout the cell-blocks in the early-1950s. Each cell was equipped with a set of headphones.
- * At the time of closure, this building housed various security offices. (I.e. Institutional Preventive Security Office etc.)

(ENTER MAIN DOME.)

5) MAIN DOME (B01)

- * The Dome is the hub of the institution. Access to all of the cellblocks is through this central area.
- * Until the construction of the original dome enclosure in c.1859, this was an open courtyard between the cellblock buildings.
- * The control bubble in the centre was constructed during the last retrofit between 1992 and 1998.
- * This was the scene of horrific violence during the riot of April 14-18, 1971. It was here that rioters conducted a "Kangaroo Court", torturing 14 protective custody inmates who were tied to chairs, while the population of more than 600 inmates watched from the tiers above. Two of these individuals were fatally injured.

(ENTER A RANGE (to be determined).)

6) CELL-BLOCK (Lower F &/or Lower G)

- * This is typical of the other general population cellblocks radiating from the dome.
 - * The West wing housing F-Block was constructed 1838-57.
 - * The North wing housing G-Block was constructed in 1836-40, but originally housed administration offices, the Keeper's Hall and apartments for admin staff.
 - * Between 1915 and 1921, the north wing was renovated and converted for use as cell-blocks.
 - * The East, South and West cellblocks underwent their first major renovations between 1895 and 1906. During this project the original small cells were demolished and replaced with larger cells measuring 5 feet (1.5m) in width and 9 feet (2.7 m) in height. The resulting increase in cell height reduced the ranges to 4 tiers from 5.
 - * During the 1971 riot, the south wing cellblocks were damaged beyond use. As a result, C & D ranges were never reinstated.
 - * Today there are 6 ranges of cells on 4 tiers containing 441 cells. The ranges are referred to as A, B, E, F, G & H.
 - * At closure LOWER F-BLOCK housed the older, more compliant members of the population. Many were lifers.
- LOWER G-BLOCK housed a mixture of inmates, some compliant men awaiting beds on Lower-F. As well, this range typically housed inmates employed in the kitchen.
- (* Discuss inmate dynamics on ranges, inmate/officer interaction etc.)

(RETURN TO DOME and CROSS TO SEGREGATION BUILDING ON EAST SIDE.)

7) DISSOCIATION CELLS/SEGREGATION (B21)

- * Completed in 2002, this is the newest building within the complex.
- * It sits on the site of the “Female Department” of the late 19th century and the later “Dissociation Building” or ‘hole’ which was built in 1948-49 and closed in 1999.
- (* View control post, cell, exercise yard, institutional court room & dry cell. Discuss rationales for placement in Administrative Segregation and Segregation review Process etc.)

(RETURN TO DOME. EXIT THROUGH SOUTH PASSAGE.

ONCE OUTSIDE, TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO POINT OUT THE REGIONAL TREATMENT CENTRE (to Left and right) AND THE INDUSTRIAL SHOP BUILDINGS IN FOREGROUND.

ALSO NOTE THE DATE STONES MOUNTED HIGH ABOVE IN THE PEDIMENT OF THE SOUTH WING OF THE MAIN CELLBLOCK.)

8) RTC & SHOPS BUILDING

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

RTC (B11 & C07)

- * From this point, to the left and right, you will see the buildings that together make up the Regional Treatment Centre (RTC).
- * The RTC is a psychiatric hospital in a federal correctional setting. It operated as a separate institution within the walls of the KP Compound.
- * The RTC has a separate complement of staff and a separate inmate population from KP.

SHOPS (C01 to C05)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Straight ahead is the industrial shop complex.
- * The Shops building was begun in 1842 and completed in c.1849. It underwent a number of renovations and additions through the 19th and 20th centuries.
- * The historical importance of this building relates to the central role of labour programmes in prison life.
- * Labour was intended to: 1) provide opportunities for offenders to learn employable trades and to teach them 'habits of industry'; 2) to assist with the maintenance and operation of the institution itself and 3) to generate a source of revenue to offset operation costs.
- * Note the sections of the building that have been finished in stucco. These sections were damaged by fire as the result of the 1954 riot and demolished. Little care was paid to matching the style of the original structure.

(PROCEED SOUTH TO THE ENTRANCE TO THE SHOP DOME.

ALONG THE WAY, DISCUSS THE ABORIGINAL GROUNDS ON THE LEFT.)

9) ABORIGINAL GROUNDS

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * This area was maintained by the Native Brotherhood and used for traditional spiritual ceremonies.
 - * It contained a Teepee; Sweat-lodge and a fire pit.
 - * These services were conducted by Native Elders with the assistance of a Native Liaison Officer who was a member of the staff of KP.
- (* Discuss Aboriginal population, Aboriginal Liaison Officers/ Elders, Cultural ceremonies etc.)

(ENTER SHOP DOME.)

10) SHOP DOME (C01)

- * This building was begun in 1842 and completed in c.1849.
- * Note the flying limestone staircase. This is an excellent example of the skill of the stonecutters at K.P.
- * In order to generate revenue, a 'contract system' operated within sections of this building from 1849 to c.1886. Under this system, outside contractors could set up their manufacturing facilities within the prison, employing a certain number of inmates as their labour force. Funds were paid to the penitentiary administration and were used to offset the costs of operation. This was not popular with local 'free' tradesmen as it was perceived as unfair competition in the retail markets.
- * Various industries such as stone-cutting; Leather-working; Carpentry and fine cabinet-making; Boot & Shoe making; Tailoring; Broom-making, a binder-twine factory and an iron foundry were carried out in this building.

(ENTER WEST SHOP WING.)

11) SHOP WING (C05)

- * Note the elaborate vaulted brick ceilings. These were designed to support the heavy machinery that used in the 19th century industrial operations.
 - * From 1866 to 1886, a foundry existed in this building. Originally operated by the 'Canada Lock Company', the foundry ironically produced a range of locks for retail sale to the public. Among the most significant project was the manufacture of the cast and wrought iron pieces for the Parliamentary Library in Ottawa in 1876. During that contract the Canada Lock Company was forced into bankruptcy and the penitentiary itself picked up and completed the Parliamentary contract. At its peak more than 100 inmates were employed by the foundry.
 - * Prior to the riot of 1954, the other wings also contained similar vaulting.
 - * In the 1870s, this was the casting room for the 'Canada Lock Company'.
- (* Discuss Inmate employment and pay process etc.)
- * At the time of closure, this was the institutional metal repair shop.

(RE-ENTER SHOP DOME AND EXIT EAST TOWARD RECREATION YARD.)

12) RECREATION YARD

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * This is the outdoor recreation area.
- * In the 19th century the stables were located here.
- * It was at approximately this point of the East Wall that Red Ryan and 4 other inmates escaped in 1923. It is also where the last escape occurred in 1999 (Ty Conn).
- * From the late-1930s until recently, a softball diamond was located to the right.

(PROCEED NORTH ALONG THE RTC BUILDING B11. INTERPRET FROM EXTERIOR. AS YOU PROCEED, POINT OUT THE C07 BUILDING. YOU CAN EXPAND ON IT LATER AS YOU PASS BY.)

13) REGIONAL TREATMENT CENTRE (B11 & C07)

B11

- * Constructed between 1855 and 1858, the building was originally known as the East Shop Block.
- * It was constructed to accommodate contract shops for the manufacture of Agricultural implements (J.P. Millener & Company) and for boots and shoes (James Hope's Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Warehouse).
- * In 1887 it was renovated for use as the "Prison of Isolation". This is where the most difficult inmates were housed. By 1921, it was being used as an overflow cellblock. After 1932, it was again converted to house youthful and well-behaved inmates.
- * In 1959 its function was again changed. This time to house mentally disturbed inmates. This evolved into the Regional Treatment Centre.
- * Two Staff members lost their lives within this building. Mason Instructor David Cunningham in 1890 and Guard William Wentworth in 1961.
- * During the renovations of the late 1880s and early 1890s, Mason Instructor David Cunningham was killed as the result of an industrial accident in this building.
- * In November 1961, Officer William Wentworth was fatally stabbed during a midnight shift in a dorm that was located in this building. No one was ever found guilty of this crime.

C07

- * Constructed between 1858 & 1859 as the West Workshop.
- * The ground floor originally housed stables, stone-cutting shops, oakum picking room and the masonry gang.
- * The upper floor housed the cabinet and carpentry shops.
- * The building was gutted by fire on May 18, 1874 and was subsequently rebuilt between 1876 and 1882.
- * After this date, it housed a workshop and a grist mill in the south end and a prison for the insane in the north end. This came about when Rockwood Asylum across Portsmouth Harbour was transferred to the Province in 1877.
- * Eventually the grist mill was replaced with a bakery on the ground floor and mechanical storage in the upper floors.
- * At the time of closure, this building was part of the Regional Treatment Centre.

(NOW EXIT THE RTC BUILDING. POINT OUT THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL FAÇADE TO THE RIGHT.)

14) HOSPITAL (B07)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Constructed between 1847 and 1849 to address the need for medical care of the inmate population.
- * The building served this purpose during the entire time of its existence.
- * It was designed in tandem with the main cellblock and the dining Hall.
- * In 1936, Guard John J McCormick was fatally stabbed by an inmate while on duty in the Hospital.
(* Discuss re Health care needs of diverse population etc.)
- * In recent years, it was the Regional Hospital for CSC and serviced the other institutions within the Ontario region.

(PROCEED WEST ALONG KITCHENS, SOUTH WING AND GYM. DISCUSS THESE BUILDINGS WHILE PASSING.)

15) KITCHENS (C25)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * This building was constructed between 1956 - 1959 to replace the original kitchens that were located in building B8.
- * This is where all of the meals for the inmate population were prepared from the 1960s to the closure.

16) GYM (C22)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Built in 1951-56.

**(TURN RIGHT (NORTH) AND PROCEED ALONG DRIVEWAY TOWARD THE EXIT AT NORTH GATE.
DISCUSS THE SERVICES BUILDING ALONG THE WAY.)**

17) SERVICES BUILDING (B08 - Former DINING HALL and CHAPEL)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Built 1839-1841
- * During the 19th century, the entire population were fed en-masse in the Dining Hall on the ground floor. This stopped in 1897 after which the population were fed in their cells, as they are today.
- * The school room & chapels were located upstairs complete with stained glass windows, pews and a 'Casavant' Pipe-Organ. The chapel was destroyed by rioters in 1971.
- * In later years, the building housed the Keeper's Hall, Staff Mess, Staff Fitness center, and social development offices.
- * At time of closure, the Laundry & Change-room were housed in the South-West corner of the building.
- * Various other Services for staff & inmates were located upstairs.

**(GROUPS EXIT THE COMPOUND THROUGH NORTH GATE.
PROCEED ACROSS KING STREET WEST TO MUSEUM.)
EXERCISE CAUTION WHILE CROSSING KING STREET!**

**(IT IS SUGGESTED THAT PEDESTRIANS USE THE LIGHTS AT THE INTERSECTION OF SIR JOHN A MACDONALD
BLVD.)**

18) CANADA'S PENITENTIARY MUSEUM (Former Warden's Residence & Administration Building)

- * Built by inmate labour between 1870 and 1873, the building was first occupied by Warden John Creighton and his children on August 23, 1873.
- * The building served as the Official Warden's residence of K.P. for 60 years (1873 – 1933).
- * The building was known as "Cedarhedge" during the 19th century in reference to extensive cedar hedges that once lined the driveway entrance.
- * In 1932 K.P. experienced its first major riot, largely due to overcrowding. During the restructuring after the riot, the administrations offices were removed from K.P. and relocated to Cedarhedge.
- * The building served as the administration building for an additional 60 years (1933-1993) when the offices were relocated to the interior of the K.P. compound.
- * In 1984, the Penitentiary Museum moved into a portion of the building, eventually expanding to occupy the entire site after the admin offices moved out.

END TOUR.



**Briefing Note to the
Minister of Public Safety and
Emergency Preparedness**

**Note d'information au
ministre de la Sécurité publique et
de la Protection civile**

Subject

Objet

**VISITES ADDITIONNELLES DU PÉNITENCIER DE KINGSTON AU PROFIT
D'HABITAT POUR L'HUMANITÉ**

Question:

Vous informer que le Service correctionnel du Canada (SCC) examine la possibilité de prolonger la période de visites publiques du Pénitencier de Kingston de deux ou trois semaines additionnelles afin de verser les fonds recueillis à l'organisme Habitat pour l'humanité.

Contexte:

Le 30 septembre 2013, le SCC a officiellement cessé les opérations liées à la garde de détenus à l'Établissement Leclerc et au Pénitencier de Kingston, y compris le Centre régional de traitement. Au 30 septembre 2013, tous les détenus de ces établissements ont été placés dans d'autres installations partout au pays.

Dans le cadre de la Campagne de charité de Centraide de cette année, l'organisme Centraide de Kingston, de Frontenac, de Lennox et d'Addington, qui est présidé par la sous-commissaire principale par intérim du SCC, Lori Macdonald, offre des visites guidées du Pénitencier de Kingston dont les recettes sont versées à la campagne de charité de Centraide. Les visites du pénitencier se déroulent pendant 15 jours, du mercredi au dimanche du 2 au 20 octobre 2013. La visite comprend une rangée typique, l'atelier, l'hôpital, les lieux autochtones sacrés et la cour de récréation.

Les visites, qui commencent toutes les 20 minutes, sont guidées par des membres du personnel qui le font à titre bénévole. Chaque groupe compte 25 visiteurs.

C'est Centraide qui a fait la promotion de cette activité et qui a coordonné la vente des billets en ligne. Les billets ont été vendus très vite et la somme recueillie au profit de la campagne de charité est estimée à plus de 180 000 \$.

Veuillez noter que les Services juridiques du SCC ont aidé à rédiger une exonération de responsabilité publiée au verso des billets pour réduire d'éventuels problèmes liés à la responsabilité.

Situation actuelle:

Étant donné le succès des visites organisées par Centraide et l'intérêt qu'elles suscitent, le SCC propose d'établir un partenariat avec Habitat pour l'humanité pour prolonger la période des visites publiques de deux ou trois semaines au profit d'Habitat pour l'humanité afin que CORCAN du SCC puisse offrir plus de cours de formation en construction de maisons à nos détenus.

Protected

Protégé

Un protocole d'entente (PE) a été signé à l'automne 2012 entre Sécurité publique Canada, le SCC et Habitat pour l'humanité Canada. Ce partenariat vise à offrir des logements sécuritaires, décents et abordables aux familles à faible revenu qui travaillent. Les modalités du PE prévoient aussi la possibilité pour les délinquants sous responsabilité fédérale de contribuer à l'économie sociale et à la collectivité, et d'acquérir des compétences professionnelles monnayables et de l'expérience professionnelle.

CORCAN du SCC, qui offre des possibilités d'emploi et de formation aux délinquants incarcérés dans les pénitenciers fédéraux, fournit diverses composantes des maisons qui sont construites (p. ex. boiserie, escaliers, remises d'entreposage), de même que la main-d'œuvre de délinquants bénéficiant d'un placement à l'extérieur qui travaillent comme bénévoles pour aider les familles parrainées par Habitat pour l'humanité à construire leur maison. Tous les matériaux utilisés sont un don fait à Habitat pour l'humanité par des entreprises, telles que Home Depot.

Ce partenariat profite à CORCAN, car il donne des possibilités de formation et d'emploi, de même que des occasions additionnelles de placements à l'extérieur pour les délinquants. De plus, ce partenariat permet aux délinquants de travailler dans la collectivité et d'interagir avec des personnes du voisinage, ce qui favorise un sentiment d'appartenance à la collectivité chez les délinquants et accroît la probabilité d'une réinsertion sociale réussie après leur mise en liberté.

Prochaines étapes:

Le SCC propose de collaborer avec Habitat pour l'humanité au cours des prochaines semaines en vue de coordonner l'organisation de visites additionnelles du Pénitencier de Kingston en utilisant comme modèle les visites organisées par Centraide. Lors d'une téléconférence tenue le 10 octobre 2013 avec le PDG d'Habitat pour l'humanité, Kevin Marshman, et le vice-président des Relations gouvernementales, Jason Kuzminski, ce concept général a fait l'objet d'une discussion et les représentants d'Habitat ont accueilli favorablement la suggestion d'une visite comme moyen d'élargir et de publiciser notre partenariat. Ils ont également accepté de travailler avec l'équipe des Communications du SCC pour garantir des messages mutuellement satisfaisants.

Les visites débuteraient dès la semaine du 28 octobre 2013 et se poursuivraient pendant deux ou trois semaines, si le temps le permet. Comme dans le cas des visites organisées par Centraide, les visites de groupes composés de 25 personnes partiraient toutes les 20 minutes et seraient guidées par du personnel bénévole. Le prix des billets serait de 20 \$ par personne, et toutes les recettes iraient à Habitat pour l'humanité. Comme c'est le cas pour les visites actuellement en cours, une exonération de responsabilité approuvée par nos Services juridiques figurera au verso des billets afin d'atténuer tout risque sur le plan juridique.

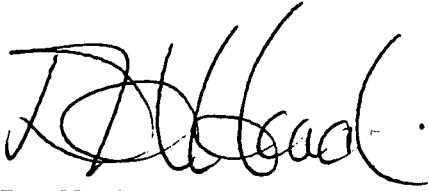
Ces visites additionnelles n'entraîneraient aucun coût pour le SCC, étant donné que la production du matériel promotionnel et la vente des billets seraient coordonnées par Habitat pour l'humanité, et tous les fonds recueillis seraient versés à cet organisme.

Protected

c.c. CACE int.: CASC: CAOPC: Services juridiques

Protégé

Compte tenu du succès des visites du Pénitencier de Kingston organisées par Centraide, on prévoit que les billets pour des visites additionnelles se vendraient très rapidement et que l'événement permettrait de générer des fonds importants au profit d'Habitat pour l'humanité, ce qui, à son tour, appuierait la réadaptation et la réinsertion sociale des délinquants.



Don Head
Commissaire
Le 11 octobre 2013

Protected

c.c. CACE int.; CASC; CAOPC; Services juridiques

Protégé



**Briefing Note to the
Minister of Public Safety and
Emergency Preparedness**

**Note d'information au
ministre de la Sécurité publique et
de la Protection civile**

Subject

Objet

**ADDITIONAL TOURS OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY IN SUPPORT OF
HABITAT FOR HUMANITY**

Issue:

To advise you that Correctional Service Canada (CSC) is looking at the possibility of extending the public tours of Kingston Penitentiary for two to three additional weeks with proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity.

Background:

██████████ on September 30, 2013, CSC officially ceased operations at Leclerc Institution and Kingston Penitentiary (KP), including the Regional Treatment Centre (RTC). As of September 30, 2013, all inmates from these institutions have been placed at other facilities across the country.

s.21(1)(a)

s.21(1)(b)

As part of this year's United Way Charitable Campaign, the Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington United Way, which is chaired by CSC's Acting Senior Deputy Commissioner, Lori Macdonald, is offering tours to the public of the now closed Kingston Penitentiary with proceeds going to the United Way Campaign. The tours of the facility are running for 15 days only, from Wednesday to Sunday from October 2 to 20, 2013. The tour includes a typical range, the shop, hospital, aboriginal grounds, and the recreation yard.

Each tour starts every 20 minutes, holds 25 people, and is guided by staff members who are volunteering their time.

The United Way provided all of the promotion for this event and coordinated the online ticket sales. The tickets sold out very quickly and ticket sales are estimated to have raised over \$180,000 for the Campaign.

Note that the Department of Justice assisted in drafting waivers for the back of the tickets to help mitigate any liability issues.

Current Status:

As a result of the success of the United Way organized tours, CSC will be partnering with Habitat for Humanity to look at extending the tours available to the public for two to three additional weeks with proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity so that CSC can engage in more house building training for our inmates.

Protected

Protégé

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among Public Safety Canada, Correctional Service of Canada and Habitat for Humanity Canada was signed in the fall of 2012. This partnership addresses the need for safe, decent, affordable housing for low-income working families. The terms of the MOU also provide federal offenders with a chance to contribute to the social economy and community while learning marketable employment skills and gaining employment experience.

CSC's CORCAN, which provides employment and employability skills training to offenders incarcerated in federal penitentiaries, provides various components for homes under construction (e.g. trim, stairs, storage sheds) as well as the labour of offenders on work release who volunteer to help Habitat for Humanity families build their homes. All materials used are donated to Habitat for Humanity by corporations, such as Home Depot.

CORCAN benefits from this partnership [REDACTED], as it provides training and employment opportunities, as well as additional work release placements for offenders. Furthermore, this partnership provides offenders with the opportunity to work in the community and interact with individuals from the neighbourhood, thus fostering a sense of community in the offenders and improving the likelihood of successful reintegration upon release.

Next Steps:

Over the coming weeks, CSC will work with Habitat for Humanity to coordinate organizing additional tours of Kingston Penitentiary using United Way tour as a model. [REDACTED]

s.21(1)(a)

The tours would commence as early as the week of October 28, 2013, and would run for up to two to three weeks, weather permitting. In line with what was offered for the United Way organized tours, the tours with groups of up to 25 individuals would be departing every 15 minutes and would be led by volunteer staff. The tickets would be sold at \$20 a ticket, with all proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity. As with the current tours, the Department of Justice-approved waivers will be placed on the back of the tickets to mitigate any legal risk.

s.21(1)(b)

[REDACTED] these tours would be at no cost for CSC as the promotional material and ticket sales would be coordinated by Habitat for Humanity and with all proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity.

Given the success of the United Way organized tours of Kingston Penitentiary, it is expected that tickets for additional tours would sell out very quickly and generate important funds for Habitat for Humanity which in turn would support offender rehabilitation and reintegration.

Don Head
Commissioner
October 9, 2013

Protected

c.c. A/ACCE; ACCS; ACCOP; Legal Services
CSC/SCC 5009 (R-94-07)

Protégé

**Briefing Note to the
Minister of Public Safety and
Emergency Preparedness**

**Note d'information au
ministre de la Sécurité publique et
de la Protection civile**

Subject

Objet

**ADDITIONAL TOURS OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY IN SUPPORT OF
HABITAT FOR HUMANITY**

Issue:

To advise you that Correctional Service Canada (CSC) is looking at the possibility of extending the public tours of Kingston Penitentiary for two to three additional weeks with proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity.

Background:

custodial
On September 30, 2013, CSC officially ceased operations at Leclerc Institution and Kingston Penitentiary (KP), including the Regional Treatment Centre (RTC). As of September 30, 2013, all inmates from these institutions have been placed at other facilities across the country.

As part of this year's United Way Charitable Campaign, the Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington United Way, which is chaired by CSC's Acting Senior Deputy Commissioner, Lori Macdonald, is offering tours to the public of Kingston Penitentiary with proceeds going to the United Way Campaign. The tours of the facility are running for 15 days, from Wednesday to Sunday, October 2 to 20, 2013. The tour includes a typical range, the shop, hospital, aboriginal grounds, and the recreation yard.

is guided by staff members who are volunteering their time.
Each tour has 25 people, starts at 20 minute intervals and
The United Way provided all of the promotion for this event and coordinated the online ticket sales. The tickets sold out very quickly and ticket sales are estimated to have raised over \$180,000 for the Campaign.

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Current Status:

As a result of the success of the United Way organized tours, CSC will be partnering with Habitat for Humanity to look at extending the tours available to the public for two to three additional weeks with proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity so that CSC can engage in more house building training for our inmates.

(Corcan)

Protected

s.21(1)(a)

Protégé

CSC/SCC 5008 (R-2007-03) (Word Version)

s.21(1)(b)

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among Public Safety Canada, Correctional Service of Canada and Habitat for Humanity Canada was signed in the fall of 2012. This partnership addresses the need for safe, decent, affordable housing for low-income working families. The terms of the MOU also provide federal offenders with a chance to contribute to the social economy and community while learning marketable employment skills and gaining employment experience.

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CORCAN benefits from this partnership [REDACTED], as it provides training and employment opportunities, as well as additional work release placements for offenders. Furthermore, this partnership provides offenders with the opportunity to work in the community and interact with individuals from the neighbourhood, thus fostering a sense of community in the offenders and improving the likelihood of successful reintegration upon release.

Next Steps:

Over the coming weeks, CSC will work with Habitat for Humanity to coordinate organizing additional tours of Kingston Penitentiary using United Way tour as a model. [REDACTED]

The tours would commence as early as the week of October 28, 2013, and would run for up to two to three weeks, weather permitting. In line with what was offered for the United Way organized tours, the tours with groups of up to 25 individuals would be departing every [REDACTED] minutes and would be led by volunteer staff. The tickets would be sold at \$20 a ticket, with all proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity. As with the current tours, the Department of Justice-approved waivers will be placed on the back of the tickets to mitigate any legal risk.

[REDACTED] these tours would be at no cost for CSC as the promotional material and ticket sales would be coordinated by Habitat for Humanity and with all proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity.

Given the success of the United Way organized tours of Kingston Penitentiary, it is expected that tickets for additional tours would sell out very quickly and generate important funds for Habitat for Humanity which in turn would support offender rehabilitation and reintegration.

s.21(1)(a)

s.21(1)(b)

Don Head
Commissioner
October 9, 2013

[REDACTED]

28

Protected

Protégé

c.c. A/ACCE; ACCS; ACCOP; Legal Services
CSC/SCC 5009 (R-94-07)

**Briefing Note to the
Minister of Public Safety and
Emergency Preparedness**

**Note d'information au
ministre de la Sécurité publique et
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Subject

Objet

**ADDITIONAL TOURS OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY IN SUPPORT OF
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As part of this year's United Way Charitable Campaign, the Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington United Way, which is chaired by CSC's Acting Senior Deputy Commissioner, Lori Macdonald, is offering tours to the public of Kingston Penitentiary with proceeds going to the United Way Campaign. The tours of the facility are running for 15 days from Wednesday to Sunday, October 2 to 20, 2013. The tour includes a typical range, the shop, hospital, aboriginal grounds, and the recreation yard:

Each tour has 25 people, starts at 20 minutes intervals, and is guided by staff members who are volunteering their time.

The United Way provided all of the promotion for this event and coordinated the online ticket sales. The tickets sold out very quickly and ticket sales are estimated to have raised over \$180,000 for the Campaign.

Note that the Department of Justice assisted in drafting waivers for the back of the tickets to help mitigate any liability issues.

Current Status:

As a result of the success of the United Way organized tours, CSC will be partnering with Habitat for Humanity to look at extending the tours available to the public for two to three additional weeks with proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity so that CSC can engage in more house building training for our inmates.

Protected

CSC/SCC 5006 (R-2007-03) (Word Version)

Protégé

s.21(1)(a)

s.21(1)(b)

- 2 -

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among Public Safety Canada, Correctional Service of Canada and Habitat for Humanity Canada was signed in the fall of 2012. This partnership addresses the need for safe, decent, affordable housing for low-income working families. The terms of the MOU also provide federal offenders with a chance to contribute to the social economy and community while learning marketable employment skills and gaining employment experience.

CSC's CORCAN, which provides employment and employability skills training to offenders incarcerated in federal penitentiaries; provides various components for homes under construction (e.g. trim, stairs, storage sheds) as well as the labour of offenders on work release who volunteer to help Habitat for Humanity families build their homes. All materials used are donated to Habitat for Humanity by corporations, such as Home Depot.

CORCAN benefits from this partnership [REDACTED], as it provides training and employment opportunities, as well as additional work release placements for offenders. Furthermore, this partnership provides offenders with the opportunity to work in the community and interact with individuals from the neighbourhood, thus fostering a sense of community in the offenders and improving the likelihood of successful reintegration upon release.

Next Steps:

Over the coming weeks, CSC will work with Habitat for Humanity to coordinate organizing additional tours of Kingston Penitentiary using United Way tour as a model. [REDACTED]

The tours would commence as early as the week of October 28, 2013, and would run for up to two to three weeks, weather permitting. In line with what was offered for the United Way organized tours, the tours with groups of up to 25 individuals would be departing every [REDACTED] minutes and would be led by volunteer staff. The tickets would be sold at \$20 a ticket, with all proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity. As with the current tours, the Department of Justice-approved waivers will be placed on the back of the tickets to mitigate any legal risk.

Comment [11]: [REDACTED] 20 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] these tours would be at no cost for CSC as the promotional material and ticket sales would be coordinated by Habitat for Humanity and with all proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity.

Given the success of the United Way organized tours of Kingston Penitentiary, it is expected that tickets for additional tours would sell out very quickly and generate important funds for Habitat for Humanity which in turn would support offender rehabilitation and reintegration.

s.21(1)(a)

Don Head
Commissioner
October 9, 2013

s.21(1)(b)

Protected

c.c. A/ACCE; ACCS; ACCOP; Legal Services
CSC/SCC 5009 (R-94-07)

Protégé



**Briefing Note to the
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**Note d'information au
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The United Way provided all of the promotion for this event and coordinated the online ticket sales. The tickets sold out very quickly and ticket sales are estimated to have raised over \$180,000 for the Campaign.

Note that the Department of Justice assisted in drafting waivers for the back of the tickets to help mitigate any liability issues.

Current Status:

is proposing to

As a result of the success of the United Way organized tours, CSC ██████████ partnering with Habitat for Humanity to look at extending the tours available to the public for two to three additional weeks with proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity so that CSC can engage in more house building training for our inmates!



Protected

Protégé

CSC/SCC 5006 (R-2007-03) (Word Version)

s.21(1)(a)

s.21(1)(b)

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CORCAN benefits from this partnership [redacted], as it provides training and employment opportunities, as well as additional work release placements for offenders. Furthermore, this partnership provides offenders with the opportunity to work in the community and interact with individuals from the neighbourhood, thus fostering a sense of community in the offenders and improving the likelihood of successful reintegration upon release.

Next Steps:

is proposing to

Over the coming weeks, CSC [redacted] work with Habitat for Humanity to coordinate organizing additional tours of Kingston Penitentiary using United Way tour as a model. [redacted]

The tours would commence as early as the week of October 28, 2013, and would run for up to two to three weeks, ~~weather permitting~~. In line with what was offered for the United Way organized tours, the tours with groups of up to 25 individuals would be departing every [redacted] minutes and would be led by volunteer staff. The tickets would be sold at \$20 a ticket, with all proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity. ~~As with the current tours, the Department of Justice approved waivers will be placed on the back of the tickets to mitigate any legal risk.~~

additional

These tours would be at no cost for CSC as the promotional material and ticket sales would be coordinated by Habitat for Humanity and with all proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity.

Given the success of the United Way organized tours of Kingston Penitentiary, it is expected that tickets for additional tours would sell out very quickly and generate important funds for Habitat for Humanity which in turn would support offender rehabilitation and reintegration. [redacted]

Don Head
Commissioner
October 9, 2013

as per

20

Protected

s.21(1)(a)

s.21(1)(b)

c.c. A/ACCE; ACCS; ACCOP; Legal Services
CSC/SCC 5009 (R-94-07)

Protégé



**Briefing Note to the
Minister of Public Safety and
Emergency Preparedness**

**Note d'information au
ministre de la Sécurité publique et
de la Protection civile**

Subject

Objet

**ADDITIONAL TOURS OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY IN SUPPORT OF
HABITAT FOR HUMANITY**

Issue:

Extending the public tours of Kingston Penitentiary for two to three additional weeks with proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity.

Background:

On September 30, 2013, CSC officially ceased custodial operations at Leclerc Institution and Kingston Penitentiary (KP), including the Regional Treatment Centre (RTC). As of September 30, 2013, all inmates from these institutions have been placed at other facilities across the country.

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Protected

CSC/SCC 5006 (R-2007-03) (Word Version)

Protégé

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CORCAN benefits from this partnership [REDACTED], as it provides training and employment opportunities, as well as additional work release placements for offenders. Furthermore, this partnership provides offenders with the opportunity to work in the community and interact with individuals from the neighbourhood, thus fostering a sense of community in the offenders and improving the likelihood of successful reintegration upon release.

Next Steps:

Over the coming weeks, CSC will work with Habitat for Humanity to coordinate organizing additional tours of Kingston Penitentiary using United Way tour as a model. At a conference call on October [REDACTED], 2013 with Habitat for Humanity Canada CEO Kevin Marshman and V.P. Government Relations Jason Kuzminski, this overall concept was discussed and Habitat officials welcomed the [REDACTED] as a way of extended and publicizing our partnership. They also agreed to work with CSC Communications to ensure mutually satisfactory messaging.

The tours would commence as early as the week of October 28, 2013, and would run for up to two to three weeks. In line with what was offered for the United Way organized tours, the tours with groups of up to 25 individuals would be departing every [REDACTED] minutes and would be led by volunteer staff. The tickets would be sold at \$20 a ticket, with all proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity. As with the current tours, the Department of Justice-approved waivers will be placed on the back of the tickets to mitigate any legal risk.

[REDACTED] these tours would be at no cost for CSC as the promotional material and ticket sales would be coordinated by Habitat for Humanity and with all proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity.

Given the success of the United Way organized tours of Kingston Penitentiary, it is expected that tickets for additional tours would sell out very quickly and generate important funds for Habitat for Humanity which in turn would support offender rehabilitation and reintegration.

s.21(1)(a)

s.21(1)(b)

Don Head
Commissioner
October 9, 2013

Protected

c.c. A/ACCE; ACCS; ACCOP; Legal Services
CSC/SCC 5009 (R-94-07)

Protégé

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Kingston Penitentiary and Regional Treatment Centre Closing Activities

Events and communications products	Target audiences	Date/Time and Location	Costs
<p>Activity #1 - Official Closing Ceremony The ceremony will be led by Commissioner, Don Head, and Regional Deputy Commissioner, Lori MacDonald, and include a number of VIPs/dignitaries and stakeholders, along with senior CSC personnel, KP and RTC staff members and former Wardens and Executive Directors. To commemorate this event publicly, several local and national media outlets would be invited to attend and report on the closure ceremony. RHQ Communications will work directly with these media outlets to organize what is to be expected a high volume of media and interview requests. RHQ communications will also work with NHQ Media Relations to ensure proper key messaging and protocol is followed.</p> <p>The commemorative event will be formal in nature, much along the lines of the 175th Anniversary of KP event and our formal Change of Command Ceremonies. EXCOM members will be in attendance in formal dress uniform. Members of the Honour Guard and Pipes and Drummers will attend to open and close the ceremony. There will be formal speeches from the Commissioner, the Regional Deputy Commissioner, Kingston Penitentiary Warden and the RTC Executive Director. A speech given on the history of KP will also be considered, potentially delivered by Museum Curator Mr. David St. Onge.</p> <p>As this is the closure of an institution, and as similar to the Change of Command Ceremony, there should be a symbolic key ceremony, where the Warden hands the key to either the Regional Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner to signify the closure of the institution.</p> <p>There will also be an opportunity for media to speak to designated spokespersons, potentially the Commissioner, Regional Deputy Commissioner, Warden and Executive Director, and possibly the Museum Curator and/or the Communications Director or Manager. Similar to the 175th commemoration, dignitaries, stakeholders and media would be given a guided tour of the Institutions with the help of staff</p>	<p>Internal and external audiences</p>	<p>This ceremony would take place on October 1, 2013 (time TBD).</p>	<p>Estimated Cost: Brochure/Booklet -\$5,000.00 Hospitality - \$1,500.00 Travel Status for Honour Guard and Pipes and Drums \$2,500.00 Chairs/Program -\$1,500.00 Total - \$10,500.00</p> <p>It is expected that a formal hospitality request will be submitted for the following: coffee, tea, water, cake and fruit.</p>

Events and communications products	Target audiences	Date/Time and Location	Costs
<p>volunteers, the Museum and volunteers from the Friends of the Penitentiary Museum group.</p> <p>Similar to the closure of Prison for Women, a brochure/booklet would be provided to ceremony attendees and the media. This would be an update to the KP 175th booklet completed in 2010.</p>			
<p>Activity #2 - Local Staff Assembly and Event Both KP and RTC would have their own recognition event for staff that would be informal in nature and held on separate days to ensure that each site would have the time and space to recognize the importance of closing these penitentiaries. The informal ceremonies would include an assembly for staff, to be conducted in the gymnasium of each site.</p> <p>The Honour Guard and Pipes and Drums will be present to provide an opening and closing atmosphere to the assemblies, as well as significance to each event. KP and RTC, in conjunction with Regional Headquarters, will request and work with Ontario Region institutions to ensure members of the Honour Guard and the Pipes and Drummers are available for each assembly. Each event would recognize staff through speeches and the presentation of a memento to each staff member who currently work at KP and RTC, as well as staff members who worked at each site the day the closure of the institutions were announced.</p>	<p>Staff and staff families</p>	<p>The events would begin starting the week of September 23, 2013, following the departure of the last inmate from each site and end by September 30, 2013 to ensure staff members have an opportunity to be recognized before they take on their new assignments.</p>	<p>Estimated Cost: Commemorative Plaques for staff - \$7,000.00</p> <p>Total - \$7,000.00</p> <p>There will be no formal hospitality request as the Social Committees for each site would cover any expenses for food and drink. These assemblies are intended to be for current staff only and have the potential for special guests to be included at the Warden and Executive Director's discretion.</p>
<p>Activity #3- Tours for local staff and family/friends</p> <p>Current and former staff from both KP and RTC would invite up to five family members and/or friends. They would be provided tours of both institutions by volunteer staff and former/retired staff.</p> <p>KP, RTC and RHQ Ontario will work with the Penitentiary Museum as well as with the not-for-profit charitable organization, The Friends of the Penitentiary Museum, to help coordinate tours and to provide historical context.</p> <p>This event would be organized within KP/RTC and RHQ with the help of a volunteer committee to set up the tour routes, information, coordination and scheduling.</p>	<p>Staff and family/friends</p>	<p>There will be a series of tours coordinated over a period of two to three days prior to the September 30, 2013 closure date.</p>	<p>Estimated Cost: Total \$0.00</p> <p>No food or memorabilia would be provided and all of the organization would be conducted by staff on a volunteer basis.</p>
<p>Activity #4 - Limited Public Tours with proceeds to the Kingston and Area United</p>	<p>General public</p>	<p>Public tours would be</p>	<p>Estimated Cost: Total - \$0.00</p>

Events and communications products	Target audiences	Date/Time and Location	Costs
<p>Way Campaign</p> <p>Given the experience of the closure of the B.C. Penitentiary, who held public tours after its closure, we expect a very large number of interested parties willing to take part. To ensure that these tours are organized and coordinated, we are proposing to create a volunteer committee with CSC staff, the CSC Museum, the Friends of the Penitentiary Museum and our local partner, Kingston Economic Development Corporation (KEDCO). It is realistic to believe that tours could happen over several weeks due to the demand from the public, including local and national media, however, we propose a very strict schedule to coincide with the GCWCC Campaign.</p>		<p>facilitated after the September 30 closure date and following the October 1, 2013 official ceremony, but before the end of the 2013 GCWCC campaign.</p>	<p>To support this year's Government of Canada Workplace Charitable Campaign (GCWCC) in the Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington (KFLA) United Way riding, Regional Deputy Commissioner, Lori MacDonald, as the 2013 KFLA United Way Chair has proposed public tours of KP and RTC with all donations going to this year's campaign.</p>

Leclerc Institution Closing Activities

Événements et produits de comm.	Public cible	Heure et lieu	Coûts
<p>Activité 1 - Cérémonie régionale « interne »</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cérémonie protocolaire à échelle réduite. -S'adresse à l'ensemble des employés qui étaient en poste <u>au moment de l'annonce de fermeture.</u> -Présence de la Garde de cérémonie régionale afin d'assurer un décorum à l'événement. -Suit la rencontre du CRG de septembre. -Se déroule la veille de la Cérémonie de passation de l'Établissement Joliette. -Organisée par les Communications, qui seront les maîtres d'œuvre sur place lors de l'événement (dont le gestionnaire régional, Relations médias). -La direction de l'Établissement estime qu'une centaine de personnes sont attendues. 	<p><u>Une centaine</u> de personnes sont attendues :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Employés (agents correctionnels et personnel administratif) en poste au Leclerc le jour de l'événement (environ 60) -Employés (environ 300) réaffectés dans d'autres unités mais qui étaient en poste au Leclerc le 19 avril 2012 -Membres du CRG -Sous-commissaire régionale -Sous-commissaire principale (en attente d'une réponse) -Garde de cérémonie régionale -Syndicats -Le commissaire Don Head a été invité (9 août 2013), mais il ne pourra prendre part à l'événement. 	<p>17 septembre 2013, 14 h, gymnase de l'établissement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Les éléments de logistique liés à cette cérémonie n'entraînent aucuns coûts. -Seuls les frais d'accueil, estimés à un maximum de 3000 \$, seront défrayés par la direction de l'Établissement pour couvrir la courte «réception» qui suivra la cérémonie. -Aucuns frais de déplacement ne seront autorisés pour les employés.

Événements et produits de comm.	Public cible	Heure et lieu	Coûts
<p>Activité 2- Soirée de célébration « informelle » -Soirée réunissant les employés et retraités de l'établissement. -Cette soirée «privée» est entièrement organisée par le Comité de fermeture du Leclerc selon la même formule que la soirée soulignant le 50^e anniversaire de l'établissement en 2012.</p> <p>Détails sur le DVD Vidéo souvenir : -Montage historique par l'entremise de photos, d'images vidéo et de témoignages d'employés. -Le DVD sera uniquement distribué lors de la soirée du 27 sept. ; les DVD seront produits uniquement en fonction du nombre de participants à la soirée. Aucune autre forme de distribution n'est prévue. Le SCC n'assume aucune dépense liée à cet événement. -Il s'agit d'un projet du Comité de fermeture du Leclerc, qui obtiendra l'approbation de l'Administration régionale.</p> <p>Détails sur le t-shirt : -Distribué lors de la soirée du 27 sept. -Il s'agit d'un projet du Comité de fermeture du Leclerc. -Le visuel a déjà obtenu l'approbation de la sous-commissaire régionale.</p>	<p>Employés ayant travaillé à l'Établissement Leclerc (actuels et retraités) -Environ 400 personnes sont attendues. On s'attend que cette soirée rejoindra le plus grand nombre de participants.</p>	<p>27 septembre 2013, Château royal (Laval)</p>	<p>-Tous les coûts associés à cette soirée sont autofinancés par les participants, qui défraient 60 \$, ce qui inclus : un souper 4 services incluant cocktail de bienvenue et une demie bouteille de vin par personne au repas; un DVD Vidéo souvenir; et un t-shirt</p> <p>-Les coûts de production du DVD sont inclus dans les coûts associés à la soirée du 27 sept. et par la contribution des syndicats SESG et UCCO-SACC. Le SCC n'assume aucune dépense liée à cet événement.</p> <p>-Quant au t-shirt, - les coûts de production du t-shirt sont inclus dans les coûts associés à la soirée du 27 sept. Le SCC n'assume aucune dépense liée à cet événement.</p> <p>-Aucun temps supplémentaire ne sera accordé.</p>
<p>Activité 3 - Diner BBQ -Organisé par le Comité de fermeture du Leclerc. -Cette activité permet de rejoindre des employés de l'Établissement qui ne pouvaient pas prendre part à la soirée informelle pour différentes raisons (ex. employés en poste le soir).</p>	<p>-Employés en poste au Leclerc -Employés réaffectés dans d'autres unités mais qui étaient en poste au Leclerc le 19 avril 2012 -Retraités du Leclerc</p>	<p>27 septembre 2013, de 11 h à 13 h</p>	<p>-Les coûts du diner sont assumés par le syndicat UCCO-SACC. -Le SCC n'assume aucune dépense liée à cet événement.</p>
<p>Activité 4 - Message de la SCR -Courriel annonçant officiellement la fin des activités de l'établissement. -Souligner la contribution des employés actuels et passés.</p>	<p>-L'ensemble des employés de la Région</p>	<p>30 septembre 2013</p>	<p>-Le SCC n'assume aucun coût pour cette activité.</p>
<p>Activité 5 - Article Bonnes nouvelles (infonyet régional) -Souligner l'histoire de l'établissement et l'apport important des employés de</p>	<p>-Les employés du SCC</p>	<p>Octobre 2013</p>	<p>-Le SCC n'assume aucun coût pour cette activité.</p>

Événements et produits de comm.	Public cible	Heure et lieu	Coûts
la Région. -Inclure des citations d'anciens directeurs de l'établissement (ex. Robert Poirier). -Faire état des activités qui ont été organisées dans ce cadre.			
Activité 6 - Article dans le <i>Bulletin du Conseil fédéral du Québec (CFQ)</i> -Annoncer la fermeture de l'Établissement. -Souligner l'importance de l'établissement dans l'histoire du SCC au Québec et l'apport important de ses employés. -Faire état des activités qui ont été organisées dans ce cadre.	-L'ensemble des employés de la fonction publique fédérale au Québec		Sem. du 4 nov. 2013 (à confirmer)

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use of the institution, high-profile inmates, uses for segregation cells, and staff personal feelings towards the closure. Media personnel asked a lot of questions.

Television media personnel required more time than radio or print reporters for stand-ups and sign-offs, including time required for a number of retakes. Television media personnel and some photographers were often asked politely to move along with the tour. At times communications staff asked multiple times that reporters move along. They were informed during the tour that public tours would be by shortly. At times, reporters left their groups to take phone calls while inside the institution. In these cases, communications staff guided media personnel to locations with phone reception. Media sometimes asked to view parts of the institution without the group or in one case to interview a communications staff member, which were accommodated. (What parts? The same as the public tours, right? It's just they wanted more footage?)

All reporters were provided the contact information (business cards) for NHQ Media Relations in case they had any additional questions. The media tour finished just as the public tours arrived past the PFV area. Communications staff asked politely that reporter refrain from filming or talking to members of the public tours. One media team film the backs of a public tour group.

Media thanked communications staff for the opportunity to visit the institution and seemed genuinely grateful to have the opportunity to tour.

After the tour, CSC communications staff sent a package by email to attending media with the backgrounder of the closure and a historical overview backgrounder.

Resulting Media Coverage:

Resulting media coverage was positive. Focus was on the actual closure of the institution and speculation of what will happen to the facility, on high profile inmates and institutional history. Focused on historical and operational aspects. Generally clips and quotes from Jay Pyke and Dave St-Onge. Even in resulting coverage, media appeared to be grateful for the chance to tour KP. Following the media tour, we noticed a decrease in the number of media requests to visit and film at KP.

Best practices:

- **Being prepared and well-versed in communication products**

CSC communications (both NHQ and RHQ) prepared for the media tour with a backgrounder of the closure, a historical overview backgrounder, media lines, media tour route and stops, and a proposal, which were approved Thursday, Oct. 10, 2013. (If said here, can we remove from up top?) Tour guides and communications staff were well-versed in messages (knowledgeable, well prepared) and the tour route in advance.

- **Moving the tour in a timely manner**

Although there was room for improvement, communications staff and tour guides moved the media along the tour route in a timely enough manner that there was minimal chance of meeting between media personnel and the general public tours. The two groups only met shortly at the end of the media tours on the inside of the front gates. (can we combine this with what's on top? It will shorten the text and reduce duplication)

Dividing media into two groups with a mix of both television and radio/print reporters during the tour of ranges proved positive. As expected, television media personnel required more time on the tour than personnel from other media types. However, to speed up the tour it was decided the groups would not be divided.

- **Met communications strategy objectives (though there should be additional objectives specific to media tours)**

Objectives of the communications strategy of KP closure were:

Objective 1: Emphasize the important contribution of employees who have worked at KP, the Regional Treatment Centre (RTC) and Leclerc Institution.

Objective 2: Pay tribute to the history of these institutions (52 years for Leclerc, 178 years for KP/RTC).

Objective 3: Reinforce the degree to which CSC recognizes the significance KP, the Regional Treatment Centre and Leclerc Institution has for employees.

These objectives were certainly met with tour guides providing information on recognizing the history and work of former staff.

Challenges and Possible Solutions: (We need to discuss this section)

Please note that the event was truly a success due to the hard work of tour guides and communications staff. These are a few challenges (lessons learned or take aways) that could be addressed for future opportunities to plan and manage media events.

- **Defined goals for future evaluation of event**

Communications produced a communications strategy for the closure of KP (not specific to the media tour) in August 2013 and a proposal for the media tour in the days leading up to the proposed date of the media tour. However, products did not specify the goals of the media tour event specifically, and what indicators would show we reached these goals. Lack of such goals makes evaluation of the event more of a challenge.

Possible solution: A detailed communications strategy for media events, including goals and how we can establish they have been reached, as well as what is expected of staff and media and specific timelines.

- **Last-minute production and approval of products**

Media tour products were not finalized and approved until the day before the tour (and in the case of one document, right as the tour was starting). This delay included the distribution of the media advisory.

Possible solution: Defined goals and timelines for deliverables would assist as well as preparations starting sooner and progress assessments along the way.

- **Defined day-of timelines or direction**

Media personnel took more time than public tours to tour the institution (for the same tour?)

Communications staff asked multiple times for media personnel to move along in the tour. Media personnel required the time to film stand-ups and scrummed tour guides at each tour stop.

There were concerns media personnel would be overtaken in the route by the first public tour of the day.

Media came in contact with the beginning of public tours just as the media tour left the facility. During the tour, reporters may have felt rushed, though no one explicitly expressed this. (Aware of one)

Possible solution: Either more time for media as they take more time to film, photograph and have more questions than the public.

Alternatively (or also) provide more detailed timelines (and keep the tour moving) and expressing these timelines and expectations of media personnel before the start of the tour. Also, ensuring expectations of timelines and length of questioning are communicated and understood by tour guides and communications staff.

- **Managing media personnel separating from tour**

Often, media personnel either left the group to film or photograph a short distance away, or left the group to talk on cellphones, or were provided interviews separate from the group. Communications staff followed media personnel who left the group to ensure they would not be left behind. There were enough communications staff to handle these cases, however some media personnel could have been viewed as being provided special privileges and access as their requests to film elsewhere or film a staff interview were accommodated.

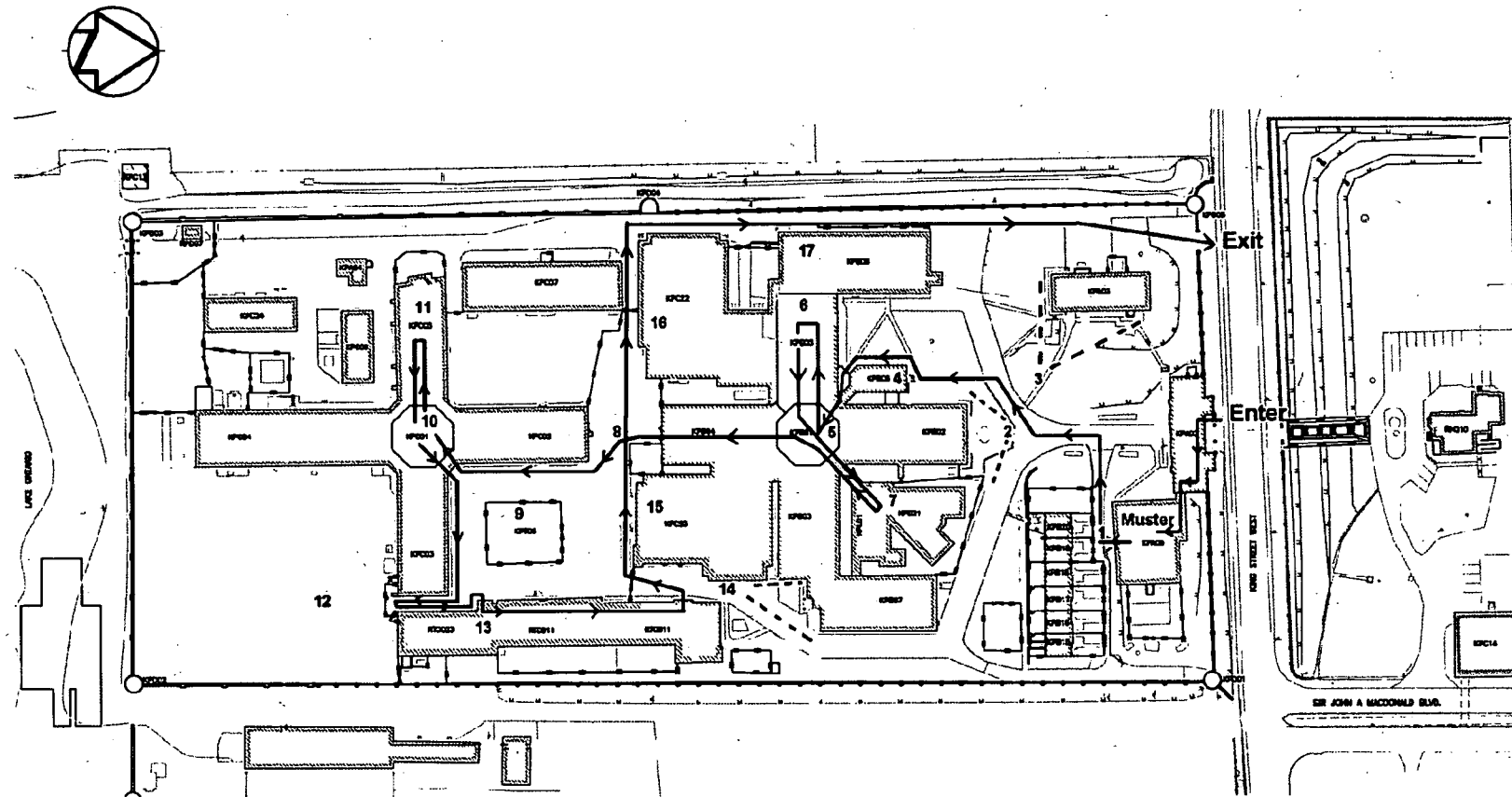
Possible solution: Again, define timelines and expectations from media and express them to media before the tour. Also define timelines and expectations CSC communications staff and tour guides

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UNITED WAY
K.P.
TOUR SCRIPT

October 2013

KEY PLAN KINGSTON PENITENTIARY



BUILDING INDEX

- KPA02 NORTH GATE
- KPA03 ADMINISTRATION
- KPA04 WORKS OFFICE
- KPA05 VISITING & CORRESPONDENCE
- KPA07 STORES
- KPA08 QUONSET STORAGE
- KPB01 CELL BLOCKS DOME
- KPB02 NORTH CELL BLOCK
- KPB03 EAST CELL BLOCK
- KPB04 SOUTH CELL BLOCK, UNIT MANAGEMENT
- KPB05 WEST CELL BLOCK
- KPB06 KEEPERS HALL
- KPB07 HEALTH CARE
- KPB08 SERVICES (STAFF, INMATES, INST)
- KPB15 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #1
- KPB16 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #2
- KPB17 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #3
- KPB18 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #4
- KPB19 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #5
- KPB20 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #6
- KPB21 SEGREGATION BUILDING
- KPC01 SHOP BLOCKS DOME
- KPC02 NORTH SHOP BLOCK
- KPC03 EAST SHOP BLOCK
- KPC04 SOUTH SHOP BLOCK
- KPC05 WEST SHOP BLOCK
- KPC07 EDUC. & MIN. SEC. ACCOM.
- KPC08 MASON SHOP & OFFICES
- KPC13 DOG KENNELS
- KPC14 CENTRAL HEATING PLANT
- KPC22 RECREATIONAL & SOCIAL BUILDING
- KPC24 GARAGE
- KPC25 KITCHEN
- KPD01 TOWER #1 (NORTH-EAST CORNER)
- KPD02 TOWER #2 (SOUTH-EAST CORNER)
- KPD03 TOWER #3 (SOUTH-WEST TOWER)
- KPD04 TOWER #4 (WEST CORNER)
- KPD05 TOWER #5 (NORTH-WEST CORNER)
- KPD07 SALLY PORT CONTROL POST
- KPE02 SEWAGE PUMPING STATION

- RHQ10 C.S.C. MUSEUM
- RHQ11 GROUNDS KEEPING BUILDING

- RTCB11 REG HEALTH & TREATMENT CTR
- RTCC23 REG HEALTH & TREATMENT CTR

Public Works
 Government Services Canada
 Architectural and Engineering Services
 Ontario Region

Travaux publics
 Services gouvernementaux Canada
 Services d'architecture et de génie
 Région de l'Ontario

0 10m 50m 100m
 SCALE 1:1000

FILED:
 UPDATED:
 REVISION NUMBER:
 PLOT SCALE:
 SITE VISIT:

EDRN DOC # 74472
 MARCH 18, 2005
 NA
 NTS
 NA

TOUR STOPS:

- 1- PFV's (Exterior) (B15 to B20)
- 2- Main Cellblock (B01 to B05) (Exterior)
- 3- Administration Building (A03) (Exterior)
- 4- Keeper's Hall (B06)
- 5- Main Dome (B01)
- 6- Typical Cell range (B05)
- 7- Dissociation Unit (B21)
- 8- RTC & Shops Buildings (C01 to C05) (Exteriors)
- 9- Aboriginal Grounds
- 10- Shop Dome (C01)
- 11- Shop Wing (C05) (with vaulted ceilings)
- 12- Recreation Yard
- 13- RTC Range (B11)
- 14- Hospital (Exterior)
- 15- Kitchen (C25) (Exterior)
- 16- Gym (C22) (Exterior)
- 17- Services Building (Former Dining Hall & Chapel) (B08) (Exterior)

END

K.P. UNITED WAY
TOUR STOP SCRIPT

Draft 2013-09-10

MUSTER STATION A03 & A05:

Tour groups, after redeeming tickets, will muster in the former V&C area.

At this point some interpretation can be provided regarding A03 Gate-House and the A05 V&C and their functions.

PREAMBLE (During Mustering): (Discuss the significance of North Lodge and V&C)

NORTH LODGE (A03)

* The North Lodge was constructed between 1841 and 1846 and was designed by Architect William Coverdale.

* The Gate-house completes the Wall & Tower security system. The walls & towers define the site as a penitentiary and represent a type of architecture that is no longer constructed. Very few examples remain in Canada.

* Prior to the completion of the gate house and the stone wall and tower system, the site was enclosed by a 12-foot high cedar plank fence.

- * Originally one of two gate houses (the other was incorporated into the West Wall in order to provide access to shipping in Portsmouth Harbour and was demolished in 1926.)
- * The building serves as the main pedestrian access point to the institution.
- * Its Neo-classical design was intended to intimidate offenders arriving at the institution to commence their sentence. Some believe that the design was also intended to reference the strengths of law and order. (i.e. 'pillars of justice' etc.)
- * In the early days, the various inmate work gangs employed on the K.P. farm and in the quarries outside of the compound were marched through this central gate in lockstep and in ranks of two. At its peak in the 1870s, upwards of 150 inmates were employed outside the walls.
- * The bell-tower on the roof was added in 1896 and contains a bell that was cast by the 'Meneely Bell Foundry' of Troy, N.Y. in 1862. Through its history, the bell has been used to mark the opening and closing of the business day as well as to signal alarm. Silent for many years, the ringing to mark the business day was reinstated in 1998. At one time, officers were required by the regulations to reside within sound of the bell in case of emergency.
- * The building houses the armoury and parole board offices (upstairs) and connects to the Visiting & Correspondence Building.
- * During much of the 20th century, a Dental Office was also located upstairs.
- * Tragically on April 26, 1948, Guard Messenger John Kennedy was fatally shot by inmate Austin Craft during an escape in this building. Coincidentally, Officer Kennedy had been born in 1888 in the East gate apartment where his family resided. His father had also been an officer at KP.

V&C (A05)

- * The Visiting & Correspondence building was constructed in 1988.
- * It replaced the earlier visiting area in the second floor of the North Gate.
- * There are 2 main visiting areas in the 'V&C': - 'Open Visits' & 'Closed Visits'.
- * This is also where all inmate mail is processed.
- * (Discuss Application process + Open, Closed & Designated Seating visits + use of Detector Dogs etc.)

BEGIN WALKING TOUR.

(EXIT V&C AND DISCUSS PFV UNITS.)

1) PRIVATE FAMILY VISITS (B15 to B20)

- * Conjugal Visits were introduced in federal penitentiaries in Canada in c.1982.
- * The current PFV (Private Family Visit or Conjugal visit) structure was constructed in 1997.
- * This building replaced the original conjugal visit units which consisted of 2 modular/tailer homes that had been introduced in 1982 (B9 & B10).
- * **Discussion points:** (from the CSC website - "The purpose [of the PFVs] is to encourage inmates to develop and maintain family and community ties in preparation for their return to the community. If they meet certain criteria identified in their correctional plan, inmates have the opportunity to use special residential units such as these.
- * Eligible Visitors include immediate family members or common-law partners. They can reside with qualified inmate for up to 72 hours every two months.

(PROCEED SOUTH-WEST TO JUNCTION OF DRIVEWAY.)

AT THIS POINT, TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO POINT OUT THE EXTERIOR OF THE MAIN CELLBLOCK STRUCTURE.

ALSO POINT OUT THE '1845' DATE STONE IN PEDIMENT OF THE NORTH GATE ENTRANCE.)

2) MAIN CELL-BLOCK (B01 to B05)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Construction of this building commenced in August of 1833.
- * It can be said that this building is the actual birthplace of Federal Corrections in Canada.
- * This is the principal structure and forms the heart of the complex.
- * Originally, the cellblock consisted of only the South Wing.
- * Over time, the North (1836-40), East (1836-45) and West (1838-57) wings were added.
- * When it was originally completed, the Main Cellblock contained 840 cells on 5 tiers, each cell measuring 2.5 feet (76.2cm) wide by 8 feet (2.4 m) long and 6 feet 7 inches (2 m) high.
- * From 1840 until c.1915, the North Wing (Now G & H Blocks) contained the administration offices of the institution, the Keeper's Hall, as well as residential apartments for the Deputy Warden and the Matron in charge of the 'Female Department'.
- * It was renovated into cells between 1915 and 1921.
- * This structure eventually connected to the Kitchen, Dining Hall, Hospital, Keeper's Hall, Dissociation/Segregation Unit and Gymnasium.

(TURN AROUND TO FACE THE NORTH-EAST AND TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO POINT OUT THE EXTERIOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING/ PRISON FOR WOMEN. DISCUSS THIS BUILDING.)

3) ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (old 'Prison for Women') (A03)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * This building was constructed between 1909 and 1913 as the first specifically built 'Prison for Women'.
- * The building was used for this purpose from 1913 until 1934 when the female population were moved to the newly opened 'Prison for Women' situated to the North.
- * In 1923, it became the only federal Women's prison in Canada until the population were moved to the newer "Prison for Women" to the North of this site in 1934.
- * After 1934, the building was converted to house the administration offices of the institution.

(PROCEED SOUTH ON PATH BETWEEN NORTH WING, KEEPER'S HALL AND B08. DISCUSS THE HISTORY OF THE KEEPER'S HALL.)

4) KEEPER'S HALL (B06)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Built c.1912.
- * Served as the central control office for custodial staff.
- * The main institutional count was kept in the Keeper's Hall.
- * An early segregation cell unit (known as "the hole" or "Digger") was located in the basement of this building. It was replaced by a new Segregation building in c.1951.
- * After that date, the inmate radio room and storage areas were housed in the basement. Music and sports games were broadcast from this room throughout the cell-blocks in the early-1950s. Each cell was equipped with a set of headphones.

* At the time of closure, this building housed various security offices. (I.e. Institutional Preventive Security Office etc.)

(ENTER MAIN DOME.)

5) MAIN DOME (B01)

- * The Dome is the hub of the institution. Access to all of the cellblocks is through this central area.
- * Until the construction of the original dome enclosure in c.1859, this was an open courtyard between the cellblock buildings.
- * The control bubble in the centre was constructed during the last retrofit between 1992 and 1998.
- * This was the scene of horrific violence during the riot of April 14-18, 1971. It was here that rioters conducted a "Kangaroo Court", torturing 14 protective custody inmates who were tied to chairs, while the population of more than 600 inmates watched from the tiers above. Two of these individuals were fatally injured.

(ENTER A RANGE (to be determined).)

6) CELL-BLOCK

- * This is typical of the other general population cellblocks radiating from the dome.
 - * The cellblocks underwent their first major renovation between 1895 and 1906. During this renovation the original small cells were demolished and replaced with larger cells measuring 5 feet (1.5m) in width and 9 feet (2.7 m) in height. The resulting increase in cell height reduced the ranges to 4 tiers from 5.
 - * During the 1971 riot, the south wing cellblocks were damaged beyond use. As a result, C & D ranges were never reinstated.
 - * Today there are 6 ranges of cells on 4 tiers containing 431 cells. The ranges are referred to as A, B, E, F, G & H.
- (* Discuss inmate dynamics on ranges, inmate/officer interaction etc.)

(RETURN TO DOME and CROSS TO SEGREGATION BUILDING ON EAST SIDE.)

7) DISSOCIATION CELLS/SEGREGATION (B21)

- * Completed in 2002, this is the newest building within the complex.
 - * It sits on the site of the "Female Department" of the late 19th century and the later "Dissociation Building" or 'hole' which was built in 1948-49 and closed in 1999.
- (* View control post, cell, exercise yard, institutional court room & dry cell. Discuss rationales for placement in Administrative Segregation and Segregation review Process etc.)

(RETURN TO DOME. EXIT THROUGH SOUTH PASSAGE.

ONCE OUTSIDE, TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO POINT OUT THE REGIONAL TREATMENT CENTRE (to Left and right) AND THE INDUSTRIAL SHOP BUILDINGS IN FOREGROUND.

ALSO NOTE THE DATE STONES MOUNTED HIGH ABOVE IN THE PEDIMENT OF THE SOUTH WING OF THE MAIN CELLBLOCK.)

8) RTC & SHOPS BUILDING

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

RTC (B11 & C07)

- * From this point, to the left and right, you will see the buildings that together make up the Regional Treatment Centre (RTC).
- * The RTC is a psychiatric hospital in a federal correctional setting. It operated as a separate institution within the walls of the KP Compound.
- * The RTC has a separate complement of staff and a separate inmate population from KP.

SHOPS (C01 to C05)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Straight ahead is the industrial shop complex.
- * The Shops building was begun in 1842 and completed in c.1849. It underwent a number of renovations and additions through the 19th and 20th centuries.
- * The historical importance of this building relates to the central role of labour programmes in prison life.
- * Labour was intended to: 1) provide opportunities for offenders to learn employable trades and to teach them 'habits of industry'; 2) to assist with the maintenance and operation of the institution itself and 3) to generate a source of revenue to offset operation costs.
- * Note the sections of the building that have been finished in stucco. These sections were damaged by fire as the result of the 1954 riot and demolished. Little care was paid to matching the style of the original structure.

**(PROCEED SOUTH TO THE ENTRANCE TO THE SHOP DOME.
ALONG THE WAY, DISCUSS THE ABORIGINAL GROUNDS ON THE LEFT.)**

9) ABORIGINAL GROUNDS

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * This area was maintained by the Native Brotherhood and used for ceremonies.
- * It contained a Teepee; Sweat-lodge and a fire pit.
- (* Discuss Aboriginal population, Aboriginal Liaison Officers/ Elders, Cultural ceremonies etc.)

(ENTER SHOP DOME.)

10) SHOP DOME (C01)

- * This building was begun in 1842 and completed in c.1849.
- * Note the flying limestone staircase. This is an excellent example of the skill of the stonecutters at K.P.
- * In order to generate revenue, a 'contract system' operated within sections of this building from 1849 to c.1886. Under this system, outside contractors could set up their manufacturing facilities within the prison, employing a certain number of inmates as their labour force. Funds were paid to the penitentiary administration and were used to offset the costs of operation. This was not popular with local 'free' tradesmen as it was perceived as unfair competition in the retail markets.

* Various industries such as stone-cutting; Leather-working; Carpentry and fine cabinet-making; Boot & Shoe making; Tailoring; Broom-making, a binder-twine factory and an iron foundry were carried out in this building.

(ENTER WEST SHOP WING.)

11) SHOP WING (C05)

* Note the elaborate vaulted brick ceilings. These were designed to support the heavy machinery that used in the 19th century industrial operations.

* From 1866 to 1886, a foundry existed in this building. Originally operated by the 'Canada Lock Company', the foundry ironically produced a range of locks for retail sale to the public. Among the most significant project was the manufacture of the cast and wrought iron pieces for the Parliamentary Library in Ottawa in 1876. During that contract the Canada Lock Company was forced into bankruptcy and the penitentiary itself picked up and completed the Parliamentary contract. At its peak more than 100 inmates were employed by the foundry.

* Prior to the riot of 1954, the other wings also contained similar vaulting.

* In the 1870s, this was the casting room for the 'Canada Lock Company'.

(* Discuss Inmate employment and pay process etc.)

* At the time of closure, this was the institutional metal repair shop.

(RE-ENTER SHOP DOME AND EXIT EAST TOWARD RECREATION YARD.)

12) RECREATION YARD

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

* This is the outdoor recreation area.

* In the 19th century the stables were located here.

* It was at approximately this point of the East Wall that Red Ryan and 4 other inmates escaped in 1923. It is also where the last escape occurred in 1999 (Ty Conn).

* From the late-1930s until recently, a softball diamond was located to the right.

(PROCEED NORTH AND ENTER THE GROUND LEVEL OF THE RTC. WALK ALONG RANGE.)

13) REGIONAL TREATMENT CENTRE (B11 & C07)

B11

* Constructed between 1855 and 1858, the building was originally known as the East Shop Block.

* It was constructed to accommodate contract shops for the manufacture of Agricultural implements (J.P. Millener & Company) and for boots and shoes (James Hope's Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Warehouse).

* In 1887 it was renovated for use as the "Prison of Isolation". This is where the most difficult inmates were housed. By 1921, it was being used as an overflow cellblock. After 1932, it was again converted to house youthful and well-behaved inmates.

- * In 1959 its function was again changed. This time to house mentally disturbed inmates. This evolved into the Regional Treatment Centre.
- * Two Staff members lost their lives within this building. Mason Instructor David Cunningham in 1890 and Guard William Wentworth in 1961.
- * During the renovations of the late 1880s and early 1890s, Mason Instructor David Cunningham was killed as the result of an industrial accident in this building.
- * In November 1961, Officer William Wentworth was fatally stabbed during a midnight shift in a dorm that was located in this building. No one was ever found guilty of this crime.

C07

- * Constructed between 1858 & 1859 as the West Workshop.
- * The ground floor originally housed stables, stone-cutting shops, oakum picking room and the masonry gang.
- * The upper floor housed the cabinet and carpentry shops.
- * The building was gutted by fire on May 18, 1874 and was subsequently rebuilt between 1876 and 1882.
- * After this date, it housed a workshop and a grist mill in the south end and a prison for the insane in the north end. This came about when Rockwood Asylum across Portsmouth Harbour was transferred to the Province in 1877.
- * Eventually the grist mill was replaced with a bakery on the ground floor and mechanical storage in the upper floors.
- * At the time of closure, this building was part of the Regional Treatment Centre.

(NOW EXIT THE RTC BUILDING. POINT OUT THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL FAÇADE TO THE RIGHT.)

14) HOSPITAL (B07)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Constructed between 1847 and 1849 to address the need for medical care of the inmate population.
- * The building served this purpose during the entire time of its existence.
- * It was designed in tandem with the main cellblock and the dining Hall.
- * In 1936, Guard John J McCormick was fatally stabbed by an inmate while on duty in the Hospital.
(* Discuss re Health care needs of diverse population etc.)
- * In recent years, it was the Regional Hospital for CSC and serviced the other institutions within the Ontario region.

(PROCEED WEST ALONG KITCHENS, SOUTH WING AND GYM. DISCUSS THESE BUILDINGS WHILE PASSING.)

15) KITCHENS (C25)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * This building was constructed between 1956 - 1959 to replace the original kitchens that were located in building B8.
- * This is where all of the meals for the inmate population were prepared from the 1960s to the closure.

16) GYM (C22)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

* Built in 1951-56.

**(TURN RIGHT (NORTH) AND PROCEED ALONG DRIVEWAY TOWARD THE NEW SALLYPORT AND THE EXIT.
DISCUSS THE SERVICES BUILDING ALONG THE WAY.)**

**17) SERVICES BUILDING (B08 - Former DINING HALL and CHAPEL)
(Interpreted from Exterior.)**

* Built 1839-1841

* During the 19th century, the entire population were fed en-masse in the Dining Hall on the ground floor. This stopped in 1897 after which the population were fed in their cells, as they are today.

* The school room & chapels were located upstairs complete with stained glass windows, pews and a 'Casavant' Pipe-Organ. The chapel was destroyed by rioters in 1971.

* In later years, the building housed the Keeper's Hall, Staff Mess, Staff Fitness center, and social development offices.

* At time of closure, the Laundry & Change-room were housed in the South-West corner of the building.

* Various other Services for staff & inmates were located upstairs.

**END OF TOUR.
GROUPS EXIT THROUGH SALLYPORT.**

KP Tours Schedule

Time

The first tour of each day will start at 9:00am with subsequent tours starting every 20 minutes after. Each tour will last approximately 1.5 hours. The last tour of each day will start at 5:00pm.

Tour

There will be 25 different tours running each day with approximately 25 people in each.

Colour

There are 6 different colours. Each colour corresponds to a different tour and colours will be rotated every two hours. Since there will be 5 tours taking place at the same time, this system makes it easy to distinguish between the different tour groups.

Tour Guide

Guides will be assigned to 2 or 3 tours each day. They will have approximately 1.5 hours to complete one tour and 0.5 hours for breaks after.

KP Tours Schedule

Date: _____

Time	Tour	Colour	Tour Guide
9:00 AM	1	Red	
9:20 AM	2	Blue	
9:40 AM	3	Green	
10:00 AM	4	Yellow	
10:20 AM	5	Orange	
10:40 AM	6	Purple	
11:00 AM	7	Red	
11:20 AM	8	Blue	
11:40 AM	9	Green	
12:00 PM	10	Yellow	
12:20 PM	11	Orange	
12:40 PM	12	Purple	
1:00 PM	13	Red	
1:20 PM	14	Blue	
1:40 PM	15	Green	
2:00 PM	16	Yellow	
2:20 PM	17	Orange	
2:40 PM	18	Purple	
3:00 PM	19	Red	
3:20 PM	20	Blue	
3:40 PM	21	Green	
4:00 PM	22	Yellow	
4:20 PM	23	Orange	
4:40 PM	24	Purple	
5:00 PM	25	Red	

KP MEDIA TOUR PROPOSAL

PROPOSAL:

The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) proposes that an invitation be made to media to attend a tour of Kingston Penitentiary on Friday, October 11, 2013.

BACKGROUND:

Kingston Penitentiary is a maximum-security facility located in Kingston, Ontario and is one of the oldest institutions in continuous use in the world. Built in 1835, Kingston Penitentiary predates Confederation. It has four units that can accommodate 421 inmates.

On April 19, 2012, the federal government announced the closure of Kingston Penitentiary, the Regional Treatment Centre in Ontario and Leclerc Institution in Quebec. These were aging facilities with infrastructure that does not lend itself well to the challenges of managing the institutional routines of today's complex and diverse offender population. The closures will result in an overall cost savings of approximately \$120 million dollars per year.

Kingston Penitentiary ceased operations as a federal correctional facility on September 30, 2013 and its decommissioning will be completed by 2015.

CSC has partnered with United Way – Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and is offering public tours of Kingston Penitentiary, Oct. 2-20, 2013. Tickets, which sold out quickly, were purchased for \$20 - all proceeds to the United Way.

PLAN FOR MEDIA TOUR:

Invitation:

CSC will issue a national media advisory on Tuesday, October 8, 2013 via Marketwire to invite all interested media outlets, local and national, to attend Kingston Penitentiary for a guided tour(s) on Friday, October 11, 2013. Media will be asked to RSVP by Wednesday, October 9, 2013.

Also, United Way will send an email to those media that wrote directly to them, alerting them to the media advisory procedures. CSC would also include those media representatives who have already attended the public tours to date in the invitation.

Media will not be required to donate the \$20 dollar admission fee to the United Way.

Tour Route & Timing:

The structured tour route would not change from the existing and approved route currently being provided to members of the public (please see attached document for route and stops).

It is proposed to have a total of two to three media tours departing as early as 0730 hours since public tours already scheduled for this day begin at 0900 hours. The tour would last approximately an hour and a half.

Each tour would accommodate up to 30 people, which may include additional camera operators.

Tour Guides:

Tours will be guided by A/Regional Deputy Commissioner Mike Ryan, Former Warden of Kingston Penitentiary Jay Pyke, and the Correctional Service of Canada Museum Historian Dave St. Onge.

In addition, 2-3 media advisors will assist with the tours.

A dedicated French-language tour will be offered depending on the interest presented from French-language media.

Tour content:

The tours would be oriented around the historical and operational perspective of the penitentiary. They would also focus on CSC's partnership with the United Way, and the fundraising effort.

We propose that media would gather in the large V&C room at the beginning of their guided tours and be given a historical overview of Kingston Penitentiary. The media would also be advised, at this point, that the focus of the tour, as is offered to the public, is from a historical and operational perspective.

Lastly, media may be given the opportunity, at the end of the tour, to ask all the tour guides questions while RHQ and NHQ media relations staff is present.

KP MEDIA LINES

Reason for KP Closure:

On April 19, 2012, the federal government announced the closure of Kingston Penitentiary, the Regional Treatment Centre in Ontario and Leclerc Institution in Quebec. (<http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/nws/nws-rlss/2012/20120419-eng.aspx>) (Source: MO-approved Sept. 30, 2013)

These were aging facilities with infrastructure that does not lend itself well to the challenges of managing the institutional routines of today's complex and diverse offender population. (Source: MO-approved Sept. 27, 2013)

The closures will result in an overall cost savings of approximately \$120 million per year. (Source: MO-approved Sept. 30, 2013)

Current Status of KP/Decommissioning:

Kingston Penitentiary ceased operations as a federal correctional facility on September 30, 2013 and its decommissioning will be completed by 2015. (Source: MO-approved Sept. 30, 2013)

In 1990, Kingston Penitentiary was designated a national historic site in Canada, the Correctional Service of Canada will follow standards set forth by the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board. (Source: MO-approved Sept. 30, 2013)

For more information on the decommissioning of government assets, please contact Public Works & Government Services. (Source: Standard response and previously used by Ontario Comms to address this question – CSC approved Oct. 3, 2013)

Future of KP:

At this time, decisions have yet to be made with respect to possible future plans for the infrastructure and land. (Source: MO-approved Sept. 30, 2013)

Transfer of inmates :

Due to the *Privacy Act*, CSC cannot comment on the specifics of any offender's case. (Source: MO-approved Oct. 1, 2013)

Public safety is the number one consideration in all placement and transfer decisions. (Source: CSC standard line; MO-approved Sept. 30, 2013)

All transfers are made in accordance with the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, and risk assessments are performed by Correctional Service Canada (CSC) before transferring an offender to a facility that meets his or her security and programming needs. (Source: MO-approved Oct. 1, 2013)

Maximum-security inmates will remain maximum-security inmates and be placed in appropriate facilities at this level. The same will apply for medium-security inmates. (Source: MO-approved Oct. 1, 2013)

Staff:

CSC has a comprehensive plan to accommodate staff impacted by the closure. (Source: MO-approved media response June 27, 2013)

Media Advisory



Avis aux médias

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 7, 2013 (8:00 a.m. EST)

Kingston Penitentiary United Way Tours

Kingston, Ontario – The Correctional Service of Canada is inviting interested media outlets to tour Kingston Penitentiary as part of the 2013 United Way Campaign. The tour will be one hour and a half.

* As space is limited, media are asked to confirm their attendance by 4 p.m. on Tuesday, October 8, 2013. *

Date: Friday, October 11, 2013

Time: 07:30 a.m EST

Location: Kingston Penitentiary
560 King Street West
PO Box 22
Kingston, ON
K7L 4V7

**To confirm attendance or for further information ,
please contact:**

Kyle Lawlor
A/Regional Communications Manager
Correctional Service Canada
613-545-8210
Kyle.Lawlor@csc-scc.gc.ca

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
Le 7 octobre, 2013 (08 h 00 HNE)

Visite du Pénitencier de Kingston au profit de Centraide

Kingston (Ontario) – Le Service correctionnel du Canada invite les médias intéressés à visiter le Pénitencier de Kingston, dans le cadre de la campagne 2013 de Centraide. La visite durera une heure et demie.

* Étant donné que les places sont limitées, les représentants des médias sont priés de confirmer leur présence au plus tard le mardi 8 octobre 2013 à 16h.*

Date : Le vendredi 11 octobre 2013

Heure : 7 h 30, HNE

Lieu : Pénitencier de Kingston
560 rue King ouest
C.P. 22
Kingston (Ontario)
K7L 4V7

**Pour confirmer votre présence ou pour obtenir de
plus amples renseignements veuillez communiquer
avec :**

Kyle Lawlor
Gestionnaire régional des communications p.i.
Service correctionnel Canada
613-545-8210
Kyle.Lawlor@csc-scc.gc.ca



Correctional Service Canada
Service correctionnel Canada



Canada

Media Advisory



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Time: 7:30 a.m EST

Location: Kingston Penitentiary
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PO Box 22
Kingston, ON
K7L 4V7

**To confirm attendance or for further information ,
please contact:**

Kyle Lawlor
A/Regional Communications Manager
Correctional Service Canada
613-545-8210
Kyle.Lawlor@csc-scc.gc.ca

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
Le 8 octobre, 2013 (08 h 00 HNE)

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* Étant donné que les places sont limitées, les représentants des médias sont priés de confirmer leur présence au plus tard le mercredi 9 octobre 2013 à 16h.*

Date : Le vendredi 11 octobre 2013

Heure : 7 h 30, HNE

Lieu : Pénitencier de Kingston
560 rue King ouest
C.P. 22
Kingston (Ontario)
K7L 4V7

**Pour confirmer votre présence ou pour obtenir de
plus amples renseignements veuillez communiquer
avec :**

Kyle Lawlor
Gestionnaire régional des communications p.i.
Service correctionnel Canada
613-545-8210
Kyle.Lawlor@csc-scc.gc.ca



Correctional Service Canada
Service correctionnel Canada



Canada

Historical Overview of Kingston Penitentiary

Kingston Penitentiary, British North America's first penitentiary, sits on 8.6 hectares of land located at 560 King Street West in the City of Kingston, the County of Frontenac. The institution fronts onto Lake Ontario on the south side, a residential area to the east, Canada's Penitentiary Museum and the now decommissioned Prison for Women site to the north, and the Portsmouth Olympic Harbour to the west.

Originally called the "Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Upper Canada", or the "Provincial Penitentiary" for short, it was constructed through 1833 and 1834 under the reign of King William IV. Under the direction of William Powers, an American, its design was heavily influenced by the system in place in Auburn, New York at the time. The facility consisted of a single, large limestone cellblock containing 154 cells in 5 tiers and some other outbuildings used as industrial shops, sheds, stables and residences for the administration. It officially opened with the arrival of the first 6 inmates on June 1, 1835, Henry Smith being the first Warden and Mr. Powers appointed as the first Deputy Warden. When completed, it was the largest public building in Upper Canada.

The original cells measured 73.7 cm (29 inches) wide by 244 cm (8 feet) deep and 200.7 cm (6 feet, 7 inches) high. The entire compound was initially surrounded by a 12-foot high picket fence made of wood. The cells remained the same small size until the commencement of the first major renovations undertaken between 1895 and 1906. The other wings of the main building (B2, B3, B5) were commenced shortly after the opening and were completed in the 1840s & 1850s. The stone walls, towers and north gatehouse were completed in 1845. Between 1859 and 1861, the dome was added, connecting the four cellblocks. The north wing originally did not contain cells, but instead housed the dining hall, kitchen, hospital, keeper's hall, administration offices and residences for the senior administration officers and their families. The B8 building was commenced in the late 1830s as the dining hall and chapel and the B7 building was commenced in the late 1840s for use as the permanent hospital facility. Permanent limestone industrial shops were commenced in the southern part of the yard in 1845. They contained shops for blacksmithing, carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and a rope walk for the manufacture of rope. The Regional Treatment Centre buildings were constructed in the 1850s and were originally used as additional shop space.

With the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, the institution became known as the "Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Canada" and, with the passing of the British North America Act and Confederation in 1867, the 32 year old institution became more commonly known as "Kingston Penitentiary" (and occasionally as the "Portsmouth Penitentiary" after the neighbourhood in which it is located). For the first 99 years, women were incarcerated within its walls, although segregated from the male population. Children as young as 8 years old were also incarcerated here in the early days.

In its most recent history, Kingston Penitentiary provided accommodation to a static inmate population classified at the maximum-security level. The Regional Hospital, which provided twenty-four hour palliative nursing care, was also on site, as was the Regional Treatment Centre, an independently managed facility providing in-house mental health and treatment services to the Ontario regional population.

In 1990, the Kingston Penitentiary complex was designated as a National Historic Site of Canada due to "the sophistication of its plan, its size, its age and the number of its physical facilities of special architectural merit that survive from the 19th century."

In April 2012, the federal government announced that Kingston Penitentiary, the Regional Treatment Centre and Leclerc Institution in Québec would cease operations due to aging infrastructure that does not lend itself well to the challenges of managing the institutional routines of today's complex and diverse offender population.

CKWS requested on-site footage [redacted]

from the Drive [redacted]

CBC [redacted]

CityNews TO [redacted]

Star [redacted]

CTV Ottawa [redacted]

CHML Hamilton [redacted]

(photos-request denied)

CTV National ([redacted])

CTV TO (requesting tour-request denied)

Globe and Mail [redacted]

Global [redacted]

Kenilworth Media [redacted]

CTV Toronto [redacted]

Global [redacted]

chch Hamilton [redacted]

fly fm [redacted]

CTV Toronto [redacted]

CBC [redacted]

CTC Ottawa [redacted]

CTV Ottawa [redacted]

Globa [redacted]

CTV [redacted]

Squared Media [redacted]

wants to film and interview [redacted]
and neighbours of KP.)

s.19(1)

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY MEDIA TOUR PROPOSAL

PROPOSAL:

The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) proposes that an invitation be made to media to attend a tour of Kingston Penitentiary on Friday, October 11, 2013.

BACKGROUND:

Kingston Penitentiary is a maximum-security facility located in Kingston, Ontario and is one of the oldest institutions in continuous use in the world. Built in 1835, Kingston Penitentiary predates Confederation. It has four units that can accommodate 421 inmates.

On April 19, 2012, the federal government announced the closure of Kingston Penitentiary, the Regional Treatment Centre in Ontario and Leclerc Institution in Quebec. These were aging facilities with infrastructure that does not lend itself well to the challenges of managing the institutional routines of today's complex and diverse offender population. The closures will result in an overall cost savings of approximately \$120 million dollars per year.

Kingston Penitentiary ceased operations as a federal correctional facility on September 30, 2013 and its decommissioning will be completed by 2015.

CSC has partnered with United Way – Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and is offering public tours of Kingston Penitentiary, Oct. 2-20, 2013. Tickets, which sold out quickly, were purchased for \$20 - all proceeds to the United Way.

PLAN FOR MEDIA TOUR:

Invitation:

CSC will issue a national media advisory on Wednesday, October 9, 2013 via Marketwire to invite all interested media outlets, local and national, to attend Kingston Penitentiary for a guided tour(s) on Friday, October 11, 2013. Media will be asked to RSVP by Thursday, October 10, 2013.

s.21(1)(b)

Also, United Way will send an email to those media that wrote directly to them, alerting them to the media advisory procedures. CSC would also include those media representatives who have already attended the public tours to date in the invitation.

Media will not be required to donate the \$20 dollar admission fee to the United Way.

Tour Route & Timing:

The structured tour route would not change from the existing and approved route currently being provided to members of the public (please see attached document for route and stops).

It is proposed to have a total of two to three media tours departing as early as 0730 hours since public tours already scheduled for this day begin at 0900 hours. The tour would last approximately an hour and a half.

Each tour would accommodate up to 30 people, which may include additional camera operators.

Tour Guides:

Tours will be guided by A/Regional Deputy Commissioner Mike Ryan, Former Warden of Kingston Penitentiary Jay Pyke, and the Correctional Service of Canada Museum Historian Dave St. Onge.

In addition, 2-3 media advisors will assist with the tours.

A dedicated French-language tour will be offered depending on the interest presented from French-language media.

Tour content:

The tours would be oriented around the historical and operational perspective of the penitentiary. They would also focus on CSC's partnership with the United Way, and the fundraising effort.

We propose that media would gather in the large Visits & Correspondence room at the beginning of their guided tours and be given a historical overview of Kingston Penitentiary. The media would also be advised, at this point, that the focus of the tour, as is offered to the public, is from a historical and operational perspective.

Lastly, media may be given the opportunity, at the end of the tour, to ask all the tour guides questions while RHQ and NHQ media relations staff is present.



Correctional Service of Canada BACKGROUND

Closure of Kingston Penitentiary and Regional Treatment Centre

The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) is the federal government agency responsible for administering sentences of a term of two years or more, as imposed by the courts. CSC is responsible for managing institutions of various security levels and supervising offenders under conditional release in the community.

CSC is committed to doing its part to support the federal government's return to a balanced budget, reduce the deficit, and deliver on its commitments to Canadians. To this end, CSC carefully examined its budget and operations, and has identified a number of initiatives to meet this commitment. These initiatives enable CSC to focus resources on the organization's key priorities and core mandate, while at the same time ensuring the organization will continue delivering strong public safety results for Canadians.

On April 19, 2012, as part of the Economic Action Plan 2012, the Government of Canada announced it would be closing Kingston Penitentiary, the Regional Treatment Centre and Leclerc Institution. The decommissioning of these facilities will result in an overall cost savings to Canadians of approximately 120 million dollars per year.

Kingston Penitentiary was built in 1835. It was a maximum security facility located in Kingston, Ontario and is one of the oldest prisons in continuous use in the world. Kingston Penitentiary predates Confederation. It had four units that could accommodate 421 inmates. It sits on 8,6 hectares of land and there are 40 buildings on the property.

The co-located **Regional Treatment Centre (RTC)** was an accredited psychiatric institution situated within the perimeter security of Kingston Penitentiary. Inmates were housed in two units. The RTC opened in 1959 and could accommodate 143 inmates.

Kingston Penitentiary was not built for today's correctional system. For example, the location and design of control posts within Kingston Penitentiary did not allow for the most effective line of sight. Newer units have been designed to enhance correctional staff's ability to see down ranges and more quickly intervene to respond or prevent incidents.

The Government of Canada has made it a priority to ensure that public safety is the paramount consideration in the criminal justice system, and that includes all correctional officers and CSC staff. CSC's institutional expansions in the region – through the building of new units at existing sites – will allow improved alternatives for offender population management.

Canada



Kingston Penitentiary ceased operations as a federal correctional facility on September 30, 2013 and its decommissioning will be completed by 2015. Inmates who were located at Kingston Penitentiary were transferred to other facilities.

At the time of the announcement, CSC put in place a comprehensive plan to accommodate staff impacted by the closure, the majority of affected staff were redeployed to other facilities other institutions nearby.

At this time, no decisions have yet to be made with respect to possible future plans for the infrastructure and land.



Service correctionnel du Canada DOCUMENT D'INFORMATION

Fermeture du Pénitencier de Kingston et du Centre régional de traitement

Le Service correctionnel du Canada (SCC) est l'organisme fédéral chargé d'administrer les peines d'emprisonnement de deux ans ou plus imposées par les tribunaux. Il gère des établissements de divers niveaux de sécurité et surveille les délinquants en liberté sous condition dans la collectivité.

Le SCC est déterminé à contribuer au retour à l'équilibre budgétaire prôné par le gouvernement fédéral, réduire le déficit et respecter les engagements pris à l'égard des Canadiens. À cette fin, le SCC a soumis son budget et ses activités opérationnelles à un rigoureux examen, au terme duquel il a cerné plusieurs initiatives qui lui permettront de respecter cet engagement. Grâce à ces initiatives, le SCC pourra concentrer les ressources sur la réalisation des principales priorités de l'organisation et de son mandat de base, tout en s'assurant que l'organisation continue de fournir aux Canadiens des résultats solides en matière de sécurité publique.

Le 19 avril 2012, dans le cadre de son Plan d'action économique 2012, le Gouvernement du Canada a annoncé la fermeture du Pénitencier de Kingston, du Centre régional de traitement et de l'Établissement Leclerc. La désaffectation de ces établissements permettra aux Canadiens de réaliser des économies globales d'environ 120 millions de dollars par année.

Le Pénitencier de Kingston a été construit en 1835. Il s'agissait d'un établissement à sécurité maximale situé à Kingston, en Ontario, et est un des plus anciens établissements carcéraux encore en activité dans le monde. Le Pénitencier de Kingston a été construit avant la Confédération. Il compte quatre unités et peut accueillir 421 détenus. Il se situe sur un terrain de 8,6 hectares, et quarante bâtiments se trouvent sur la propriété.

Le Centre régional de traitement (CRT) était un établissement psychiatrique agréé situé dans le périmètre de sécurité du Pénitencier de Kingston. Les détenus étaient logés dans deux unités. Le CRT est entré en fonction en 1959 et pouvait accueillir jusqu'à 143 détenus.

Le Pénitencier de Kingston n'est pas adapté au système correctionnel d'aujourd'hui. À titre d'exemple, l'emplacement et la conception des postes de contrôle au Pénitencier de Kingston n'offraient pas un bon champ de vision. Les nouvelles unités ont été conçues pour que le personnel correctionnel ait une vue dégagée des couloirs et puisse intervenir plus rapidement pour prévenir les incidents ou y réagir.

L'une des priorités du gouvernement du Canada est de veiller à ce que la sécurité publique soit le critère prépondérant dans le système de justice pénale, et cela





comprend tous les agents correctionnels et le personnel du SCC. L'expansion des établissements du SCC dans la région, grâce à la construction de nouvelles unités dans d'autres établissements existants, permettra d'améliorer les solutions de gestion des délinquants.

Le Pénitencier de Kingston n'est plus un établissement correctionnel fédéral depuis le 30 septembre 2013, et sera entièrement désaffecté d'ici 2015. Les détenus du Pénitencier de Kingston ont été transférés dans d'autres établissements.

Au moment de l'annonce, le SCC a établi un plan exhaustif pour trouver aux employés touchés par la fermeture un poste dans d'autres établissements, et la majorité des employés touchés ont été déployés dans d'autres établissements des environs.

Pour le moment, aucune décision n'a été prise en ce qui concerne les plans futurs relatifs à l'infrastructure et aux terrains.

PÉNITENCIER DE KINGSTON – INFOCAPSULES

Raison de la fermeture du Pénitencier de Kingston

Le 19 avril 2012, le gouvernement a annoncé la fermeture du Pénitencier de Kingston et le Centre régional de traitement, en Ontario, et l'Établissement Leclerc, au Québec. (<http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/nws/nws-rlss/2012/20120419-fra.aspx>) (Source : message approuvé par le Cabinet du ministre le 30 septembre 2013)

Ces établissements montraient des signes de vieillissement, et leur infrastructure n'était plus adaptée aux défis que pose la gestion de la population de délinquants actuelle, qui est complexe et diversifiée. (Source : message approuvé par le Cabinet du ministre le 27 septembre 2013)

Ces fermetures permettront d'économiser globalement environ 120 millions de dollars par année. (Source : message approuvé par le Cabinet du ministre le 30 septembre 2013)

Situation actuelle du Pénitencier de Kingston/désaffectation

Le Pénitencier de Kingston a cessé ses activités à titre d'établissement correctionnel fédéral le 30 septembre 2013; sa désaffectation sera terminée d'ici 2015. (Source : message approuvé par le Cabinet du ministre le 30 septembre 2013)

En 1990, le Pénitencier de Kingston a été désigné lieu historique national du Canada; par conséquent, le Service correctionnel du Canada respectera les normes établies par la Commission des lieux et monuments historiques du Canada. (Source : message approuvé par le Cabinet du ministre le 30 septembre 2013)

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur la désaffectation de biens du gouvernement, veuillez communiquer avec Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada. (Source : réponse standard, utilisée précédemment par les Communications de l'Ontario en réponse à cette question – message approuvé par le SCC le 3 octobre 2013)

Avenir du Pénitencier de Kingston

Pour le moment, aucune décision n'a été prise en ce qui concerne les plans futurs relatifs à l'infrastructure et aux terrains. (Source : message approuvé par le Cabinet du ministre le 30 septembre 2013)

Transfèrement des détenus

En raison de la *Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels*, le SCC ne peut pas faire de commentaires sur les cas particuliers de délinquants. (Source : message approuvé par le *Cabinet du ministre* le 1^{er} octobre 2013)

La sécurité publique est le principal facteur pris en considération dans toutes les décisions relatives aux placements et aux transfèvements. (Source : *réponse standard du SCC*; message approuvé par le *Cabinet du ministre* le 30 septembre 2013)

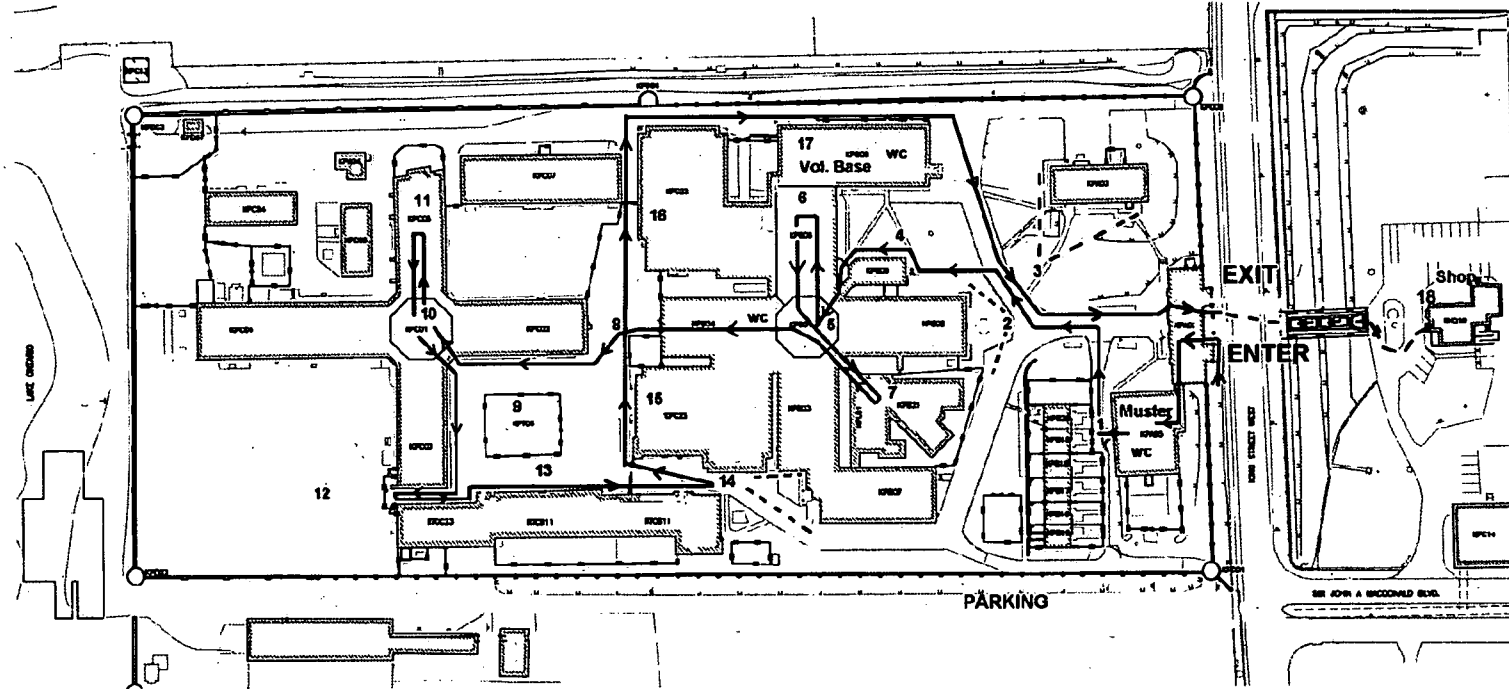
Tous les transfèvements sont effectués conformément à la *Loi sur le système correctionnel et la mise en liberté sous condition*. Le Service correctionnel du Canada (SCC) réalise des évaluations du risque avant de transférer le délinquant vers un établissement qui répond à ses besoins en matière de sécurité et de programmes. (Source : message approuvé par le *Cabinet du ministre* le 1^{er} octobre 2013)

Les détenus à sécurité maximale demeureront des détenus à sécurité maximale et seront transférés dans des établissements appropriés du même niveau de sécurité. La même règle s'appliquera aux détenus à sécurité moyenne. (Source : message approuvé par le *Cabinet du ministre* le 1^{er} octobre 2013)

Personnel

Le SCC a élaboré un plan exhaustif pour répondre aux besoins des employés touchés par la fermeture de l'établissement. (Source : *réponse aux médias approuvée par le Cabinet du ministre* le 27 juin 2013)

KEY PLAN KINGSTON PENITENTIARY



BUILDING INDEX

- KPA02 NORTH GATE
- KPA03 ADMINISTRATION
- KPA04 WORKS OFFICE
- KPA05 VISITING & CORRESPONDENCE
- KPA07 STORES
- KPA08 QUONSET STORAGE
- KPB01 CELL BLOCKS DOME
- KPB02 NORTH CELL BLOCK
- KPB03 EAST CELL BLOCK
- KPB04 SOUTH BLOCK, UNIT MANAGEMENT
- KPB05 WEST CELL BLOCK
- KPB06 KEEPERS HALL
- KPB07 HEALTH CARE
- KPB08 SERVICES (STAFF, INMATES, INST)
- KPB15 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #1
- KPB16 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #2
- KPB17 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #3
- KPB18 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #4
- KPB19 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #5
- KPB20 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #6
- KPB21 RECREATION BUILDING
- KPC01 SHOP BLOCKS DOME
- KPC02 NORTH SHOP BLOCK
- KPC03 EAST SHOP BLOCK
- KPC04 SOUTH SHOP BLOCK
- KPC05 WEST SHOP BLOCK
- KPC07 EDUC. & MIN. SEC. ACCOM.
- KPC09 MASON SHOP & OFFICES
- KPC13 DOG KENNELS
- KPC14 CENTRAL HEATING PLANT
- KPC22 RECREATIONAL & SOCIAL BUILDING
- KPC24 GARAGE
- KPC25 KITCHEN
- KPD01 TOWER #1 (NORTH-EAST CORNER)
- KPD02 TOWER #2 (SOUTH-EAST CORNER)
- KPD03 TOWER #3 (SOUTH-WEST TOWER)
- KPD04 TOWER #4 (WEST CORNER)
- KPD05 TOWER #5 (NORTH-WEST CORNER)
- KPD07 SALLY PORT CONTROL POST
- KPESC2 SEWAGE PUMPING STATION

- RH010 C.S.C. MUSEUM
- RH011 GROUNDS KEEPING BUILDING

- RTCB11 REG HEALTH & TREATMENT CTR
- RTCC23 REC HEALTH & TREATMENT CTR

Public Works
 Government Services Canada
 Architecture and Engineering Services
 Ontario Region

Travaux publics
 Services gouvernementaux Canada
 Services d'architecture et de génie
 Région de l'Ontario

0 10m 50m 100m
 SCALE 1:1000

FILED: EDM DOC # 74472
 UPDATED: MARCH 18, 2005
 REVISION NUMBER: NA
 PLOT SCALE: MTS
 SITE VISIT: NA

ARRÊTS PRÉVUS POUR LA VISITE

- 1- Secteur des visites familiales privées (VFP) (extérieur) (B15 à B20)
- 2- Bloc cellulaire principal (B01 à B05) (extérieur)
- 3- Bâtiment administratif (A03) (extérieur)
- 4- Salle des gardiens (B06)
- 5- Dôme principal (B01)
- 6- Rangée typique de cellules (B05)
- 7- Unité d'isolement (B21)
- 8- Bâtiments du CRT et des ateliers (C01 à C05) (extérieur)
- 9- Terrains autochtones
- 10- Dôme des ateliers (C01)
- 11- Aile des ateliers (C05) (avec plafonds en voûte)
- 12- Cour de récréation
- 13- Rangée du CRT (B11)
- 14- Hôpital (extérieur)
- 15- Cuisine (C25) (extérieur)
- 16- Gymnase (C22) (extérieur)
- 17- Bâtiment des services (ancienne salle à dîner et chapelle) (B08) (extérieur)
- 18- Musée pénitentiaire du Canada (était auparavant la résidence du directeur du pénitencier et le bâtiment administratif)

Liste des médias – visites demandées

La chaîne CKWS a demandé à filmer des séquences sur place [redacted]

The Drive – [redacted]

CBC

CityNews Toronto ([redacted])

The Whig – [redacted]

Toronto Star – [redacted]

CTV Ottawa [redacted]

CHML Hamilton [redacted]

(demande de prise de photos refusée)

CTV National – [redacted]

CTV Toronto (demande de visite refusée)

Globe and Mail – [redacted]

Global

Kenilworth Media – [redacted]

CTV Toronto – [redacted]

s.19(1)

Global [redacted]

CHCH Hamilton – [redacted]

Fly FM [redacted]

CTV Toronto [redacted]

CBC [redacted]

CTC Ottawa – [redacted]

CTV Ottawa – [redacted]

Global – [redacted]

CTV [redacted]

Hiltz Squared Media [redacted]

veut filmer une entrevue avec [redacted]

et des personnes habitant à proximité du PK.)

August 16, 2013

COMMUNICATION PLAN
The closure of Leclerc Institution and Kingston Penitentiary / Regional Treatment Centre

ISSUE/BACKGROUND

On April 19, 2012, the Government of Canada announced the closure of two Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) institutional sites located at Kingston Penitentiary (including the Regional Treatment Centre) and Leclerc Institution. With these closures, the planned savings are \$120 M per year.

These institutions will close on September 30, 2013, with all offenders transferred to other CSC facilities. The relocation process for staff is currently ongoing. As outlined in the original 2012 announcement, these institutions will be fully decommissioned by 2014-2015.

COMMUNICATIONS OBJECTIVES

- Emphasize the important contribution of employees who have worked at Kingston Penitentiary (KP), the Regional Treatment Centre (RTC) and Leclerc Institution.
- Pay tribute to the history of these institutions (52 years for Leclerc, 178 years for KP/RTC).
- Reinforce the degree to which CSC recognizes the significance Kingston Penitentiary, the Regional Treatment Centre and Leclerc Institution has for employees.

TARGET AUDIENCES

Leclerc

Internal (no external activities planned)

- Current Leclerc Institution staff members
- Former and retired Leclerc Institution employees
- Unions
- CSC senior management
- CSC staff from Quebec Region

Kingston Penitentiary

Internal

- Current KP employees
- Former and retired KP employees
- Unions
- CSC senior management
- CSC staff from Ontario Region

External

- General public
- Media
- Community partners, including the Ontario Region Citizens Advisory Committee and Regional Victims Advisory Chair
- Elected representatives (federal, provincial and municipal)

STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS

- Kingston Penitentiary (established in 1835) and Leclerc Institution (established in 1962) are sites of important historical events. Due to these institutions' long-standing history with Canada's correctional system and status within their respective communities, commemorative activities are important to recognize their history and mark their legacy.
- Staff recognition is a key consideration in the planning of events and communication activities surrounding the closures.
- Since the April 2012 announcement of these closures, public, media, parliamentarians and other stakeholder reactions have generally been negative or critical. Public interest and media coverage was significant at the time of the announcement but interest in the closures has remained fairly steady since that time.
- All offenders from KP / RTC and Leclerc are scheduled to be transferred to other institutions by September 30, 2013. However, the units at Bath Institution will not be ready in time to accommodate some of the offenders from the RTC. Therefore, the interim plan is to relocate some offenders temporarily at Collins Bay Institution (CBI). The Inmate Committee at CBI and a local MP have expressed concerns.
- The new Portsmouth Community Correctional Centre (CCC) is slated for opening on the grounds of Collins Bay Institution in the same general timeframe.
- It is possible with a large public event that groups may take this opportunity to voice concerns or discontent, steps should be taken to try to mitigate this from interfering with the events taking place to commemorate the KP site.
- The closure of these institutions may coincide with the implementation of five offender accountability measures early this fall. Regulatory amendments to the CCRR/CCRA are also expected this fall.
- Media, community partners and internal audiences will likely ask about the future use of KP and Leclerc. Communications messages will be developed in advance to be able to respond.
- Ceremonies at KP and Leclerc will meet the requirements of the CSC ceremonial protocol.

August 16, 2013

COMMUNICATIONS / MEDIA APPROACH

Both national and regional communication products are recommended. The latter are listed in the activities sections for each Leclerc and KP. The national products proposed are:

- Commissioner's message: **On October 1 (TBC)**
- Articles in *This Week at CSC (week of September 30)* and *Let's Talk Express (featured on the institutions in November)*
- National News Release **On October 1 (TBC)**
- National Media Advisory (for KP since local and national media are proposed in the activities plan) **On September 29 (TBC)**
- Media Lines/Key messages to be **finalised by September 16 (TBC)**
- Speech for the Commissioner – **finalised by September 25 (TBC)**
- B-Roll/video (for media and internal purposes) (TBC)

MEDIA APPROACH

Leclerc Institution

Event and activities are open to staff upon invitation only. As there will be no external participants, there will be no media spokesperson on site at any of the events, including the closing ceremony at Leclerc. However, Regional Communications will be present to coordinate and host the ceremony. Should media or other parties present themselves on site, Regional Communications will be the point of contact to inform them of the appropriate process to make requests.

Proactive media lines will be prepared. However, the recommended approach for responding to would be a reactive one, addressing each media request as CSC receives them. This approach is also meant to keep events staff-focused, while making information available for the inquiring media and public.

There will be no media availability or interviews at any of the events. All media requests will be coordinated by NHQ, in collaboration with Quebec regional communications colleagues. Each request will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, to determine the most appropriate spokesperson (NHQ or RHQ or possibly the Minister).

Kingston Penitentiary/Regional Treatment Centre

The strategic media approach would be both proactive and reactive. Proactively, media lines would be prepared in advance and spokespersons would be identified. Media coaching prior to interviews is recommended. Portions of the closing ceremony could be open to media, such as the delivery of speeches, as well as specific time allotments for media interviews with designated spokespersons. Photo opportunities could also be scheduled with speakers and inside the institution in designated areas (ex. empty cells, common area). As would be noted in the media advisory, media would be required to register for these interviews in advance of the event.

Communications representatives from Ontario region would be on site. It is recommended that two NHQ Media Relations representative be on site to provide additional support, as the subject of institutional closures has always been closely coordinated at the national level. Furthermore, following the event, media requests would be processed according to the usual protocol. They would be addressed reactively on a case-by-case basis (as for Leclerc) to determine how best to respond.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Kingston Penitentiary and Regional Treatment Centre Closing Activities

Events and communications products	Target audiences	Date/Time and Location	Costs
<p>Activity #1 - Official Closing Ceremony The ceremony will be led by Commissioner, Don Head, and Regional Deputy Commissioner, Lori MacDonald, and include a number of VIPs/dignitaries and stakeholders, along with senior CSC personnel, KP and RTC staff members and former Wardens and Executive Directors. To commemorate this event publicly, several local and national media outlets would be invited to attend and report on the closure ceremony. RHQ Communications will work directly with these media outlets to organize what is to be expected a high volume of media and interview requests. RHQ communications will also work with NHQ Media Relations to ensure proper key messaging and protocol is followed.</p> <p>The commemorative event will be formal in nature, much along the lines of the 175th Anniversary of KP event and our formal Change of Command Ceremonies. EXCOM members will be in attendance in formal dress uniform. Members of the Honour Guard and Pipes and Drummers will attend to open and close the ceremony. There will be formal speeches from the Commissioner, the Regional Deputy Commissioner, Kingston Penitentiary Warden and the RTC Executive Director. A speech given on the history of KP will also be considered, potentially delivered by Museum Curator Mr. David St. Onge.</p> <p>As this is the closure of an institution, and as similar to the Change of Command Ceremony, there should be a symbolic key ceremony, where the Warden hands the key to either the Regional Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner to signify the closure of the institution.</p>	<p>Internal and external audiences</p>	<p>This ceremony would take place on October 1, 2013 (time TBD).</p> <p>The Commissioner's schedule currently allows for participation at an event held on October 1.</p>	<p>Estimated Cost: Brochure/Booklet -\$5,000.00 Hospitality - \$1,500.00 Travel Status for Honour Guard and Pipes and Drums \$2,500.00 Chairs/Program -\$1,500.00 Total - \$10,500.00</p> <p>It is expected that a formal hospitality request will be submitted for the following: coffee, tea, water, cake and fruit.</p>

August 16, 2013

Events and communications products	Target audiences	Date/Time and Location	Costs
<p>There will also be an opportunity for media to speak to designated spokespersons, potentially the Commissioner, Regional Deputy Commissioner, Warden and Executive Director, and possibly the Museum Curator and/or the Communications Director or Manager. Similar to the 175th commemoration, dignitaries, stakeholders and media would be given a guided tour of the Institutions with the help of staff volunteers, the Museum and volunteers from the Friends of the Penitentiary Museum group.</p> <p>Similar to the closure of Prison for Women, a brochure/booklet would be provided to ceremony attendees and the media. This would be an update to the KP 175th booklet completed in 2010.</p>			
<p>Activity #2 - Local Staff Assembly and Event Both KP and RTC would have their own recognition event for staff that would be informal in nature and held on separate days to ensure that each site would have the time and space to recognize the importance of closing these penitentiaries. The informal ceremonies would include an assembly for staff, to be conducted in the gymnasium of each site.</p> <p>The Honour Guard and Pipes and Drums will be present to provide an opening and closing atmosphere to the assemblies, as well as significance to each event. KP and RTC, in conjunction with Regional Headquarters, will request and work with Ontario Region institutions to ensure members of the Honour Guard and the Pipes and Drummers are available for each assembly. Each event would recognize staff through speeches and the presentation of a memento to each staff member who currently work at KP and RTC, as well as staff members who worked at each site the day the closure of the institutions were announced.</p>	<p>Staff and staff families</p>	<p>The events would begin starting the week of September 23, 2013, following the departure of the last inmate from each site and end by September 30, 2013 to ensure staff members have an opportunity to be recognized before they take on their new assignments.</p>	<p>Estimated Cost: Commemorative Plaques for staff - \$7,000.00</p> <p>There will be no formal hospitality request as the Social Committees for each site would cover any expenses for food and drink. These assemblies are intended to be for current staff only and have the potential for special guests to be included at the Warden and Executive Director's discretion.</p>
<p>Activity #3- Tours for local staff and family/friends</p> <p>Current and former staff from both KP and RTC would invite up to five family members and/or friends. They would be provided tours of both institutions by volunteer staff and former/retired staff.</p> <p>KP, RTC and RHQ Ontario will work with the Penitentiary Museum as well as with the not-for-</p>	<p>Staff and family/friends</p>	<p>There will be a series of tours coordinated over a period of two to three days prior to the September 30, 2013 closure date.</p>	<p>Estimated Cost: \$0.00</p> <p>No food or memorabilia would be provided and all of the organization would be conducted by staff on a volunteer basis.</p>

Events and communications products	Target audiences	Date/Time and Location	Costs
<p>profit charitable organization, The Friends of the Penitentiary Museum, to help coordinate tours and to provide historical context.</p> <p>This event would be organized within KP/RTC and RHQ with the help of a volunteer committee to set up the tour routes, information, coordination and scheduling.</p>			
<p>Activity #4 - Limited Public Tours with proceeds to the Kingston and Area United Way Campaign</p> <p>Given the experience of the closure of the B.C. Penitentiary, who held public tours after its closure, we expect a very large number of interested parties willing to take part. To ensure that these tours are organized and coordinated, we are proposing to create a volunteer committee with CSC staff, the CSC Museum, the Friends of the Penitentiary Museum and our local partner, Kingston Economic Development Corporation (KEDCO). It is realistic to believe that tours could happen over several weeks due to the demand from the public, including local and national media, however, we propose a very strict schedule to coincide with the GCWCC Campaign.</p>	General public	Public tours would be facilitated after the September 30 closure date and following the October 1, 2013 official ceremony, but before the end of the 2013 GCWCC campaign.	<p>Estimated Cost: \$0.00</p> <p>To support this year's Government of Canada Workplace Charitable Campaign (GCWCC) in the Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington (KFLA) United Way riding, Regional Deputy Commissioner, Lori MacDonald, as the 2013 KFLA United Way Chair has proposed public tours of KP and RTC with all donations going to this year's campaign.</p>

Leclerc Institution Closing Activities

Événements et produits de comm.	Public cible	Heure et lieu	Coûts
<p>Activité 1 - Cérémonie régionale « interne »</p> <p>-Cérémonie protocolaire à échelle réduite avec le passage de la clé. -S'adresse à l'ensemble des employés qui étaient en poste <u>au moment de l'annonce de fermeture.</u> -Présence de la Garde de cérémonie régionale afin d'assurer un décorum à l'événement. -Se déroule la veille de la Cérémonie de passation de l'Établissement Joliette. -Organisée par les Communications,</p>	<p><u>Une centaine</u> de personnes sont attendues :</p> <p>-Employés (agents correctionnels et personnel administratif) en poste au Leclerc le jour de l'événement (environ 60) -Employés (environ 300) réaffectés dans d'autres unités mais qui étaient en poste au Leclerc le 19 avril 2012</p>	<p>11 octobre 2013 (ou le matin du 10 octobre 2013) -heure précise à confirmer -gymnase de l'établissement Le commissaire participera à l'événement.</p>	<p>-Les éléments de logistique liés à cette cérémonie n'entraînent aucuns coûts. -Seuls les frais d'accueil, estimés à un maximum de 3000 \$, seront défrayés par la direction de l'Établissement pour couvrir la courte «réception» qui suivra la cérémonie. -Aucuns frais de déplacement ne seront autorisés pour les employés.</p>

August 16, 2013

Événements et produits de comm.	Public cible	Heure et lieu	Coûts
<p>qui seront les maîtres d'œuvre sur place lors de l'événement (dont le gestionnaire régional, Relations médias). -La direction de l'Établissement estime qu'une centaine de personnes sont attendues.</p>	<p>-Membres du CRG -Sous-commissaire régionale -Sous-commissaire principale (en attente d'une réponse) -Garde de cérémonie régionale -Syndicats</p>		
<p>Activité 2- Soirée de célébration « informelle » -Soirée réunissant les employés et retraités de l'établissement. -Cette soirée «privée» est entièrement organisée par le Comité de fermeture du Leclerc selon la même formule que la soirée soulignant le 50^e anniversaire de l'établissement en 2012.</p> <p>Détails sur le DVD Vidéo souvenir : -Montage historique par l'entremise de photos, d'images vidéo et de témoignages d'employés. -Le DVD sera uniquement distribué lors de la soirée du 27 sept. ; les DVD seront produits uniquement en fonction du nombre de participants à la soirée. Aucune autre forme de distribution n'est prévue. Le SCC n'assume aucune dépense liée à cet événement. -Il s'agit d'un projet du Comité de fermeture du Leclerc, qui obtiendra l'approbation de l'Administration régionale.</p> <p>Détails sur le t-shirt : -Distribué lors de la soirée du 27 sept. -Il s'agit d'un projet du Comité de fermeture du Leclerc. -Le visuel a déjà obtenu l'approbation de la sous-commissaire régionale.</p>	<p>Employés ayant travaillé à l'Établissement Leclerc (actuels et retraités) -Environ 400 personnes sont attendues. On s'attend que cette soirée rejoindra le plus grand nombre de participants.</p>	<p>27 septembre 2013, Château royal (Laval)</p>	<p>-Tous les coûts associés à cette soirée sont autofinancés par les participants, qui défraient 60 \$, ce qui inclus : un souper 4 services incluant cocktail de bienvenue et une demie bouteille de vin par personne au repas; un DVD Vidéo souvenir; et un t-shirt</p> <p>-Les coûts de production du DVD sont inclus dans les coûts associés à la soirée du 27 sept. et par la contribution des syndicats SESG et UCCO-SACC.</p> <p>Le SCC n'assume aucune dépense liée à cet événement.</p> <p>-Quant au t-shirt, - les coûts de production du t-shirt sont inclus dans les coûts associés à la soirée du 27 sept. Le SCC n'assume aucune dépense liée à cet événement.</p> <p>-Aucun temps supplémentaire ne sera accordé.</p>
<p>Activité 3 - Diner BBQ -Organisé par le Comité de fermeture du Leclerc. -Cette activité permet de rejoindre des employés de l'Établissement qui ne pouvaient pas prendre part à la soirée</p>	<p>-Employés en poste au Leclerc -Employés réaffectés dans d'autres unités mais qui étaient en poste au Leclerc le 19</p>	<p>27 septembre 2013, de 11 h à 13 h</p>	<p>-Les coûts du diner sont assumés par le syndicat UCCO-SACC.</p> <p>-Le SCC n'assume aucune dépense liée à cet</p>

Événements et produits de comm.	Public cible	Heure et lieu	Coûts
informelle pour différentes raisons (ex. employés en poste le soir).	avril 2012 -Retraités du Leclerc		événement.
Activité 4 - Message de la SCR -Courriel annonçant officiellement la fin des activités de l'établissement. -Souligner la contribution des employés actuels et passés.	-L'ensemble des employés de la Région	30 septembre 2013	-Le SCC n'assume aucun coût pour cette activité.
Activité 5 - Article <i>Bonnes nouvelles</i> (infonyet régional) -Souligner l'histoire de l'établissement et l'apport important des employés de la Région. -Inclure des citations d'anciens directeurs de l'établissement (ex. Robert Poirier). -Faire état des activités qui ont été organisées dans ce cadre.	-Les employés du SCC	Octobre 2013	-Le SCC n'assume aucun coût pour cette activité.
Activité 6 - Article dans le <i>Bulletin du Conseil fédéral du Québec (CFQ)</i> -Annoncer la fermeture de l'Établissement. -Souligner l'importance de l'établissement dans l'histoire du SCC au Québec et l'apport important de ses employés. -Faire état des activités qui ont été organisées dans ce cadre.	-L'ensemble des employés de la fonction publique fédérale au Québec	Sem. du 4 nov. 2013 (à confirmer)	-Le SCC n'assume aucun coût pour cette activité.

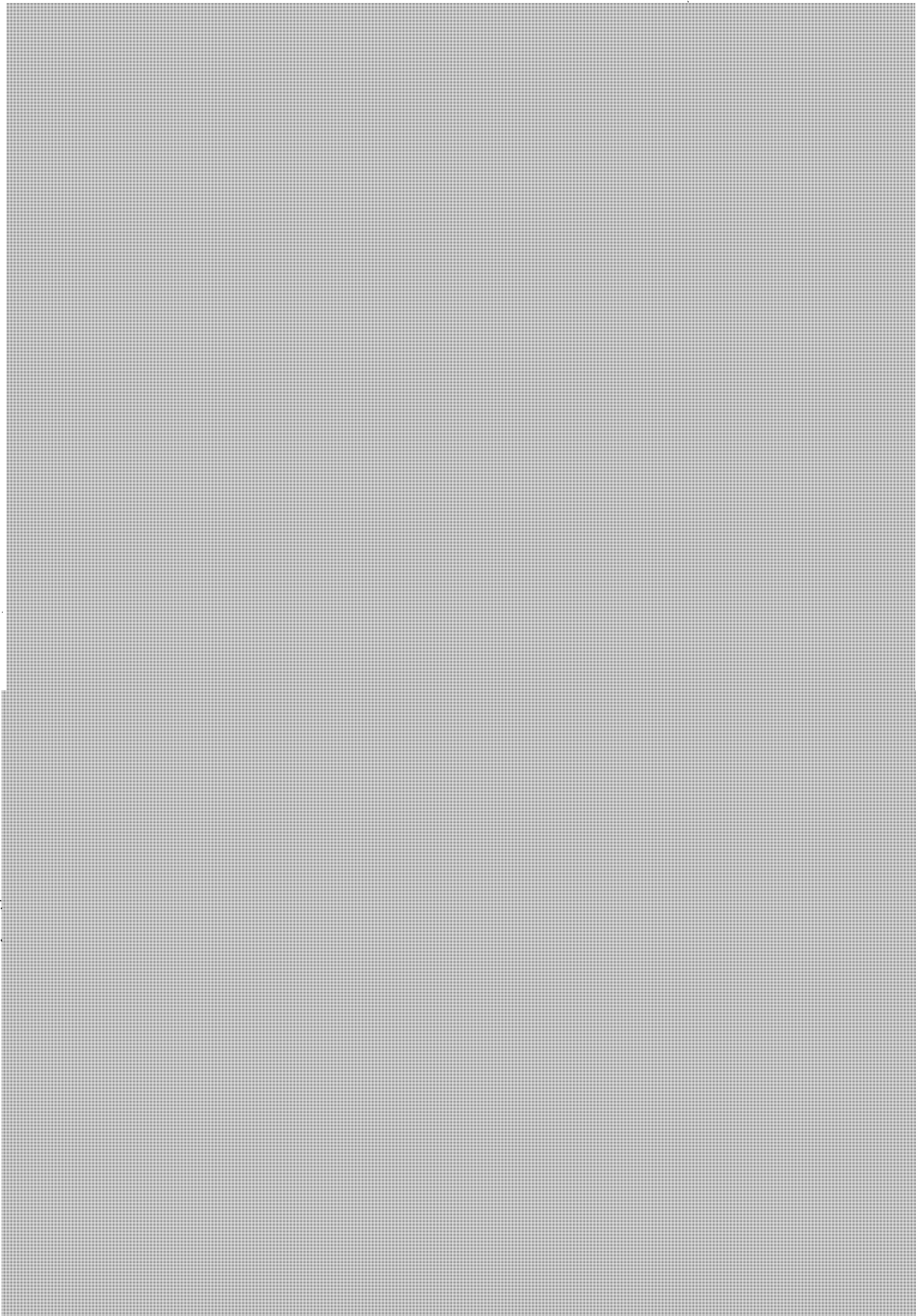
Communications Plan
Ontario Region
Kingston Penitentiary and Regional Treatment Centre
Closing Activities
October 2013

This plan will consist of [REDACTED] events to mark the closure of Kingston Penitentiary (KP) and the Regional Treatment Centre (RTC), as follows:

[REDACTED]

Limited Public Tours with proceeds to the Kingston and Area
United Way Campaign

s.21(1)(b)



s.21(1)(b)

s.21(1)(b)

Activity #4: Limited Public Tours with proceeds going to the Kingston and Area United Way Campaign:

To support this year's Government of Canada Workplace Charitable Campaign (GCWCC) in the Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington (KFLA) United Way riding, Regional Deputy Commissioner, Lori MacDonald, as the 2013 KFLA United Way Chair has proposed public tours of KP and RTC with all donations going to this year's campaign.

Public tours would be facilitated after the September 30 closure date and following the October 1, 2013 official ceremony, but before the end of the 2013 GCWCC campaign.

Given the experience of the closure of the B.C. Penitentiary, who held public tours after its closure, we expect a very large number of interested parties willing to take part. To ensure that these tours are organized and coordinated, we are proposing to create a volunteer committee with CSC staff, the CSC Museum, the Friends of the Penitentiary Museum and our local partner, Kingston Economic Development Corporation (KEDCO). It is realistic to believe that tours could happen over several weeks due to the demand from the public, including local and national media, however, we propose a very strict schedule to coincide with the GCWCC Campaign.

Estimated Cost: Total - \$0.00

Media Advisory



Avis aux médias

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 9, 2013

Kingston Penitentiary United Way Tours

Kingston, Ontario – The Correctional Service of Canada is inviting interested media outlets to tour Kingston Penitentiary as part of the 2013 United Way Campaign. The tour will be one hour and a half.

* As space is limited, media are asked to confirm their attendance by 4 p.m. on Thursday, October 10, 2013.
*

Date: Friday, October 11, 2013

Time: 07:30 a.m EST

Location: Kingston Penitentiary
560 King Street West
PO Box 22
Kingston, ON
K7L 4V7

To confirm attendance or for further information please contact:

Kyle Lawlor
A/Regional Communications Manager
Correctional Service Canada
613-545-8210
Kyle.Lawlor@csc-scc.gc.ca

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
Le 9 octobre 2013

Visite du Pénitencier de Kingston au profit de Centraide

Kingston (Ontario) – Le Service correctionnel du Canada invite les médias intéressés à visiter le Pénitencier de Kingston, dans le cadre de la campagne 2013 de Centraide. La visite durera une heure et demie.

* Étant donné que les places sont limitées, les représentants des médias sont priés de confirmer leur présence au plus tard le jeudi 10 octobre 2013 à 16h.*

Date : Le vendredi 11 octobre 2013

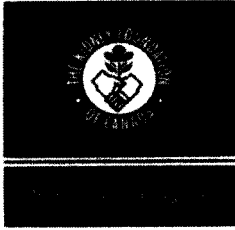
Heure : 7 h 30, HNE

Lieu : Pénitencier de Kingston
560, rue King ouest
C.P. 22
Kingston (Ontario)
K7L 4V7

Pour confirmer votre présence ou pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec :

Kyle Lawlor
Gestionnaire régional des communications p.i.
Service correctionnel du Canada
613-545-8210
Kyle.Lawlor@csc-scc.gc.ca





Kingston Chapter | Ontario Branch

100 Stuart St.
Kingston, ON K7L 2V6
T. 613.542.2121
F. 613.542.7258


**THE EPILEPSY AND SEIZURE
DISORDER RESOURCE CENTRE**
OF SOUTH EASTERN ONTARIO
100 Stuart Street, Kingston, Ontario K7L 2V6
www.epilepsyresource.org
(613) 542-6222

Kidney.ca/ontario

December 5, 2013

Sarah Somers
Regional Headquarters – Ontario
Correctional Service of Canada
433 Union St.
PO Box 1174
Kingston, ON K7L 4Y8

Dear Ms. Somers,

PROPOSAL FOR KIDNEY / EPILEPSY KINGSTON PENITENTIARY TOURS

1. The Kingston Chapter of the Kidney Foundation and the Epilepsy and Seizure Disorder Resource Centre of South Eastern Ontario would like to express their combined interest in conducting Kingston penitentiary tours in 2014, possibly between April 23 and May 11 if the Correctional Service of Canada is willing to allow tours to continue.
2. There are very few opportunities in the Kingston area to present an event with such an impact both on the visitors and on the charities' ability to raise funds. This is a once in a lifetime opportunity and we hope that the Correctional Service of Canada would be willing to open up Kingston Penitentiary not only to us but also to other charities in the Kingston area. As witnessed by the success of the United Way and Habitat tours, there is obviously a massive interest in the general public to visit the penitentiary.
3. We have spoken with the Kingston CEO of Habitat for Humanity, Ron Ruttan, and he's told what a great experience this was for their organization. He is willing to share his resources and possibly partner with us in this endeavour. We also plan to hire a project coordinator to ensure the success and smooth operation of the tours.
4. We understand that a large number of volunteers is required but feel confident we can recruit as many as we will need. We will model our volunteer recruitment process on the successful system used by Habitat for Humanity.
5. In order for ticket sales to go smoothly, we would employ an agency such as TicketMaster which is capable of handling the sheer volume of sales.

6. Funds raised by the Kidney Foundation will be used to further research into kidney disease, provide direct support for those in our community affected by kidney disease as well as fund programs aimed at preventing kidney disease. All funds raised by the Epilepsy Resource Centre will be used to provide direct support to those affected with epilepsy in our community and will also assist us in providing community education about epilepsy and seizure first aid.
7. After speaking with Habitat, we understand that they did a 3 week commitment, 5 days per week (Wed. to Sun). Tours last about 1 hour and 15 minutes and run every 20 minutes beginning at 8:40 a.m. and ending at 3:00 p.m. We would be following the same schedule.
8. We will also respect the environment of Kingston Penitentiary being sure to leave it as we find it.

The Kidney Foundation (Kingston Chapter) and the Epilepsy Resource Centre are small, health-related charitable organizations who share office space. Each organization has a broad range of volunteers and supporters who can be drawn upon to ensure success of the tours, while our strong working relationship will enable us to partner effectively. Both organizations have extensive experience in organizing major fundraising events. We are fully committed to making a success of this project.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this proposal in further detail with you. Please do not hesitate to contact us at (613) 542-2121 if we can provide any further information.

Sincerely,



Chapter Coordinator
The Kidney Foundation of Canada
@kidney.on.ca



Executive Director
Epilepsy Resource Centre
@epilepsyresource.org

Additional background information:

The Epilepsy & Seizure Disorder Resource Centre of South Eastern Ontario is a non-profit charitable organization dedicated to improving the quality of life for those affected by epilepsy and seizure disorders. The mission of the organization is to provide support, education and advocacy services for those affected by epilepsy and to be a community resource for epilepsy education and awareness. The organization has been providing epilepsy support in the Kingston area for over 27 years.

The Kingston Chapter of the Kidney Foundation of Canada is people working together for a common cause. We are volunteers, individuals living with kidney disease, donors, and staff members. Our vision is kidney health, and improved lives for all people afflicted by kidney disease. The Kingston Chapter has been in existence for 32 years.

s.19(1)

PROPOSITION DE VISITE DU PÉNITENCIER DE KINGSTON POUR LES REPRÉSENTANTS DES MÉDIAS

PROPOSITION

Le Service correctionnel du Canada (SCC) propose que les médias soient invités à participer à une visite du Pénitencier de Kingston le vendredi 11 octobre 2013.

CONTEXTE

Le Pénitencier de Kingston est un établissement à sécurité maximale situé à Kingston, en Ontario. Il s'agit d'un des plus vieux établissements carcéraux utilisés sans interruption au monde. Il a été construit en 1835, soit avant la confédération, et comporte quatre unités pouvant accueillir jusqu'à 421 détenus.

Le 19 avril 2012, le gouvernement fédéral a annoncé la fermeture du Pénitencier de Kingston et du Centre régional de traitement, en Ontario, ainsi que de l'Établissement Leclerc, au Québec. Ces établissements montraient des signes de vieillissement, et leur infrastructure n'était plus adaptée aux défis que pose la gestion de la population de délinquants actuelle, qui est complexe et diversifiée. Au total, la fermeture de ces établissements permettra d'économiser environ 120 millions de dollars par année.

Le Pénitencier de Kingston a cessé ses activités d'établissement correctionnel fédéral le 30 septembre 2013 et sa désaffectation sera terminée d'ici à 2015.

Le SCC, en partenariat avec Centraide – Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox et Addington – offre au public des visites du Pénitencier de Kingston du 2 au 20 octobre 2013. Les billets, qui coûtaient 20 \$, se sont rapidement vendus, et la totalité des sommes recueillies est versée à Centraide.

PLANS POUR LA VISITE DES REPRÉSENTANTS DES MÉDIAS

Invitation

Le SCC enverra à l'échelle nationale un avis aux médias le mercredi 9 octobre 2013 sur Marketwire pour inviter tous les médias, locaux et nationaux, à participer à une visite guidée du Pénitencier de Kingston le vendredi 11 octobre 2013. Ils auront jusqu'au jeudi 10 octobre 2013 pour confirmer leur présence.

De plus, l'équipe de Centraide enverra un courriel aux représentants des médias qui lui auront écrit directement pour les informer de la procédure mentionnée dans l'avis aux médias. Le SCC invitera aussi les représentants des médias qui ont déjà participé aux visites offertes au public.

Les représentants des médias n'auront pas à payer les frais d'admission de 20 \$ versés à Centraide.

Circuit et horaire de la visite

Le circuit de la visite respectera le parcours actuel approuvé qui est destiné au public (veuillez vous référer au document joint pour voir le circuit et les arrêts).

On propose d'organiser deux à trois visites pour les médias, qui commenceraient dès 7 h 30 étant donné que les visites déjà prévues ce jour-là commencent à 9 h. La visite durerait environ une heure et demie.

Il pourra y avoir jusqu'à 30 personnes par visite, ce qui pourrait comprendre des caméramans supplémentaires.

Guides

Les guides seront Mike Ryan, sous-commissaire régional intérimaire, Jay Pyke, un ancien directeur du Pénitencier de Kingston, et Dave St. Onge, l'historien du Musée du Service correctionnel du Canada.

Deux ou trois conseillers en relations avec les médias seront sur place pour aider pendant les visites.

Il y aura une visite en français si l'intérêt manifesté par les médias de langue française le justifie.

Contenu de la visite

Les visites seront axées sur l'histoire et les activités opérationnelles au pénitencier. On insistera aussi sur le partenariat entre le SCC et Centraide et sur la collecte de fonds.

Nous proposons de réunir les représentants des médias dans la grande salle des visites et de la correspondance au début de la visite guidée pour leur donner un aperçu de l'histoire du Pénitencier de Kingston. C'est aussi à ce moment-là qu'on leur expliquerait que la visite, comme celle qui est destinée au public, est axée sur l'histoire et les activités opérationnelles au pénitencier.

À la fin de la visite, les représentants des médias pourront poser des questions aux guides en présence du personnel des relations avec les médias de l'administration régionale et de l'administration centrale.

Historical Overview of Kingston Penitentiary

Kingston Penitentiary, British North America's first penitentiary, sits on 8.6 hectares of land located at 560 King Street West in the City of Kingston, the County of Frontenac. The institution fronts onto Lake Ontario on the south side, a residential area to the east, Canada's Penitentiary Museum and the now decommissioned Prison for Women site to the north, and the Portsmouth Olympic Harbour to the west.

Originally called the "Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Upper Canada", or the "Provincial Penitentiary" for short, it was constructed through 1833 and 1834 under the reign of King William IV. Under the direction of William Powers, an American, its design was heavily influenced by the system in place in Auburn, New York at the time. The facility consisted of a single, large limestone cellblock containing 154 cells in 5 tiers and some other outbuildings used as industrial shops, sheds, stables and residences for the administration. It officially opened with the arrival of the first 6 inmates on June 1, 1835, Henry Smith being the first Warden and Mr. Powers appointed as the first Deputy Warden. When completed, it was the largest public building in Upper Canada.

The original cells measured 73.7 cm (29 inches) wide by 244 cm (8 feet) deep and 200.7 cm (6 feet, 7 inches) high. The entire compound was initially surrounded by a 12-foot high picket fence made of wood. The cells remained the same small size until the commencement of the first major renovations undertaken between 1895 and 1906. The other wings of the main building (B2, B3, B5) were commenced shortly after the opening and were completed in the 1840s & 1850s. The stone walls, towers and north gatehouse were completed in 1845. Between 1859 and 1861, the dome was added, connecting the four cellblocks. The north wing originally did not contain cells, but instead housed the dining hall, kitchen, hospital, keeper's hall, administration offices and residences for the senior administration officers and their families. The B8 building was commenced in the late 1830s as the dining hall and chapel and the B7 building was commenced in the late 1840s for use as the permanent hospital facility. Permanent limestone industrial shops were commenced in the southern part of the yard in 1845. They contained shops for blacksmithing, carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and a rope walk for the manufacture of rope. The Regional Treatment Centre buildings were constructed in the 1850s and were originally used as additional shop space.

With the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, the institution became known as the "Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Canada" and, with the passing of the British North America Act and Confederation in 1867, the 32 year old institution became more commonly known as "Kingston Penitentiary" (and occasionally as the "Portsmouth Penitentiary" after the neighbourhood in which it is located). For the first 99 years, women were incarcerated within its walls, although segregated from the male population. Children as young as 8 years old were also incarcerated here in the early days.

In its most recent history, Kingston Penitentiary provided accommodation to a static inmate population classified at the maximum-security level. The Regional Hospital, which provided twenty-four hour palliative nursing care, was also on site, as was the Regional Treatment Centre, an independently managed facility providing in-house mental health and treatment services to the Ontario regional inmate population.

In 1990, the Kingston Penitentiary complex was designated as a National Historic Site of Canada due to “the sophistication of its plan, its size, its age and the number of its physical facilities of special architectural merit that survive from the 19th century.”

In April 2012, the federal government announced that Kingston Penitentiary, the Regional Treatment Centre and Leclerc Institution in Québec would cease operations due to aging infrastructure that does not lend itself well to the challenges of managing the institutional routines of today’s complex and diverse offender population.

Survol historique – Pénitencier de Kingston

Le Pénitencier de Kingston, le premier pénitencier en Amérique du Nord britannique, est construit sur un terrain de 8,6 hectares situé au 560, rue King Ouest, dans la ville de Kingston du comté de Frontenac. Le Pénitencier de Kingston est bordé par le lac Ontario au sud, une zone résidentielle à l'est, le Musée pénitentiaire du Canada et l'ancienne prison des femmes au nord et le port olympique de Portsmouth à l'ouest.

Appelé à l'origine « Pénitencier provincial du Haut-Canada » ou, sous forme abrégée, « Pénitencier provincial », il a été construit en 1833 et en 1834 sous le règne du roi William IV. Conçu sous la direction de l'Américain William Powers, son aménagement a été fortement influencé par le système qui prévalait alors à Auburn, dans l'État de New York. L'établissement, qui avait été construit avec d'énormes pierres calcaires, comportait un seul bloc de 154 cellules réparties sur cinq étages ainsi que des bâtiments de service qui servaient d'ateliers industriels, de remises, d'étables et de résidences pour le personnel administratif. Il a ouvert officiellement ses portes avec l'arrivée des six premiers détenus le 1^{er} juin 1835. Henry Smith en a été le premier directeur, et M. Powers, le premier sous-directeur. Au terme de sa construction, l'établissement était le plus grand édifice public du Haut-Canada.

Les premières cellules mesuraient 73,7 cm (29 po) de largeur, 244 cm (8 pi) de profondeur et 200,7 cm (6 pi, 7 po) de hauteur. Tout le complexe était à l'origine entouré d'une palissade de 3,66 m (12 pi) de hauteur. Ces cellules de petites dimensions sont demeurées inchangées jusqu'au moment où les premières rénovations importantes ont été entreprises, lesquelles ont été effectuées entre 1895 et 1906. La construction des autres ailes (B2, B3 et B5) du bâtiment principal a commencé peu de temps après l'ouverture de l'établissement et a pris fin dans les années 1840 et 1850. La construction des murs de pierre, des tours et de la porte nord a été achevée en 1845. Entre 1859 et 1861, le dôme a été ajouté. Celui-ci reliait les quatre blocs cellulaires. À l'origine, l'aile nord ne comprenait pas de cellules, mais abritait plutôt la salle à manger, les cuisines, l'infirmerie, la salle des gardiens, les bureaux administratifs et les résidences pour les agents administratifs principaux et leurs familles. La construction du bâtiment B8, qui comprenait une salle à manger et une chapelle, a commencé vers la fin des années 1830, et celle du bâtiment B7, qui servait d'infirmerie permanente, a débuté vers la fin des années 1840. La construction des ateliers industriels permanents, constitués de pierres calcaires, a commencé dans la partie sud de la cour en 1845. Il s'agissait d'ateliers de forge, de charpenterie, de confection, de cordonnerie et de fabrication de cordes. Les bâtiments qu'occupe actuellement le Centre régional de traitement ont été construits dans les années 1850; à l'origine, ils servaient aussi d'ateliers.

À la suite de l'union du Haut-Canada et du Bas-Canada, en 1841, l'établissement a pris le nom de « Pénitencier provincial de la province du Canada ». Après l'adoption de l'*Acte de l'Amérique du Nord britannique* et la Confédération, en 1867, l'établissement, qui existait alors depuis 32 ans, a été couramment désigné sous le nom de « Pénitencier de Kingston » (et, parfois, sous le nom de « Pénitencier de Portsmouth », d'après le quartier dans lequel il est situé). Au cours des 99 premières années d'existence de l'établissement, les femmes étaient incarcérées à l'intérieur des murs du pénitencier, bien qu'elles étaient isolées des hommes. Durant les premières années, on y incarcérait même des enfants d'à peine huit ans.

Plus récemment, le Pénitencier de Kingston accueillait une population stable de délinquants à sécurité maximale. L'hôpital régional, qui fournissait des soins infirmiers palliatifs jour et nuit,

était aussi situé sur les lieux, de même que le Centre régional de traitement, un établissement autonome offrant des services de traitement, y compris de traitement de la santé mentale, à l'interne à la population carcérale de la région de l'Ontario.

En 1990, le Pénitencier de Kingston a été désigné lieu historique national du Canada en raison du « raffinement de son plan, de sa taille, de son âge et du nombre de ses installations de grande qualité architecturale datant du 19^e siècle ».

En avril 2012, le gouvernement fédéral a annoncé que le Pénitencier de Kingston et le Centre régional de traitement, ainsi que l'Établissement Leclerc, au Québec, fermeraient leurs portes en raison de leur infrastructure vieillissante qui n'est plus adaptée aux défis que pose la gestion de la population de délinquants actuelle, qui est complexe et diversifiée.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY – MEDIA LINES

Reason for KP Closure:

On April 19, 2012, the federal government announced the closure of Kingston Penitentiary, the Regional Treatment Centre in Ontario and Leclerc Institution in Quebec. (<http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/nws/nws-rlss/2012/20120419-eng.aspx>) (Source: MO-approved Sept. 30, 2013)

These were aging facilities with infrastructure that does not lend itself well to the challenges of managing the institutional routines of today's complex and diverse offender population. (Source: MO-approved Sept. 27, 2013)

The closures will result in an overall cost savings of approximately \$120 million per year. (Source: MO-approved Sept. 30, 2013)

Current Status of KP/Decommissioning:

Kingston Penitentiary ceased operations as a federal correctional facility on September 30, 2013 and its decommissioning will be completed by 2015. (Source: MO-approved Sept. 30, 2013)

In 1990, Kingston Penitentiary was designated a national historic site in Canada, the Correctional Service of Canada will follow standards set forth by the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board. (Source: MO-approved Sept. 30, 2013)

For more information on the decommissioning of government assets, please contact Public Works & Government Services. (Source: Standard response and previously used by Ontario Comms to address this question – CSC approved Oct. 3, 2013)

Future of KP:

At this time, decisions have yet to be made with respect to possible future plans for the infrastructure and land. (Source: MO-approved Sept. 30, 2013)

Transfer of inmates :

Due to the *Privacy Act*, CSC cannot comment on the specifics of any offender's case. (Source: MO-approved Oct. 1, 2013)

Public safety is the number one consideration in all placement and transfer decisions. (Source: CSC standard line; MO-approved Sept. 30, 2013)

All transfers are made in accordance with the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, and risk assessments are performed by Correctional Service Canada (CSC) before transferring an offender to a facility that meets his or her security and programming needs. (Source: MO-approved Oct. 1, 2013)

Maximum-security inmates will remain maximum-security inmates and be placed in appropriate facilities at this level. The same will apply for medium-security inmates. (Source: MO-approved Oct. 1, 2013)

Staff:

CSC has a comprehensive plan to accommodate staff impacted by the closure. (Source: MO-approved media response June 27, 2013)



Service correctionnel du Canada DOCUMENT D'INFORMATION

Fermeture du Pénitencier de Kingston et du Centre régional de traitement

Le Service correctionnel du Canada (SCC) est l'organisme fédéral chargé d'administrer les peines d'emprisonnement de deux ans ou plus imposées par les tribunaux. Il gère des établissements de divers niveaux de sécurité et surveille les délinquants en liberté sous condition dans la collectivité.

Le SCC est déterminé à faire sa part afin de lui permettre de concentrer ses ressources sur la réalisation des principales priorités de l'organisation et de son mandat de base, tout en s'assurant que l'organisation continue de fournir aux Canadiens des résultats solides en matière de sécurité publique.

Le Pénitencier de Kingston n'est plus un établissement correctionnel fédéral depuis le 30 septembre 2013, et sera entièrement désaffecté d'ici 2015. Les détenus du Pénitencier de Kingston ont été transférés dans d'autres établissements.

Au moment de l'annonce, le SCC a établi un plan exhaustif pour trouver aux employés touchés par la fermeture un poste dans d'autres établissements, et la majorité des employés touchés ont été déployés dans d'autres établissements des environs.

Pour le moment, aucune décision n'a été prise en ce qui concerne les plans futurs relatifs à l'infrastructure et aux terrains.

Le **Pénitencier de Kingston** a été construit en 1835. Il s'agissait d'un établissement à sécurité maximale situé à Kingston, en Ontario, et est un des plus anciens établissements carcéraux encore en activité dans le monde. Le Pénitencier de Kingston a été construit avant la Confédération. Il compte quatre unités et peut accueillir 421 détenus. Il se situe sur un terrain de 8,6 hectares, et quarante bâtiments se trouvent sur la propriété.

Le **Centre régional de traitement (CRT)** était un établissement psychiatrique agréé situé dans le périmètre de sécurité du Pénitencier de Kingston. Les détenus étaient logés dans deux unités. Le CRT est entré en fonction en 1959 et pouvait accueillir jusqu'à 143 détenus.

Le Pénitencier de Kingston n'est pas adapté au système correctionnel d'aujourd'hui. À titre d'exemple, l'emplacement et la conception des postes de contrôle au Pénitencier de Kingston n'offraient pas un bon champ de vision. Les nouvelles unités dans d'autres pénitenciers ont été conçues pour que le personnel correctionnel ait une vue dégagée des couloirs et puisse intervenir plus rapidement pour prévenir les incidents ou y réagir.

L'une des priorités du gouvernement du Canada est de veiller à ce que la sécurité

Canada



publique soit le critère prépondérant dans le système de justice pénale, et cela comprend la sécurité de tous les agents correctionnels et du personnel du SCC. L'expansion des établissements du SCC dans la région, grâce à la construction de nouvelles unités dans d'autres établissements existants, permettra d'améliorer les solutions de gestion des délinquants.

A graphic element consisting of a curved line that starts from the left and curves upwards and to the right, ending above the word 'Canada'.

Canada

**Pages 95 to / à 98
are withheld pursuant to section
sont retenues en vertu de l'article**

20(1)(d)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

**Daily Media Summary / Revue de presse quotidienne
Correctional Service of Canada / Service correctionnel du Canada
September 20, 2013 / le 20 septembre 2013**

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TOP STORIES / ACTUALITÉS

Top court rules prisoners can be barred from return home

The federal government did not violate the constitutional rights of a convicted Montreal drug trafficker when it barred him from serving his prison sentence in Canada, the country's top court ruled on Thursday. The Supreme Court of Canada's ruling in the case of Pierino Divito could have broad implications for other Canadians imprisoned abroad who wish to return home to serve their sentences. Divito, a Canadian citizen who was serving prison time in the United States, had multiple applications to serve his sentence in Canada approved by U.S. authorities, but the Harper government rejected them on the grounds that Divito was "identified as an organized crime member" and his return would constitute "a potential threat to the safety of Canadians and the security of Canada." But in Thursday's unanimous decision, the court dismissed his appeal, saying the provisions of the International Transfer of Offenders Act allowing the public safety minister to reject applications from prisoners abroad to return are constitutional. "The ITOA was not intended to create a right for Canadian citizens to require Canada to administer their foreign sentence," Justice Rosie Abella wrote in the decision. [Postmedia News](#) (Montreal Gazette, Ottawa Citizen, Edmonton Journal, Leader Post, Calgary Herald, Star Phoenix, The Province); [Globe and Mail](#); [QMI Agency](#) (Edmonton Sun, Calgary Sun, Toronto Sun, Ottawa Sun, London Free Press); [Toronto Star](#); [Canadian Press](#) (Global News)

PROGRAMS, POLICIES & ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES / PROGRAMMES, POLITIQUES ET ENJEUX ORGANISATIONNELS

News Briefs

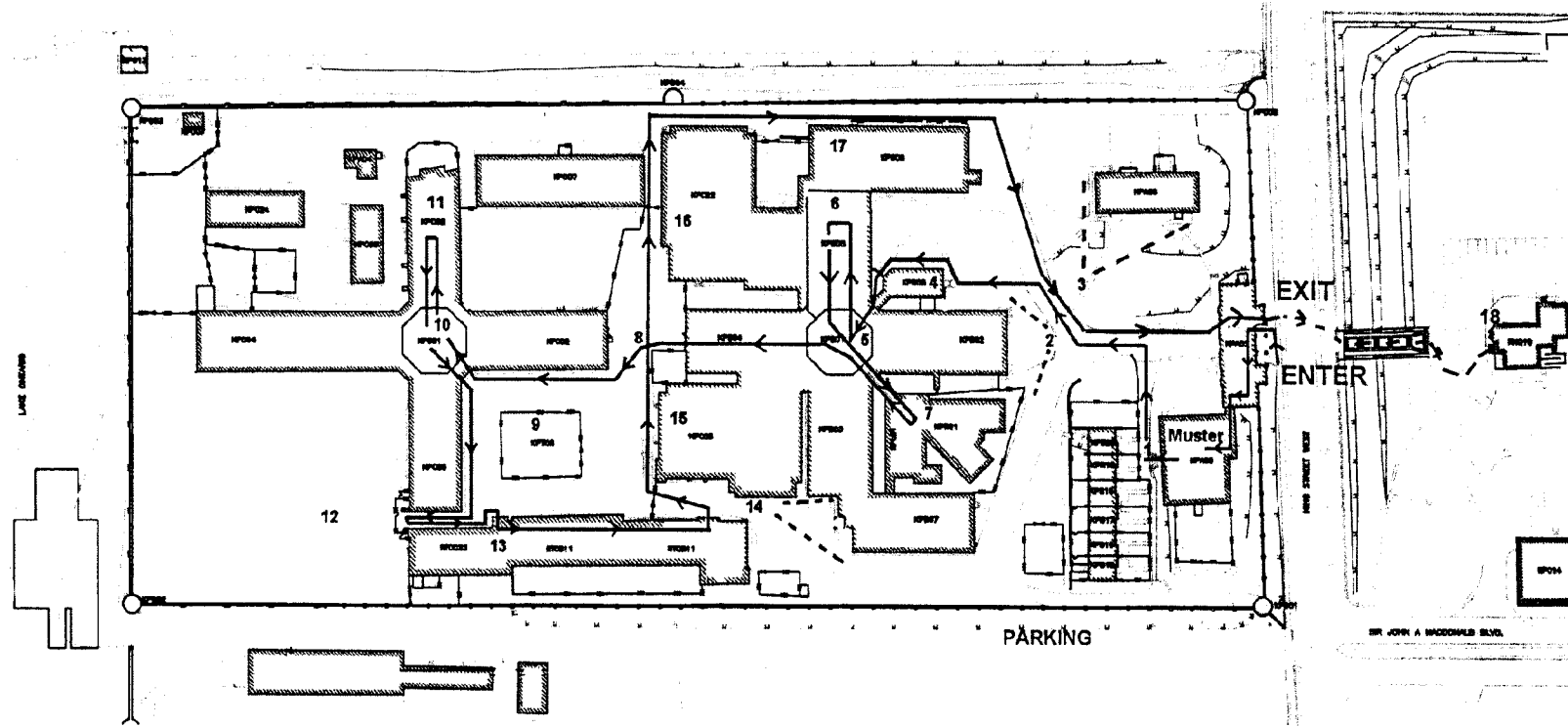
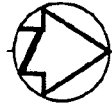
Kingston Penitentiary is set to close by the end of this month and it will be put to good use practically right away. Tours of Kingston Penitentiary will be offered before it is decommissioned, with the proceeds going to the United Way. The tours will take place Oct. 2 to 20, Wednesdays to Sundays inclusive, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. They will take approximately an hour and a half and will provide a glimpse into life behind the prison's historic walls, the release said. Volunteers from **Correctional Services Canada** will guide the tour, and community volunteers will be on hand as well. The tour concludes at the Penitentiary Museum. Kingston Penitentiary officially opened on June 1, 1835, as the "Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Upper Canada." It is one of the oldest prisons in continuous use in the world. In 1990, Kingston Penitentiary was designated a National Historic Site of Canada. Tickets for the tours will be available through the United Way website, www.unitedwaykfla.ca/kptours, beginning this afternoon. [Kingston Whig-Standard](#), 2; [CKWS TV](#) (09/19/2013)

Why Canada's bail system creates more crimes than it prevents

A report earlier this month from the John Howard Society of Ontario reveals a host of problems with bail as it currently operates in that province. Combined with data from other provinces, it's apparent our country's bail system requires a major overhaul, in the name of fairness and efficiency, not to mention the concept of innocent until proven guilty(...). Prisoners once saw their pre-sentence jail time credited on a two-for-one basis at sentencing. This led some crafty defence lawyers to delay bail hearings in order to maximize their clients' time in remand and, thus, reduce their overall jail time in the event of a guilty verdict. "Truth in sentencing" legislation introduced by Ottawa in 2010 put an end to such generous crediting; recent data now suggest it's been modestly successful in reducing the number of prisoners in remand. With that loophole plugged, Ottawa should turn its attention to other more pressing problems

UNITED WAY
K.P.
TOUR SPEAKING NOTES
October 2013

KEY PLAN KINGSTON PENITENTIARY



BUILDING INDEX

- KPA02 NORTH GATE
- KPA03 ADMINISTRATION
- KPA04 WORKS OFFICE
- KPA05 VISITING & CORRESPONDENCE
- KPA07 STORES
- KPA08 QUONSET STORAGE
- KPB01 CELL BLOCKS DOME
- KPB02 NORTH CELL BLOCK
- KPB03 EAST CELL BLOCK
- KPB04 SOUTH BLOCK, UNIT MANAGEMENT
- KPD05 WEST CELL BLOCK
- KPB06 KEEPERS HALL
- KPB07 HEALTH CARE
- KPB08 SERVICES (STAFF, INMATES, INST)
- KPB15 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #1
- KPB16 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #2
- KPB17 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #3
- KPB18 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #4
- KPB19 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #5
- KPB20 FAMILY VISITING UNIT #6
- KPB21 SEGREGATION BUILDING
- KPC01 SHOP BLOCKS DOME
- KPC02 NORTH SHOP BLOCK
- KPC03 EAST SHOP BLOCK
- KPC04 SOUTH SHOP BLOCK
- KPC05 WEST SHOP BLOCK
- KPC07 EDUC. & MIN. SEC. ACCOM.
- KPC09 MASON SHOP & OFFICES
- KPC13 DOG KENNELS
- KPC14 CENTRAL HEATING PLANT
- KPC22 RECREATIONAL & SOCIAL BUILDING
- KPC24 GARAGE
- KPC25 KITCHEN
- KPD01 TOWER #1 (NORTH-EAST CORNER)
- KPD02 TOWER #2 (SOUTH-EAST CORNER)
- KPD03 TOWER #3 (SOUTH-WEST TOWER)
- KPD04 TOWER #4 (WEST CORNER)
- KPD05 TOWER #5 (NORTH-WEST CORNER)
- KPD07 SALLY PORT CONTROL POST
- KPS02 SEWAGE PUMPING STATION

- RHQ10 C.S.C. MUSEUM
- RHQ11 GROUNDS KEEPING BUILDING

- RTCB11 REG HEALTH & TREATMENT CTR
- RTOC23 REG HEALTH & TREATMENT CTR

Public Works
 Government Services Canada
 Architectural and Engineering Services
 Ontario Region

Travaux publics
 Services gouvernementaux Canada
 Services d'architecture et de génie
 Région de l'Ontario

0 10m 50m 100m
 SCALE 1:1000

FILED:
 UPDATED:
 REVISION NUMBER:
 PLOT SCALE:
 SITE VISIT:

EDRM DOC # 74472
 MARCH 18, 2005
 NA
 NTS
 NA

TOUR STOPS:

- 1- PFV's (Exterior) (B15 to B20)
- 2- Main Cellblock (B01 to B05) (Exterior)
- 3- Administration Building (A03) (Exterior)
- 4- Keeper's Hall (B06)
- 5- Main Dome (B01)
- 6- Typical Cell range (B05)
- 7- Dissociation Unit (B21)
- 8- RTC & Shops Buildings (C01 to C05) (Exteriors)
- 9- Aboriginal Grounds
- 10- Shop Dome (C01)
- 11- Shop Wing (C05) (with vaulted ceilings)
- 12- Recreation Yard
- 13- RTC Range (B11)
- 14- Hospital (Exterior)
- 15- Kitchen (C25) (Exterior)
- 16- Gym (C22) (Exterior)
- 17- Services Building (Former Dining Hall & Chapel) (B08) (Exterior)
- 18- Canada's Penitentiary Museum (Formerly the Warden's Residence and Administration Building)

END

K.P. UNITED WAY
TOUR STOP SPEAKING POINTS

Draft 2013-09-16

MUSTER STATION A02 & A05:

Tour groups, after redeeming tickets, will muster in the former V&C area.

At this point some interpretation can be provided regarding A02 Gate-House and the A05 V&C and their functions.

PREAMBLE (During Mustering): (Discuss the significance of North Lodge and V&C)

NORTH LODGE (A02)

* The North Lodge was constructed between 1841 and 1846 and was designed by Architect William Coverdale.

* The Gate-house completes the Wall & Tower security system. The walls & towers define the site as a penitentiary and represent a type of architecture that is no longer constructed. Very few examples remain in Canada.

* Prior to the completion of the gate house and the stone wall and tower system, the site was enclosed by a 12-foot high cedar plank fence.

- * Originally one of two gate houses (the other was incorporated into the West Wall in order to provide access to shipping in Portsmouth Harbour and was demolished in 1926.)
- * The building serves as the main pedestrian access point to the institution.
- * Its Neo-classical design was intended to intimidate offenders arriving at the institution to commence their sentence. Some believe that the design was also intended to reference the strengths of law and order. (i.e. 'pillars of justice' etc.)
- * In the early days, the various inmate work gangs employed on the K.P. farm and in the quarries outside of the compound were marched through this central gate in lockstep and in ranks of two. At its peak in the 1870s, upwards of 150 inmates were employed outside the walls.
- * The bell-tower on the roof was added in 1896 and contains a bell that was cast by the 'Meneely Bell Foundry' of Troy, N.Y. in 1862. Through its history, the bell has been used to mark the opening and closing of the business day as well as to signal alarm. Silent for many years, the ringing to mark the business day was reinstated in 1998. At one time, officers were required by the regulations to reside within sound of the bell in case of emergency.
- * The building houses the armoury and parole board offices (upstairs) and connects to the Visiting & Correspondence Building.
- * During much of the 20th century, a Dental Office was also located upstairs.
- * Tragically on April 26, 1948, Guard Messenger John Kennedy was fatally shot by inmate Austin Craft during an escape in this building. Coincidentally, Officer Kennedy had been born in 1888 in the East gate apartment where his family resided. His father had also been an officer at KP.

V&C (A05)

- * The Visiting & Correspondence building was constructed in 1988.
- * It replaced the earlier visiting area in the second floor of the North Gate.
- * There are 2 main visiting areas in the 'V&C': – 'Open Visits' & 'Closed Visits'.
- * This is also where all inmate mail is processed.
- * (Discuss Application process + Open, Closed & Designated Seating visits + use of Detector Dogs etc.)

BEGIN WALKING TOUR.

(EXIT V&C AND DISCUSS PFV UNITS.)

1) PRIVATE FAMILY VISITS (B15 to B20)

- * Conjugal Visits were introduced in federal penitentiaries in Canada in c.1982.
- * The current PFV (Private Family Visit or Conjugal visit) structure was constructed in 1997.
- * This building replaced the original conjugal visit units which consisted of 2 modular/tailer homes that had been introduced in 1982 (B9 & B10).
- * **Discussion points:** (from the CSC website - "The purpose [of the PFVs] is to encourage inmates to develop and maintain family and community ties in preparation for their return to the community. If they meet certain criteria identified in their correctional plan, inmates have the opportunity to use special residential units such as these.
- * Eligible Visitors include immediate family members or common-law partners. They can reside with qualified inmate for up to 72 hours every two months.

(PROCEED SOUTH-WEST TO JUNCTION OF DRIVEWAY.

AT THIS POINT, TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO POINT OUT THE EXTERIOR OF THE MAIN CELLBLOCK STRUCTURE.

ALSO POINT OUT THE '1845' DATE STONE IN PEDIMENT OF THE NORTH GATE ENTRANCE.)

2) MAIN CELL-BLOCK (B01 to B05)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Construction of this building commenced in August of 1833.
- * It can be said that this building is the actual birthplace of Federal Corrections in Canada.
- * This is the principal structure and forms the heart of the complex.
- * Originally, the cellblock consisted of only the South Wing.
- * Over time, the North (1836-40), East (1836-45) and West (1838-57) wings were added.
- * When it was originally completed, the Main Cellblock contained 840 cells on 5 tiers, each cell measuring 2.5 feet (76.2cm) wide by 8 feet (2.4 m) long and 6 feet 7 inches (2 m) high.
- * From 1840 until c.1915, the North Wing (Now G & H Blocks) contained the administration offices of the institution, the Keeper's Hall, as well as residential apartments for the Deputy Warden and the Matron in charge of the 'Female Department'.
- * It was renovated into cells between 1915 and 1921.
- * This structure eventually connected to the Kitchen, Dining Hall, Hospital, Keeper's Hall, Dissociation/Segregation Unit and Gymnasium.

(TURN AROUND TO FACE THE NORTH-EAST AND TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO POINT OUT THE EXTERIOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING/ PRISON FOR WOMEN. DISCUSS THIS BUILDING.)

3) ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (old 'Prison for Women') (A03)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * This building was constructed between 1909 and 1913 as the first specifically built 'Prison for Women'.
- * The building was used for this purpose from 1913 until 1934 when the female population were moved to the newly opened 'Prison for Women' situated to the North.
- * In 1923, it became the only federal Women's prison in Canada until the population were moved to the newer "Prison for Women" to the North of this site in 1934.
- * After 1934, the building was converted to house the administration offices of the institution.

**(PROCEED SOUTH ON PATH BETWEEN NORTH WING, KEEPER'S HALL AND B08.
DISCUSS THE HISTORY OF THE KEEPER'S HALL.)**

4) KEEPER'S HALL (B06)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Built c.1912.
- * Served as the central control office for custodial staff.
- * The main institutional count was kept in the Keeper's Hall.
- * An early segregation cell unit (known as "the hole" or "Digger") was located in the basement of this building. It was replaced by a new Segregation building in c.1951.

* After that date, the inmate radio room and storage areas were housed in the basement. Music and sports games were broadcast from this room throughout the cell-blocks in the early-1950s. Each cell was equipped with a set of headphones.

* At the time of closure, this building housed various security offices. (I.e. Institutional Preventive Security Office etc.)

(ENTER MAIN DOME.)

5) MAIN DOME (B01)

* The Dome is the hub of the institution. Access to all of the cellblocks is through this central area.

* Until the construction of the original dome enclosure in c.1859, this was an open courtyard between the cellblock buildings.

* The control bubble in the centre was constructed during the last retrofit between 1992 and 1998.

* This was the scene of horrific violence during the riot of April 14-18, 1971. It was here that rioters conducted a "Kangaroo Court", torturing 14 protective custody inmates who were tied to chairs, while the population of more than 600 inmates watched from the tiers above. Two of these individuals were fatally injured.

(ENTER A RANGE (to be determined).)

6) CELL-BLOCK

* This is typical of the other general population cellblocks radiating from the dome.

* The cellblocks underwent their first major renovation between 1895 and 1906. During this renovation the original small cells were demolished and replaced with larger cells measuring 5 feet (1.5m) in width and 9 feet (2.7 m) in height. The resulting increase in cell height reduced the ranges to 4 tiers from 5.

* During the 1971 riot, the south wing cellblocks were damaged beyond use. As a result, C & D ranges were never reinstated.

* Today there are 6 ranges of cells on 4 tiers containing 431 cells. The ranges are referred to as A, B, E, F, G & H.

(* Discuss inmate dynamics on ranges, inmate/officer interaction etc.)

(RETURN TO DOME and CROSS TO SEGREGATION BUILDING ON EAST SIDE.)

7) DISSOCIATION CELLS/SEGREGATION (B21)

* Completed in 2002, this is the newest building within the complex.

* It sits on the site of the "Female Department" of the late 19th century and the later "Dissociation Building" or 'hole' which was built in 1948-49 and closed in 1999.

(* View control post, cell, exercise yard, institutional court room & dry cell. Discuss rationales for placement in Administrative Segregation and Segregation review Process etc.)

(RETURN TO DOME. EXIT THROUGH SOUTH PASSAGE.

ONCE OUTSIDE, TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO POINT OUT THE REGIONAL TREATMENT CENTRE (to Left and right) AND THE INDUSTRIAL SHOP BUILDINGS IN FOREGROUND.

ALSO NOTE THE DATE STONES MOUNTED HIGH ABOVE IN THE PEDIMENT OF THE SOUTH WING OF THE MAIN CELLBLOCK.)

8) RTC & SHOPS BUILDING

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

RTC (B11 & C07)

- * From this point, to the left and right, you will see the buildings that together make up the Regional Treatment Centre (RTC).
- * The RTC is a psychiatric hospital in a federal correctional setting. It operated as a separate institution within the walls of the KP Compound.
- * The RTC has a separate complement of staff and a separate inmate population from KP.

SHOPS (C01 to C05)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Straight ahead is the industrial shop complex.
- * The Shops building was begun in 1842 and completed in c.1849. It underwent a number of renovations and additions through the 19th and 20th centuries.
- * The historical importance of this building relates to the central role of labour programmes in prison life.
- * Labour was intended to: 1) provide opportunities for offenders to learn employable trades and to teach them 'habits of industry'; 2) to assist with the maintenance and operation of the institution itself and 3) to generate a source of revenue to offset operation costs.
- * Note the sections of the building that have been finished in stucco. These sections were damaged by fire as the result of the 1954 riot and demolished. Little care was paid to matching the style of the original structure.

**(PROCEED SOUTH TO THE ENTRANCE TO THE SHOP DOME.
ALONG THE WAY, DISCUSS THE ABORIGINAL GROUNDS ON THE LEFT.)**

9) ABORIGINAL GROUNDS

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * This area was maintained by the Native Brotherhood and used for traditional spiritual ceremonies.
- * It contained a Teepee; Sweat-lodge and a fire pit.
- * These services were conducted by Native Elders with the assistance of a Native Liaison Officer who was a member of the staff of KP.
- (* Discuss Aboriginal population, Aboriginal Liaison Officers/ Elders, Cultural ceremonies etc.)

(ENTER SHOP DOME.)

10) SHOP DOME (C01)

- * This building was begun in 1842 and completed in c.1849.
- * Note the flying limestone staircase. This is an excellent example of the skill of the stonecutters at K.P.
- * In order to generate revenue, a 'contract system' operated within sections of this building from 1849 to c.1886. Under this system, outside contractors could set up their manufacturing facilities within the prison, employing a certain number of inmates as their labour force. Funds were paid to the penitentiary administration and were used to offset the costs of operation. This was not popular with local 'free' tradesmen as it was perceived as unfair competition in the retail markets.

* Various industries such as stone-cutting; Leather-working; Carpentry and fine cabinet-making; Boot & Shoe making; Tailoring; Broom-making, a binder-twine factory and an iron foundry were carried out in this building.

(ENTER WEST SHOP WING.)

11) SHOP WING (C05)

* Note the elaborate vaulted brick ceilings. These were designed to support the heavy machinery that used in the 19th century industrial operations.

* From 1866 to 1886, a foundry existed in this building. Originally operated by the 'Canada Lock Company', the foundry ironically produced a range of locks for retail sale to the public. Among the most significant project was the manufacture of the cast and wrought iron pieces for the Parliamentary Library in Ottawa in 1876. During that contract the Canada Lock Company was forced into bankruptcy and the penitentiary itself picked up and completed the Parliamentary contract. At its peak more than 100 inmates were employed by the foundry.

* Prior to the riot of 1954, the other wings also contained similar vaulting.

* In the 1870s, this was the casting room for the 'Canada Lock Company'.

(* Discuss Inmate employment and pay process etc.)

* At the time of closure, this was the institutional metal repair shop.

(RE-ENTER SHOP DOME AND EXIT EAST TOWARD RECREATION YARD.)

12) RECREATION YARD

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

* This is the outdoor recreation area.

* In the 19th century the stables were located here.

* It was at approximately this point of the East Wall that Red Ryan and 4 other inmates escaped in 1923. It is also where the last escape occurred in 1999 (Ty Conn).

* From the late-1930s until recently, a softball diamond was located to the right.

(PROCEED NORTH AND ENTER THE GROUND LEVEL OF THE RTC. WALK ALONG RANGE.)

13) REGIONAL TREATMENT CENTRE (B11 & C07)

B11

* Constructed between 1855 and 1858, the building was originally known as the East Shop Block.

* It was constructed to accommodate contract shops for the manufacture of Agricultural implements (J.P. Millener & Company) and for boots and shoes (James Hope's Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Warehouse).

* In 1887 it was renovated for use as the "Prison of Isolation". This is where the most difficult inmates were housed. By 1921, it was being used as an overflow cellblock. After 1932, it was again converted to house youthful and well-behaved inmates.

* In 1959 its function was again changed. This time to house mentally disturbed inmates. This evolved into the Regional Treatment Centre.

* Two Staff members lost their lives within this building. Mason Instructor David Cunningham in 1890 and Guard William Wentworth in 1961.

* During the renovations of the late 1880s and early 1890s, Mason Instructor David Cunningham was killed as the result of an industrial accident in this building.

* In November 1961, Officer William Wentworth was fatally stabbed during a midnight shift in a dorm that was located in this building. No one was ever found guilty of this crime.

C07

- * Constructed between 1858 & 1859 as the West Workshop.
- * The ground floor originally housed stables, stone-cutting shops, oakum picking room and the masonry gang.
- * The upper floor housed the cabinet and carpentry shops.
- * The building was gutted by fire on May 18, 1874 and was subsequently rebuilt between 1876 and 1882.
- * After this date, it housed a workshop and a grist mill in the south end and a prison for the insane in the north end. This came about when Rockwood Asylum across Portsmouth Harbour was transferred to the Province in 1877.
- * Eventually the grist mill was replaced with a bakery on the ground floor and mechanical storage in the upper floors.
- * At the time of closure, this building was part of the Regional Treatment Centre.

(NOW EXIT THE RTC BUILDING. POINT OUT THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL FAÇADE TO THE RIGHT.)

14) HOSPITAL (B07)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Constructed between 1847 and 1849 to address the need for medical care of the inmate population.
- * The building served this purpose during the entire time of its existence.
- * It was designed in tandem with the main cellblock and the dining Hall.
- * In 1936, Guard John J McCormick was fatally stabbed by an inmate while on duty in the Hospital.
- (* Discuss re Health care needs of diverse population etc.)
- * In recent years, it was the Regional Hospital for CSC and serviced the other institutions within the Ontario region.

(PROCEED WEST ALONG KITCHENS, SOUTH WING AND GYM. DISCUSS THESE BUILDINGS WHILE PASSING.)

15) KITCHENS (C25)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * This building was constructed between 1956 - 1959 to replace the original kitchens that were located in building B8.
- * This is where all of the meals for the inmate population were prepared from the 1960s to the closure.

16) GYM (C22)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

- * Built in 1951-56.

(TURN RIGHT (NORTH) AND PROCEED ALONG DRIVEWAY TOWARD THE NEW SALLYPORT AND THE EXIT. DISCUSS THE SERVICES BUILDING ALONG THE WAY.)

17) SERVICES BUILDING (B08 - Former DINING HALL and CHAPEL)

(Interpreted from Exterior.)

* Built 1839-1841

* During the 19th century, the entire population were fed en-masse in the Dining Hall on the ground floor. This stopped in 1897 after which the population were fed in their cells, as they are today.

* The school room & chapels were located upstairs complete with stained glass windows, pews and a 'Casavant' Pipe-Organ. The chapel was destroyed by rioters in 1971.

* In later years, the building housed the Keeper's Hall, Staff Mess, Staff Fitness center, and social development offices.

* At time of closure, the Laundry & Change-room were housed in the South-West corner of the building.

* Various other Services for staff & inmates were located upstairs.

18) CANADA'S PENITENTIARY MUSEUM (Former Warden's Residence & Administration Building)

* Built by inmate labour between 1870 and 1873, the building was first occupied by Warden John Creighton and his children on August 23, 1873.

* The building served as the Official Warden's residence of K.P. for 60 years (1873 – 1933).

* The building was known as "Cedarhedge" during the 19th century in reference to extensive cedar hedges that once lined the driveway entrance.

* In 1932 K.P. experienced its first major riot, largely due to overcrowding. During the restructuring after the riot, the administrations offices were removed from K.P. and relocated to Cedarhedge.

* The building served as the administration building for an additional 60 years (1933-1993) when the offices were relocated to the interior of the K.P. compound.

* In 1984, the Penitentiary Museum moved into a portion of the building, eventually expanding to occupy the entire site after the admin offices moved out.

GROUPS EXIT COMPOUND THROUGH WEST DOOR of NORTH GATE (Parole Board Office).

PROCEED ACROSS KING STREET WEST TO MUSEUM.

EXERCISE CAUTION WHILE CROSSING KING STREET!

END TOUR.

**Daily Media Summary / Revue de presse quotidienne
Correctional Service of Canada / Service correctionnel du Canada
September 26, 2013 / le 26 septembre 2013**

The Daily Media Summary can also be accessed through [Newsdesk](#) / La Revue de presse quotidienne peut également être accédée via [InfoMédia](#)

TOP STORIES / ACTUALITÉS

Kingston Penitentiary tour tickets sell out fast

It took less than half an hour Wednesday morning for the second block of tickets — 2,400 in all — for tours of the soon-to-be-closed Kingston Penitentiary to be sold out. So great was the demand for a behind-the-walls peek, in fact, that the website of the United Way Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, which is offering the tour as part of its current fundraising campaign, was overwhelmed with traffic and crashed. "We were able to at least direct them to the site where you could get tickets," said Bhavana Varma, president and chief executive. "We put them up at 10:30 (a.m.), and just before 11 they were all gone. "I was watching them as they were going. It was just crazy." Ticket purchasers hailed from as far away as British Columbia and Nova Scotia, Varma said. [QMI Agency](#) (Standard Free Holder, Kingston Whig-Standard, Winnipeg Sun, Sault Star, 24 Hrs Vancouver, Toronto Sun, Edmonton Sun, Calgary Sun, Ottawa Sun); [Postmedia News](#) (National Post, Windsor Star, Ottawa Citizen); [Globe and Mail](#) (Calgary Herald); [Canada.com](#); [680 News](#); [CKWS TV\(2013-09-25\)](#)

Kingston Pen: 7 things to know about Canada's notorious prison

Even before Kingston Penitentiary closes its storied doors to some of Canada's most famous criminals, tourists are clamouring to get a peek inside the soon-to-be shuttered facility. The official closing date is Sept. 30 and tours of the 178-year-old building begin Oct. 2. Tickets for the 90-minute tours, hosted by Kingston United Way, were all snapped up, including a second batch made available Wednesday that sold out in less than an hour. Closure of Kingston Pen was announced by then public safety minister Vic Toews last year due to "crumbling infrastructure" and "costly upkeep." But the 8.6-hectare site has figured in many great Canadian stories throughout the country's history. Here's a look at some of the biggest ones over the years. [CBC News](#)

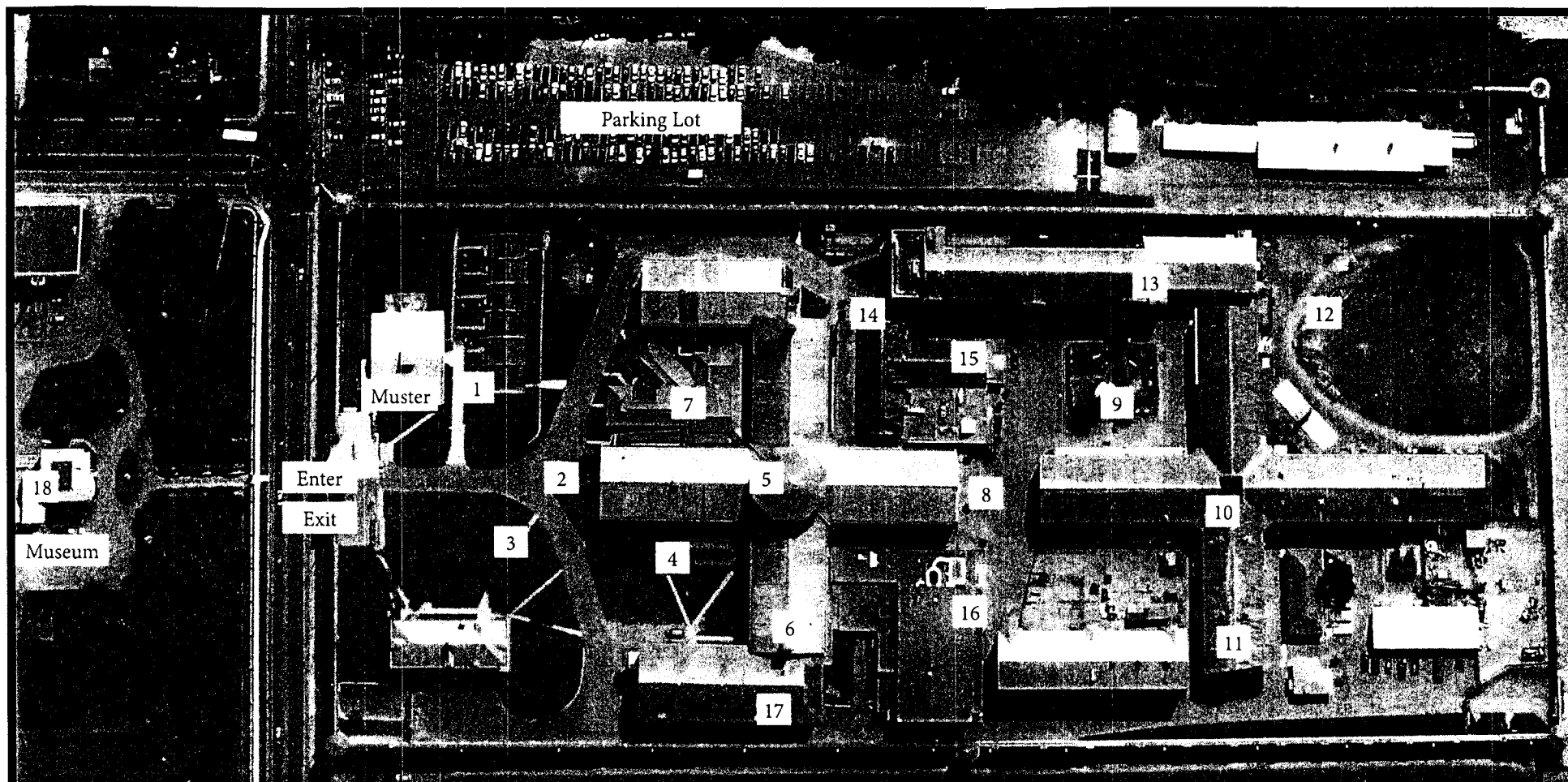
Le Hells René Charlebois retrouvé sans vie

Le Hells Angels René «Balloune» Charlebois a été retrouvé mort tôt ce matin, à Sainte-Anne-de-Sorel, sur l'Île-aux-Fantômes. Son corps sans vie a été découvert par des agents de la Sûreté du Québec qui avaient un mandat pour l'arrêter. Une arme a été retrouvée à ses côtés. Selon les premières observations, il se serait suicidé. Par mesure de transparence, l'enquête a été confiée au Service de police de la Ville de Montréal. [Hebdo Regionaux](#)

PROGRAMS, POLICIES & ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES / PROGRAMMES, POLITIQUES ET ENJEUX ORGANISATIONNELS

Serenity now

Doing time could soon include the downward dog. As reported in the Edmonton Journal, Canadian correctional advocates are pushing yoga and meditation as a way to boost inmates' well-being and even reduce prison violence. Building up to next month's conference of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association, supporters of the plan are pointing to the success of yoga and meditation programs in the U.S. "We're interested in promoting offenders' return to the community with better skills than when they left it," said Catherine Latimer, executive director of the John Howard Society of Canada. "If meditation helps them become more self-aware and helps them control their anger, then it's really advantageous." [Globe and Mail](#), 10



- TOUR STOPS**
- | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Private Family Visit (PFV) (Exterior) | 6. Typical Cell Range | 11. Shop Wing (with vaulted ceilings) | 17. Services Building (Former Dining Hall & Chapel)(Exterior) |
| 2. Main Cellblock (Exterior) | 7. Dissociation Unit | 12. Recreation Yard | |
| 3. Administration Building (Exterior) | 8. Regional Treatment Centre (RTC) & Shops Buildings (Exteriors) | 13. Regional Treatment Centre Range | 18. Canada's Penitentiary Museum |
| 4. Keeper's Hall | 9. Aboriginal Grounds | 14. Hospital (Exterior) | |
| 5. Main Dome | 10. Shop Dome | 15. Kitchen (Exterior) | |
| | | 16. Gym (Exterior) | |



KP Tours



United Way

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Hamilton's mayor says it's been two years since he met with the federal government to talk about moving a downtown halfway house. Corrections Services of Canada told CBC Hamilton this week that it is "actively engaged in dialogue" with the city, police and "criminal justice partners" about moving the Hamilton Community Correctional Centre at 94 York Blvd. But the department was not able to provide any details of recent meetings Thursday, and a city police spokesperson said the service could not find anyone who had been involved in any recent dialogue about moving the facility. Mayor Bob Bratina said he last met with federal corrections staff in 2011, when they discussed the need to find a new location because of an expiring lease. There still didn't seem to be much interest in moving it right out of Hamilton, which is what council has wanted since 2004, Bratina said. In an email Thursday, Corrections Services Canada staff said the lease at the Salvation Army property expires on Dec. 31. They repeated the assertion from Wednesday that Corrections Services staff had been "actively engaged in dialogue," with "all parties being committed to finding the best possible solution for the community." When asked for details on when the meetings had last occurred and what was discussed, communications staff at first did not answer, and later in the day a spokesperson said he would have to research those details. [CBC News](#) (2013-10-03)

Hamilton seeks answers on halfway house safety

City councillors are demanding an explanation from the federal government for the looming loss of correctional officers at a controversial halfway house. The Spectator revealed Tuesday that Correctional Services Canada plans to cut three of its officers in April from the York Boulevard facility that serves up to 25 men, including sex offenders and other high-risk parolees. Residents will be monitored by parole officers, commissionaires and a police officer. Councillors have pushed the federal government to move the facility out of the city since 2004, when a mentally ill resident walked out, crossed the street and stabbed a shopkeeper at Jackson Square. "I would like (federal officials) to come in here and answer our questions," said ward Councillor Jason Farr, who moved a motion asking for a CSC delegation to appear before council. Councillor Tom Jackson said he wants to hear how the government plans to keep downtown residents safe — and added the answer can't be moving the halfway house elsewhere in the city, a past Liberal government promise. The CSC told The Spectator the halfway house lease at the York Boulevard building expires at year's end. But federal officials also told city staff earlier this year there were no plans to find a new home. Mayor Bob Bratina told councillors Wednesday he's asked police to prepare a report on how the changes could impact community safety. [Metro News](#) (2013-10-03)

Striking federal inmates demand higher salaries while in custody

Here's a group of people who may not get as much sympathy as they think they deserve: federal inmates demanding higher salaries while in custody. Tough economic times are hurting Canadians outside of prison, but they are also catching up to those in custody, where wages for work done behind bars are being cut by 30 per cent. An average inmate is already said to make \$3 a day preparing food, cleaning facilities and collecting garbage. Inmates in several federal institutions across the country have gone on strike and, according to CBC News, are furious that the government is not more focused on rehabilitating convicts. John Curcio, chair of the inmate committee at Ontario's Bath Institution, told the network the money is often sent to family members or saved to prepare for an inmate's return to society. This is not the first time Canadian inmates have launched organized opposition against the federal government. Earlier this year, a group in British Columbia's Mountain Institution had their mission to establish a union blocked by the labour board. The Public Service Labour Relations Board at the time ruled that inmates do not have an employer-employee relationship with the federal government, a testament that has some bearing in the most recent complaints. [Yahoo! News](#) (2013-10-03)

INSTITUTIONAL & COMMUNITY ISSUES / ENJEUX RELATIFS AUX ÉTABLISSEMENTS ET À LA COMMUNAUTÉ

Historic Kingston Penitentiary opens its doors to the public

Historic Kingston Penitentiary has thrown open its doors to the general public for the first time in ages. Eager visitors lined up Wednesday as the historic Kingston Penitentiary threw open its doors to the general public for the first time in decades. About two dozen people entered its imposing bluestone limestone walls - the first tour group allowed inside since the last prisoners were moved out last week.

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and report any relationships with women to his parole officer, according to documents from the Parole Board of Canada. [CTV News \(04/10/2013\)](#)

INQUEST INTO THE DEATH OF ASHLEY SMITH / ENQUÊTE SUR LA MORT D'ASHLEY SMITH

Troubled inmates still shortchanged

An editorial states, "Kinew James, like Ashley Smith, entered Canada's corrections system when she was a teenager. But when a Kitchener judge attempted to draw parallels between the two in 2011, James bristled. "All I hear is Ashley Smith, Ashley Smith," retorted James, who was then an inmate at Kitchener's Grand Valley Institution for Women, the women's prison where Smith strangled herself in a segregation cell in 2007. "I want out of jail. I know I will get out," James declared in that May 2011 appearance in Kitchener's Ontario Court. Her prophecy came partially true, but not in a way she would have imagined. In November 2012, she was transferred from the Kitchener prison to a federal psychiatric centre in Saskatoon. This past January, she was found dead in her cell there of an apparent heart attack. It was no surprise that he once again affirmed that "the most prolific" self-harming offenders don't belong in a federal prison, and should be transferred to external psychiatric facilities where they can get the proper treatment and care. (...) One of the most troubling findings in the report is that the number of incidents of self-harm in federal penitentiaries has tripled since Smith killed herself in 2007 when she was 19. And despite the almost \$90 million in new funding the **Correctional Service of Canada** has spent since 2005 to improve mental health services in prisons, those initiatives have resulted in "little substantive progress" since Smith's death in relation to managing and treating self-injuring women, the report boldly states. (...) What was surprising was a cryptic, terse response to Sapers' report by Public Safety Minister Steven Blaney, who said in a statement: "We believe that prisons are not the appropriate place to treat those with serious mental illness." [Waterloo Region Record](#), A8

EDITORIALS & OPINIONS / ÉDITORIAUX ET LETTRES D'OPINIONS

When Dexter went to Disneyland

An opinion piece by a Canadian prisoner states, "It seems like a no-brainer now. After all, what's not to like about a good car accident? And even if the sight of foaming Syrian schoolkids makes you flinch, nobody's turning the channel, right? So when the last anti-social sycophant slithered out of Kingston Penitentiary a week ago, the next incarnation for Canada's premier monument to misery was a foregone conclusion. "Tough on crime - the tour? My God, Minister Steve, I'm in awe!"... The most regular question readers ask about this column is how I can be such a shameless flake on a topic as sombre as violent crime and its consequences. But the stuff truly writes itself, folks. Take this week's news of the sold-out family-friendly tours now being run at Canada's most infamous hate factory. That children under 12 will get in free is almost too rich for words... It makes you wonder if the Castle Crime tour featured a plaque to commemorate that shining moment in Canadian justice. Or would it work better as a T-shirt? I'm sure the 12-and-under gang would love it. People who live in concrete sleeping bags collect weird stuff. One of my favourites (besides the envelope full of pogs my kid mailed me 15 years ago) is a 63-page consideration called *The Report of the Commission of Inquiry Into Certain Disturbances at Kingston Penitentiary During April, 1971*. Orwell would have appreciated that. As for Roger Caron, the famous Canadian prisoner who won the Governor General's Award for literature in 1977, he had a different name for those "certain disturbances." He just called them Bingo..." [The Province](#) (06/10/2013)

Penitentiary tour an eye-opening experience

An opinion piece states, "Kingston Pen. First tour. First Day. I was impressed. Would I go back? Yes. Would I pay money to go back? Yes. Would I encourage everyone in the area and every tourist to go on the tour? Yes. Would I send every friend and visiting family member to do the tour? Yes. The unpolished, inaugural tour became polished, and even professional, as the tour progressed. The tour began in the former prisoner's visiting area -- the 'V-C Room' (Visitors and Correspondence). 'Please do not interact with other people's children without their consent' the sign read. The guide, a former KP warden, was

...sure and hesitant at first, and went on, ad nauseam, for 15 minutes with an introductory history of KP. At that point nobody cared, they had heard it all before, they knew the history highlights, and they just wanted to go. The sense of anticipation was heavy as we sat in the room where prisoners had met with their women and children. The corner with the small chairs and children's books and a play structure was in stark contrast to the surroundings, (As were the round, metallic objects in the centre of each table, looking naturally like a table centre but were actually listening devices used to monitor prisoner-visitor conversations). The accompanying staff -- current and former corrections employees as well as KP museum volunteers -- shuffling from foot to foot, were eager to go as well..." Kingston Whig-Standard, 5 (05/10/2013)

*Prepared by the Public Safety Portfolio Media Centre / Préparé par le Centre des médias du portefeuille
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**Daily Media Summary / Revue de presse quotidienne
Correctional Service of Canada / Service correctionnel du Canada
November 4, 2013 / le 4 novembre 2013**

The Daily Media Summary can also be accessed through [Newsdesk](#) / La Revue de presse quotidienne peut également être accédée via [InfoMédia](#)

PROGRAMS, POLICIES & ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES / PROGRAMMES, POLITIQUES ET ENJEUX ORGANISATIONNELS

Tory 'Tough On Crime' Policies Making Prisons Unsafe, Workers Say

Stephen Harper's Conservative party's policies are being attacked by an unlikely foe this weekend: corrections officers. The women and men who see the consequences of the federal government's "tough on crime" legislation firsthand say the bills are wrongheaded, and create a more dangerous work environment for them. Representatives of the Union of Canadian Correctional Officers say they feel their rights are being trampled upon by a Conservative party bent on destroying unions. The Union of Canadian Correctional Officers rented a suite next to Finance Minister Jim Flaherty's hospitality suite at the Calgary Marriott hotel where many Tory delegates are staying during the party's biennial convention. They set up a mock cell built to scale to give the public a better idea of what double bunking means, and filled the room with dangerous weapons confiscated from inmates, including pointed broom sticks and knives concocted from metal bed legs. Davis said many of the Conservative delegates who came to the union's showcase were shocked and surprised. [Huffington Post](#) (2013-11-02)

Prison poppy idea needles guards

Federal prison inmates will soon be tasked with making next year's Remembrance Day poppies, a plan that worries federal corrections officers, says their union. Next month, some inmates in minimum, medium and maximum security federal jails in Alberta and Saskatchewan are scheduled to begin assembling poppies as part of a job training program. The initiative concerns the Union of Canadian Correctional Officers that represents correctional officers, said James Bloomfield, Prairies region president. "We are requesting it stay in the minimums only simply because of the increased risk with 18 million poppy pins per year, and the tattooing repercussions of that and the inability to control those," he said. "We lock down for stuff like a set of industrial scissors going missing, so what happens when we lose a box of a thousand pins?" He said the pins pose a safety risk to workers and the inmates, especially without a Blood Samples Act the union has been fighting for a decade to get, that would allow workers, often attacked by bodily fluids, to know an inmate's health status in a situation of exposure. The legislation, in place for seven out of 10 provinces but does not apply to federal officers, would require mandatory blood samples. [Calgary Sun](#), 8 (2013-11-02)

INSTITUTIONAL & COMMUNITY ISSUES / ENJEUX RELATIFS AUX ÉTABLISSEMENTS ET À LA COMMUNAUTÉ

Habitat gets help to combat ticket issues

Following a rough start to the ticket sales process for tours of Kingston Penitentiary, Habitat for Humanity Canada has a new partner in place starting Monday. According to a release, Habitat for Humanity has come to an agreement with Rogers K-Rock Centre and its ticketing partner Ticketmaster to take over ticketing for the remaining tickets of the Kingston Penitentiary tours. The tours started on Friday and continued through Saturday and Sunday. No tours are scheduled again until Wednesday morning. Both Ticketmaster and the Rogers K-Rock Centre are waiving all fees for this service, the release said. Last week, when the tickets first went on sale, the demand overwhelmed the Artez Interactive server and it seized up. Only about 15% were sold before sales were suspended. "We understand the anxiety of those who tried to purchase tickets, but were unable to do so. We sincerely apologize. The difficulties of last week turned what should have been a positive experience into frustration," said Antonietta Mirabelli, VP,

marketing and communications for Habitat for Humanity Canada. "We couldn't be happier to have Rogers K-Rock Centre and Ticketmaster selling the remaining tickets on our behalf." Tickets can be purchased by going to ticketmaster.ca on Monday, Nov. 4 starting at 4 p.m. "Recognizing our expertise in selling tickets and the interest and capability of our ticketing provider, Ticketmaster, we immediately knew we wanted to step in to assist Habitat for Humanity Canada with this issue," said Lynn Carlotto, general manager of Rogers K-Rock Centre. The tours of the Kingston Penitentiary are a result of a partnership with Correctional Service of Canada and its offender employment skills training program, CORCAN. [Kingston Whig-Standard](#), 1

Prison poppy idea needles guards

Federal prison inmates will soon be tasked with making next year's Remembrance Day poppies, a plan that worries federal corrections officers, says their union. Next month, some inmates in minimum, medium and maximum security federal jails in Alberta and Saskatchewan are scheduled to begin assembling poppies as part of a job training program. The initiative concerns the Union of Canadian Correctional Officers that represents correctional officers, said James Bloomfield, Prairies region president. "We are requesting it stay in the minimums only simply because of the increased risk with 18 million poppy pins per year, and the tattooing repercussions of that and the inability to control those," he said. "We lock down for stuff like a set of industrial scissors going missing, so what happens when we lose a box of a thousand pins?" He said the pins pose a safety risk to workers and the inmates, especially without a Blood Samples Act the union has been fighting for a decade to get, that would allow workers, often attacked by bodily fluids, to know an inmate's health status in a situation of exposure. The legislation, in place for seven out of 10 provinces but does not apply to federal officers, would require mandatory blood samples. [Calgary Sun](#), 8 (2013-11-02)

NEWS RELEASES / COMMUNIQUÉS DE PRESSE

Fin de l'isolement cellulaire et de la fouille à l'Établissement Joyceville

Kingston (Ontario), le 1er novembre 2013 L'isolement cellulaire et la fouille exceptionnelle imposés à l'Établissement Joyceville le 25 octobre 2013 sont terminés. L'établissement a repris ses opérations normales. Plusieurs objets non autorisés ont été trouvés au cours de la fouille exceptionnelle. Le Service correctionnel du Canada (SCC) renforce les mesures destinées à prévenir l'introduction d'objets interdits dans ses établissements dans le but d'assurer un milieu sûr et sécuritaire pour tous. Le SCC travaille également en partenariat avec les corps policiers afin de prendre des mesures à l'endroit des personnes qui tentent d'introduire des objets interdits dans les établissements correctionnels. Les visites à l'établissement sont rétablies. [Communiqué de presse / News release](#)

EDITORIALS & OPINIONS / ÉDITORIAUX ET LETTRES D'OPINIONS

Abandoned by the Canadian Conservative Government?

An opinion piece states, "My wife Jodie went to Canada's Parliament in Ottawa on Tuesday, October 29th to hold a press conference alongside three Members of Parliament, asking Public Safety Minister Stephen Blaney to approve my treaty transfer application so I can serve out the remainder of my sentence in the Canadian prison system. My application for transfer is made under the bilateral US-Canada treaty called the International Transfer of Offenders Act (ITOA). The director of international prisoner transfer for the US Department of Justice, Paula Wolff, approved my transfer application in July of this year, while Judge Martinez at my 2010 sentencing recommended I be transferred to Canada at the earliest possible date. The prosecutor of my case, Todd Greenburg, had no objection either. The Correctional Service of Canada received my application to the Canadian government in February 2013. They completed their investigation in May, and recommended the Minister approve my transfer. On June 30th, the US Department of Justice issued a Removal Order, giving me Expedited Deportation pending Canadian government approval. And since July 9th, when my transfer was approved by Paula Wolff of the DoJ, all that has been required is the signature of the Canadian Public Safety Minister on one piece of paper, and I would be transferred to a prison in Abbotsford, BC, then likely to Ferndale minimum security

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High-risk sex offender on the lam from Vancouver halfway house

Police are warning the public to be on the lookout for a high-risk sex offender who failed to return to his Vancouver halfway house. Dale Rolland Alexander, 41, "has a lengthy and violent criminal history and is considered a high risk to reoffend sexually," said VPD spokesman Const. Brian Montague in a release. The Province (2013-11-01), Canadian Press (Times Colonist) (2013-11-01), The Province(2013-10-31); Canadian Press (Globe and Mail) ; News 1130, Global News, Radio-Canada; CTV News

Charity seeks ticket seller

The charity offering tours of notorious Kingston Penitentiary suspended the sale of tickets Thursday and is looking for a different ticket seller. Habitat for Humanity Canada, which had been granted three weeks in which it could offer tours of the recently closed facility by **Correctional Service Canada**, started offering tickets for the 75- minute tours on Tuesday through its website, www.habitat.ca. The crush of would-be ticket buyers crashed the site to which they were directed by Habitat's home page, but not before about 15% of the tickets were sold. Kingston Whig-Standard, 3

Website for Kingston Penitentiary tours continues to frustrate

Tickets for the Kingston Penitentiary tour continue to cause headaches for those who want to check out the 178-year-old prison. At first check Thursday morning the Habitat Canada website was non-functional for a third straight day. Quinte News (2013-10-31)

Humboldt's goblin

Harriet has lived in Humboldt for the better part of 20 years. "I was never really a believer in ghosts or anything like that, no," she said. "I mean, I'm not staunchly opposed to believing in them, but I just didn't really give it that much thought." Before Harriet moved to Humboldt in the early '90s, she grew up in Kingston, Ont., a historic city home to the maximum security prison Kingston Penitentiary, one of the oldest prisons still in use at the time of its closure this past September. It also hosts a haunted walk every year and is known for its tales of ghosts and spirits haunting its streets and decades-old buildings. Humboldt Journal (2013-10-31)

No parole for 'paper bag rapist'

The Paper Bag Rapist, John Horace Oughton, who terrorized a number of girls and women, including two 11-year-olds from Langley, during the 1980s, was denied parole again last week. (...) Declared a dangerous offender, Oughton has the right to apply for parole every two years. His last hearing was in 2011. Two years ago, he was moved from B.C. to the Bowden Institution in Alberta. Langley Times (2013-10-31)

Hundreds of guns, millions of dollars in federal goods stolen in last fiscal year

Thieves made off with hundreds of military weapons and accessories as well as dozens of federally issued BlackBerrys, laptops, iPads and USB keys during the last fiscal year. These revelations and others, including unauthorized use of government-issued credit cards and fraudulent sick-day claims by Canada Revenue Agency employees, are contained in documents presented in the House of Commons Wednesday. The public account documents are required to be tabled each year and provide a detailed breakdown on the federal government's finances over the past fiscal year, though they do not provide specifics on individual cases. (...) Twelve cases of accidental fire at **Correctional Service of Canada**, totalling \$1 million." Postmedia News (Canada.com, Vancouver Sun) (2013-10-30)

EDITORIALS & OPINIONS / ÉDITORIAUX ET LETTRES D'OPINIONS

Letters to the Editor Column: Paying a debt

A letter to the editor states, "Has Jodie Emery offered to pay for all expenses associated with bringing poor convicted criminal husband Marc Emery home to serve the rest of his sentence? No? Let him stay in the U.S. on their dime until he pays off this latest debt to society of his. In this time of austerity and cutbacks, we can't afford to import expenses like this one. Sorry, ma'am. This request is not beneficial to Canada or Canadians." Ottawa Sun, 24

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allege in court documents that Skinner tried to kill brothers Decoda and Nathaniel White and a woman named Jaylene Downey with a Colt 1903 Pocket Hammer .32-calibre semi-automatic pistol. In Halifax provincial court Wednesday, duty defence counsel Lonny Queripel asked that the case be adjourned until at least mid-January so legal representation can be arranged for Skinner. "Mr. Skinner is serving a federal sentence and he will be for some time," Queripel told the court. Judge Michael Sherar remanded Skinner to a federal institution until Jan. 27, when the charges will be back in court. [Chronicle-Herald](#), A5

Man sues for \$6M after conviction overturned

A former Moncton man is seeking more than \$6 million in compensation for wrongful conviction and imprisonment. Stephen Peter Lakas, who now lives in Winnipeg, spent approximately two years in prison relating to a sexual assault conviction in May 2010. Some of that time was spent in pre-trial custody, while some of it was part of a 30-month sentence handed down by Moncton provincial court Judge Anne Dugas-Horsman, who presided over the trial. "Opening the doors to my cell and saying 'you are free to go' does not give me my life back," says Lakas, in a written response to questions from the Times & Transcript. "Money won't either, but the people who did this to me must be held to account." Lakas, who's in his mid-30s, has just filed a lawsuit against several defendants, claiming negligence and malicious prosecution. Generally speaking, he is saying the justice system botched his case from start to finish, from the police to the prosecutor to his Legal Aid lawyer. (...) "Two years of my life were destroyed. I can never get them back," says Lakas. "I can no longer take anything for granted. I have learned to appreciate all the small things in life because, not only were they taken from me, they were replaced with two years of the horrors of being imprisoned in a federal jail. "And it's not over. Every day I will have to live the fallout of my wrongful conviction. I'm learning this just doesn't go away." [Times and Transcript](#) (Telegraph-Journal)

'Put him back in jail,' says victim of balaclava rapist

The woman who miscarried twins after she was raped by Larry Takahashi says the man known as the "balaclava rapist" is manipulative, deceptive and deserves to spend the rest of his life in jail. Erica Hammermeister is angry at the parole board's decision to temporarily release Takahashi for 60 days, allowing him to live in a Victoria halfway house until Dec. 24. "They [police] believe if he wouldn't have been caught when he attacked me he could have upgraded to murder," Hammermeister said in a phone interview Wednesday. "He's a very manipulative, deceptive person." Hammermeister was Takahashi's last victim before he was caught, and the Crown's star witness at his trial. Takahashi, 61, was living a double life as a model citizen with a wife and child during the day, and a rapist by night. He started his crimes by peeping into women's windows and masturbating, which quickly escalated to breaking into women's homes and raping them while wearing a balaclava. [Times Colonist](#), A4

Court orders new trial in death of Winnipeg teenager in 1984

The Manitoba Court of Appeal on Wednesday ordered a new trial for a man convicted in the 1984 murder of a teenage girl. The Appeal Court ruled that the trial judge was wrong to deny Mark Edward Grant's lawyer the right to present evidence that Candace Derksen might have been killed by someone else. Another girl had been abducted in a similar fashion nine months after Derksen's death when Grant was in custody. "It seems to me that this evidence, which I view as very relevant, could provide the basis upon which a reasonable, properly instructed jury could acquit," Justice Michel Monnin wrote on behalf of the three-member Appeal Court panel. "The exclusion of the evidence denied the accused the opportunity of placing before the jury the full answer he wanted to make." Grant was convicted of second-degree murder and sentenced in 2011 to life with no parole eligibility for at least 25 years. [Canadian Press](#) (The Guardian, Whitehorse Daily Star, National Post)

Website troubles continue to haunt charity

The charity offering tours of notorious Kingston Penitentiary encountered ticket-selling troubles again Wednesday. Habitat for Humanity Canada started selling tickets for the tours of the recently shuttered prison Tuesday, but the online traffic was so great that it overwhelmed the ticket-selling site, causing it to crash. In that small window in which the system worked on Tuesday, 15% of the 9,000 tickets were gobbled up. Wednesday didn't see much improvement on the technology front, as the website was hit-and-miss for ticket-buyers. [Kingston Whig-Standard](#), A1

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After being transferred to Saskatchewan Hospital in North Battleford mere months ago, child-killer Sandy Charles has been sent back to the Regional Psychiatric Centre (RPC) in Saskatoon. At the age of 14, Charles and an eight-year-old accomplice murdered a seven-year-old boy in the northern Saskatchewan community of La Ronge. The crime took place in 1995 after the teen had become fascinated by the movie 'Warlock.' It included the insinuation that drinking the boiled fat of a virgin would allow a person to fly. Global News (2013-10-24)

INSTITUTIONAL & COMMUNITY ISSUES / ENJEUX RELATIFS AUX ÉTABLISSEMENTS ET À LA COMMUNAUTÉ

Un homme fait face à trois accusations

Un homme d'origine iranienne âgé de 71 ans fait face à trois accusations criminelles parce qu'il aurait tenté d'apporter du matériel servant à la fabrication de bombes à bord d'un avion à l'aéroport Montréal-Trudeau. Antony Piazza a été accusé hier. Son arrestation survenue la veille a paralysé l'aéroport de la métropole pendant plusieurs heures et forcé la police à boucler un quartier montréalais pour effectuer des fouilles. L'avocat de la défense, Louis Morena, a déclaré aux journalistes que son client transportait un sac appartenant à quelqu'un d'autre. L'audience pour la libération sous caution aura lieu aujourd'hui. Né en Iran, Piazza s'appelait Houshang Nazemi avant d'obtenir légalement un changement de nom. C'est sous ce nom d'origine qu'il a été condamné à 10 ans de prison pour trafic de drogue au milieu des années 1980, au palais de justice de Saint-Jérôme. Presse canadienne (Le Nouvelliste, National Post), Montreal Gazette

Woman admits guilt in aiding murderer

A 39-year-old woman, charged with giving aid after the fact to the man who murdered James Clifford Richardson three years ago in his 25 Briceland St. apartment, has been sentenced to the equivalent of six months in jail. Alison P. Badour had been scheduled to stand trial on the charge in the spring. Instead, she opted Thursday to plead guilty in front of Superior Court Justice James McNamara to being an accessory after the fact to Richardson's murder. (...) Assistant Crown attorney O'Brien told Justice McNamara that Moore, who was only released from prison in August 2010 -- after serving 10 years for manslaughter -- ended up living "within several hundred yards" of Badour. Kingston Whig-Standard 3

Retiree handed 3-year prison term for cache of guns

A convicted killer who kept a stash of handguns in his home was sentenced Friday to three years in prison. Gregory Zsolnay, 64, had a sawed-off shotgun and seven handguns in the basement apartment of his aunt and uncle's home on Northwood Street. The shotgun was in red tool box. One handgun, a reproduction of an antique revolver, was hanging on a wall. Others were hidden in secret compartments, ammunition stored along with them. Tipped off by someone who had been to the home, police raided it on May 24, 2012. They arrested Zsolnay in the driveway. In addition to the guns, police found 60 Tylenol 3 tablets and 35.5 grams of marijuana. He was charged with 26 crimes, two of them related to the drugs. Zsolnay pleaded guilty to a single count, related to the sawed-off shotgun. (...) The retired machinist was convicted in 1979 of manslaughter for fatally shooting a man in the parking lot of a local tavern. He was sentenced to two years less a day in jail. In 1982, he was convicted of an armed robbery. He was sentenced to six years in prison. Windsor Star A3

Pen tours start Friday

A second series of tours of notorious Kingston Penitentiary will start on Friday, the charity that will be running them announced Monday. Habitat for Humanity Canada -- which last week was exploring the idea of whether or not it would offer tours of the recently shuttered facility as a fundraiser -- has officially confirmed the tours will run from Nov. 1 to 17. Tours won't be offered on Monday, Nov. 4, Tuesday, Nov. 5, and Tuesday, Nov. 12. Tickets, which cost \$20 apiece, go on sale at 9 a.m. Tuesday at www.habitat.ca, and can only be purchased through the website. The 75-minute tour will run from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. There will be 20 tours a day, with a maximum of 30 people per group. If all 9,000 tickets are sold, Habitat would take in \$180,000. That money will go toward increasing the number of homes Habitat for Humanity Canada builds in partnership with Corcan, a rehabilitation program of Correctional Service Canada. Kingston Whig-Standard 1, CKWS TV (2013-10-28)

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Freeman is not entitled to know anything more. Corrections authorities refuse to disclose what kind of community service her dad's killer is performing or where it's being done. Nor will anyone working alongside him be told who he is or what he's done. That would violate his privacy. "They said, 'What do you want us to do, take out an ad in the local newspaper?'" Freeman recounts after getting off the phone with **Correctional Service Canada**. "I think the general public has a right to know who's out in society working beside them. I think it's a no-brainer. Toronto Sun 6

Without remorse

If all goes well, he'll never leave the medium-security prison 100 km north of Calgary. But even though John Horace Oughton is a dangerous offender, who's admitted he's likely to rape again if released, the system ensures he gets to try. And try. Every two years, one of the cruellest, most calculating rapists to ever terrorize Canadian society is allowed to sit before a parole board and ask to be released, even though the 63-year-old himself has admitted to a past board that he'd probably do it again. "I never worry about him getting out -- he doesn't show any remorse to his victims, so they won't let him go," said Carmen Aguirre. Aguirre, one of an estimated 150 victims of the so-called "paper bag rapist," was there last week when a hearing at Bowden Institution denied parole to Oughton -- again. Canadian law, as farcical as it may be, says indefinitely jailed dangerous offenders like Oughton are allowed a parole hearing every two years -- forcing victims to relive the crime, over and over. At a parole hearing in 2007, the National Parole Board declared Oughton beyond hope for curing the urges which led to his reign of terror in the Lower Mainland in the 1970s and 1980s. "No intervention exists to reduce your very high risk to reoffend to a manageable level in the community," said the parole board report. That hearing also stated that the former hot-tub salesman had been given repeated chances to complete sex offender treatment programs while in prison, but he failed every time. Calgary Sun, 7; CKNW AM 980; Global News

Hundreds voice concerns to Victoria police over 'balaclava' rapist

Hundreds of people have called Victoria police to express their concern about a man, known as the "balaclava rapist," living in a Victoria halfway house. Larry Takahashi, 61, is serving three life sentences for dozens of sexual assaults against women in Edmonton in the late 1970s and early 1980s. "People are quite concerned, we're concerned too," said Victoria police spokesman Bowen Osoko. "We're certainly keeping a close eye on him," he said, noting Takahashi is being monitored by more than one police unit. Osoko said people are asking where Takahashi's being housed and demanding to know why someone so violent is being released. Victoria police say the decision lies with the Parole Board of Canada. According to parole documents, board members turned down Takahashi's request for day parole but allowed him an unescorted temporary absence until Dec. 24, at which point he must return to William Head Institution. Takahashi poses a moderate to high risk to reoffend, but parole board members felt the risk could be managed with close supervision. Times Colonist (2013-10-26)

Federal offender sought for breaching parole caught in Hamilton, Ont.: Police

Ontario Provincial Police have caught an offender who was sought on a Canada-wide arrest warrant for breaching his parole. Joshua Buckle, 37, was taken into custody Friday night in Hamilton after police announced their search for him earlier in the day. Police say Buckle is serving a five-year and three-month federal prison sentence for robbery, theft and assault with intent to resist arrest. Canadian Press (CBC News) (2013-10-26)

Surprise demand for tours of closing Kingston Penitentiary

What started as a one-off charity fundraiser has become the subject of frantic bidding, as Canadians seeking tickets for sold-out tours of Kingston Penitentiary search online for sellers. The last batch of 2,000 tickets to take a rare, inside look at Kingston Pen sold out within half an hour on Wednesday. But public demand for tours of the infamous prison, which closes Sept 30 after 178 years of operation, remains sky-high. Several people posted online, pleading for tickets, and offering to pay several times the \$20 face value or asking potential sellers to name a price. Posters listed themselves willing to pay \$75 per ticket for the chance to take a 90-minute tour of the penitentiary, which has housed Canada's most notorious criminals, including Paul Bernardo and Russell Williams. National Post, A10 (2013-10-26)

Man jailed after skipping his curfew

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6½-year prison term sought for doctor, 91, who abused boys

The Crown is seeking a 6½-year prison term for Dr. John Owen Slingerland, a 91-year-old former family doctor found guilty of sexually abusing four young boys decades ago. Defence lawyer Faisal Joseph replied that this amounts to calling for a death sentence for Slingerland, the former York Regional Medical Officer of Health, who has a variety of health ailments and requires heart medication. Joseph argued that the prison system isn't equipped for the medical needs of such an elderly inmate. "He would be the oldest, sickest inmate in the facilities for the province of Ontario," Joseph said. [Toronto Star](#)

Clayton loses parole bid in child pornography case

A man convicted on child pornography charges has lost a fight against the Parole Board of Canada's decision denying him parole. Daniel James Clayton appealed the board's decision saying it was error-filled and "unreasonable" to rule he poses an undue risk if released into the community. He argued that according to a psychological report, he no longer suffers from narcissistic personality and his under-developed empathy has been addressed. But the board said it is standing by its decision after reviewing the audiotape from Clayton's Bowden Institution hearing last March. [Calgary Herald](#), A6

Man awaits dangerous-offender hearing

He's only 20, but the Crown wants him declared a dangerous offender. Jerrell Ervin Shephard was found guilty in June of attempted murder for shooting a Porters Lake boy at a Dartmouth bus terminal on Jan. 1, 2012. The judge then ordered the young Dartmouth man to undergo a dangerous-offender assessment. Based on that report, which was received by the court last month, the Crown applied to have Shephard designated a dangerous offender and locked up indefinitely. Shephard appeared in Nova Scotia Supreme Court in Halifax with his lawyer Tuesday to set dates for a dangerous-offender hearing. If he's found to be a dangerous offender, Shephard will be held at a federal penitentiary until the Parole Board of Canada is convinced he's no longer an unmanageable risk to the community. [Chronicle-Herald](#), A4

Non-profit group wants to turn Kingston Pen into its 'Habitat' for three weeks

Kingston Penitentiary may not be closing its doors for public tours just yet. **Corrections Canada** has offered Habitat for Humanity Canada, a national non-profit organization, its own three-week window to sell tickets for tours of the mothballed maximum security prison between Oct. 30 and Nov. 17. The organization is currently scrambling to get enough volunteers in place so it can take paying visitors through the historic prison on daily tours that would tentatively run between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. No details of ticket pricing and purchase information will be confirmed after the volunteer status is known. [Mississauga](#) (2013-10-23)

NEWS RELEASES / COMMUNIQUÉS DE PRESSE

Seizure of contraband and unauthorized items at Drummond Institution

On October 20, 2013, at about 4:00 a.m., as a result of the vigilance of staff members, a package containing contraband and unauthorized items was seized on the perimeter of Drummond Institution, a medium security federal institution. The contraband and unauthorized items seized included 120 grams of tobacco, 80 grams of hashish and 56 grams of marijuana. The total estimated institutional value of this seizure is \$15,520. **Correctional Service of Canada (CSC)** has set up a telephone tip line for all federal institutions to receive additional information about activities relating to security at CSC institutions. These activities may be related to drug use or trafficking that may threaten the safety and security of visitors, inmates and staff members working at CSC institutions. [News Release; Communiqué](#) (2013-10-23)

Saisie de drogue à l'Établissement Atlantique

Le vendredi 18 octobre, des agents correctionnels de l'établissement Atlantique, un établissement fédéral à sécurité maximale, ont intercepté une visiteuse qui tentait d'introduire de la drogue dans l'établissement. La saisie comprend 40 grammes d'huile de cannabis, le tout d'une valeur approximative en établissement de 5 000\$. Cette saisie est le résultat des efforts concertés des agents correctionnels et des agents du renseignement de sécurité. La police a été informée et l'établissement mène une enquête.

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**Daily Media Summary / Revue de presse quotidienne
Correctional Service of Canada / Service correctionnel du Canada
October 23, 2013 / le 23 octobre 2013**

The Daily Media Summary can also be accessed through [Newsdesk](#) / La Revue de presse quotidienne peut également être accédée via [InfoMédia](#)

PROGRAMS, POLICIES & ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES / PROGRAMMES, POLITIQUES ET ENJEUX ORGANISATIONNELS

Budget bill contains surprise reforms aimed at weakening public service unions

The Conservative government's budget bill introduces sweeping reforms that could severely weaken federal public service unions as they gear up for an upcoming round of contract negotiations over sick leave and disability. The scope and breadth of changes the government is proposing to the Public Service Labour Relations Act came as a complete surprise to union officials, who were poring over the implications of the reforms tabled in the second budget implementation bill tabled Tuesday. They claim it will completely change the ground rules for collective bargaining in the public service. Unions say it appears the government is forcing the most militant unions - such as those representing the customs officers and prison guards - to go to arbitration while forcing the non-militant unions to go on strike to settle a contract dispute. In fact, the implementation bill's tabling came as the Treasury Board reached a tentative deal Tuesday with the union representing 8,700 border guards and others workers at the Canada Border Services Agency, ending a tense and drawn-out dispute that many predicted was headed for a strike. The two were at an impasse over the Customs and Immigration Union's demand that they were entitled to similar pay and working conditions as prison guards who did similar work. The compromise settlement gave customs officers the same 5.2 per cent wage increase that all public servants got in addition to the much-disputed \$1,750 annual payment that prison guards receive. [Ottawa Citizen](#), A1

Prairie prison inmates to make Remembrance Day poppies

Some federal prison inmates in the Prairie provinces will soon be making poppy pins for Remembrance Day next year, but the plan doesn't sit well with the union representing prison guards. CBC News has learned that **Correctional Service Canada**, through its CORCAN job-training program, is teaming up with a private printing company to produce and assemble poppies for the Royal Canadian Legion in time for Remembrance Day in 2014. Small, supervised groups of inmates in nine prisons and healing centres in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will help assemble the poppies, a task that involves putting the red "flower" and black centre together with a bent steel pin... But James Bloomfield, the Prairies region president with the Union of Canadian Correctional Officers, said he's concerned about inmates gaining access to the metal pins used to hold the poppies together. [CBC News](#); [Yahoo! News](#) (2013-10-22)

INSTITUTIONAL & COMMUNITY ISSUES / ENJEUX RELATIFS AUX ÉTABLISSEMENTS ET À LA COMMUNAUTÉ

More KP tours a possibility

Before it offers tours of recently shuttered Kingston Penitentiary, a charity first wants to ensure it has enough volunteers to help conduct them. Habitat for Humanity Canada issued a call for volunteers Tuesday, directing would-be helpers to the web page habitatcanada.volunteerhub.com/Events/Index. Potential volunteers can apply for one of the positions that need to be filled, from "gate attendants" to "site marshals." According to the page, tours would be offered every day for three weeks, from Monday, Oct. 28, to Sunday, Nov. 17. Habitat for Humanity hopes to emulate the success the United Way of Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington had with the tours. Its three weeks of tours sold out within a matter of days. At \$20 a ticket, the tours raised \$150,000 for the charity. The last of the United Way's tours took place on Sunday. [Kingston Whig-Standard](#), 1

Weekly Poll: KP Re-Imagined as a World-Class Sailing Facility

The decision to close Kingston Penitentiary was undeniably the Limestone City's biggest and most controversial headline of 2012. The initial announcement was met with a flood of disappointment and skepticism as Kingstonians challenged Ottawa to demonstrate how the closure of Canada's oldest prison would result in savings for tax payers, and wondered how it would affect those employed at KP. Ted Hsu, MP for Kingston and the Islands, responded with similar questions regarding the government's figures and calculations, which sparked a brief exchange in the media with Public Safety Minister Vic Toews. Unfortunately, Kingstonians were left without any real resolution on the matter, while the only thing we knew for certain was the fact that the federal government has no plans for the national historic site after its closure. [Kingstonist](#) (2013-10-22)

Judge gives murderer Toby Land chance to seek parole in 10 years

The mother of a murdered man walked out of a courtroom in disgust Tuesday as a judge gave her son's killer the chance to seek parole at the earliest opportunity for second-degree murder. Toby Little Otter Land received an automatic life sentence for killing Dominic Doyon, but Ontario Superior Court Justice Catherine Aitken concluded Land should be eligible for parole after 10 years given his tragic Aboriginal upbringing marred by abject sexual abuse, neglect, racism and poverty. Land, who has already served 4 1/2 years in jail, can now apply for parole in less than six years. It is **Corrections Canada's** "obligation" to make sure he gets that opportunity, Aitken said. "The unavailability of Aboriginal programming in federal institutions should not become simply the latest example of how Canadian society let Mr. Land fall through the cracks," she said. On Tuesday, Aitken said it was "distressing" such reports, known as Gladue reports, couldn't be completed in Ottawa because the probation office here doesn't have adequately trained personnel. Aitken said the Criminal Code provisions requiring special consideration for Aboriginals provides "hollow protection" if services aren't available throughout the country. Aitken's decision was also in line with what the jury recommended, that Land receive the 10 year period of parole ineligibility. [Ottawa Citizen](#), D3

Arrest, release, repeat

A career criminal with a rap sheet featuring more than 50 convictions -- including the killing of an Edmonton police officer -- was arrested and granted bail, yet again. Mounties discovered that man was 51-year-old Albert Foulston, who had been granted bail and placed under 13 conditions on charges of impaired driving and drug possession in Edmonton last October. One of those conditions is that he isn't supposed to be outside of Alberta. For Sgt. Tony Simioni, head of the Edmonton Police Association (EPA), Foulston is the poster boy for a failed parole system. Simioni is fuming about Foulston's latest breach and release. Simioni describes the justice system as a revolving door -- police catch law breakers, put them behind bars to protect the public, only to have them released and re-offend. Foulston's case was the catalyst for the EPA to begin compiling files on repeat offenders for the past year and a half. According to Simioni, the Alberta Federation of Police Associations has legislation with the justice minister federally that he's contemplating to address this issue. In the meantime, the union plans to continue presenting cases that show why the bail system needs to be reformed to keep repeat offenders behind bars. [Edmonton Sun](#), 3

Psychiatrist defends Khadr

The psychiatrist who spent five years with Omar Khadr told Edmonton audiences the prisoner is ready to be a part of society. Stephen Xenakis, retired U.S. Brigadier General, is an anti-torture activist who spent years with prisoners in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. What we do is basic to our humanity and our faith, he said, adding it is not easy. Xenakis teared up when speaking of Khadr Tuesday evening at the engineering teaching and learning complex at the U of A. When he met him, Khadr welcomed him and thanked the doctor for coming. [QMI Agency](#) (Edmonton Sun, Toronto Sun)

EDITORIALS & OPINIONS / ÉDITORIAUX ET LETTRES D'OPINIONS

Councillors reject casino poll

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Justice John Rooke will not force the Harper government to change its cruel ways. Khadr was 15 when he was captured, tortured and moved to Guantanamo. The most fundamental legal rights to a fair trial were denied Khadr and he had no choice but to plead guilty to avoid a 40-year sentence. On the very day of Khadr's hearing in Edmonton, the Harper government spoke against him. Stephen Harper demonizes Khadr without the slightest concern for his rights. Now Khadr will not have access to the rehabilitation he needs and deserves to reintegrate into Canadian society." Edmonton Journal, A18

Macabre memories, talented keepers and elegant architecture

An opinion piece states, "It's an unparalleled season of nightmarish flashbacks Fort Fright at Fort Henry, Halloween zombies in the stores, and a tour of Kingston Penitentiary to look felony in the face... If a killer gets gall bladder pain, the officers on duty take him to the prison hospital and stand by while a nurse checks him out, then may have him transferred to a general hospital. The security detail may privately think justice would be fulfilled if the guy's gall bladder finished him off. But a correctional officer's professional training reminds him in uniform he is the correctional system, and it orders him to see the prisoner gets his pain-relief medicine and that his life is saved. Federal legislation stipulates maintenance of adequate nutrition, hygiene, medical care, and exercise for prisoners. Prisoners subject correctional officers to insulting verbal attacks but they bounce off their titanium veneer. It's part of their pledge to keep the peace and safety of the non-prison community, even while fellow officers have been taken hostage, and all hell is breaking out inside the prison, as in the 1971 riot. Officers don't pick the fights. In maximum security Kingston Penitentiary the correctional officers had been trained to realize they are usually not the object of hate the institution and its draconian enforcement of rules are. For their even-handed efforts to keep the irritation down, fairly regularly they had to help clean feces off the cell bars and doors that prisoners plastered on as another way to vent their anger. Some also made this their goodbye gesture. "We cleaned it up, but there's Purex here and there to rub on your hands if you want" the tour guard explains. Inmates all evacuated, we paid \$20 each to the United Way to sense severe punishment, while looking through bars into cubicles that stun aspirations of the occupants, dead-end their road ahead, sparing would be victims of pain or death at the hands of a remorseless enemy of the community. The public tours have improved the public's understanding of a correctional officer's job, of its dangers, its commitment to the disinterested enforcement of rules that, despite the hand-crafted knives, homebrew and smuggled in drugs, tries to make possible a crime-free prison for cutthroats and deceivers..." Kingston Whig-Standard

OTHER / AUTRES

Cold-case admissions nets woman three years

A 32-year-old woman who confessed to a seven-year-old armed robbery last month was sentenced Monday to three years in a federal penitentiary. Patricia Joy Honeywell, who has struggled with drug addiction for years, turned herself into police on Sept. 6 and admitted robbing the Garden Street Irving in the early morning hours of Boxing Day 2006. She told clerk to hand over all the money in the till or get stabbed with an HIV-infected syringe. In September she told police she wanted to confess in order to go to a federal penitentiary where she hoped to get help with her drug addictions to re-establish a relationship with her three children and their father. New Brunswick Telegraph-Journal, C2

Judge agrees man involved in drug operation doesn't meet terms for house arrest

A 41-year-old Deblois man was sentenced Monday in Prince Edward Island Supreme Court to serve more than two years in a federal correctional facility for conspiracy to traffic in hydromorphone. Supreme Court Justice Gordon Campbell sentenced Adam Troy Gaudet to serve two years and three months behind bars. Campbell also ordered Gaudet to provide a sample of his DNA for the national DNA databank. The Guardian (2013-10-21)

*Prepared by the Public Safety Portfolio Media Centre / Préparé par le Centre des médias du portefeuille
Sécurité publique. We can be reached at / Vous pouvez nous contacter à:
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satisfait de cette décision en rappelant que M. Khadr avait "plaidé coupable pour des crimes haineux". La Voix de l'Est, 38; Le Droit; Journal de Montréal; Le Soleil (La Tribune; La Presse); Vancouver Sun (Edmonton Journal; Regina Leader-Post; Montreal Gazette; Ottawa Citizen); Toronto Star; Waterloo Region-Record; Kingston Whig-Standard; Calgary Herald (Moncton Times and Transcript, New Brunswick Telegraph-Journal) (2013-10-19); Radio-Canada; La Presse Canadienne (98,5 FM); CBC News

Broadcast media

CBC News spoke with Omar Khadr's lawyer regarding a judge's decision to keep Omar Khadr in a maximum security Edmonton prison. Rough Transcript (2013-10-18)

Closing the door - Canada's most notorious prison held some of the worst prisoners

The Kingston Pen has housed some of Canada's worst criminals, including Russell Williams, Michael Briere, Mohammad Shafia and his son Hamed, Paul Bernardo and the self-described Beast of B.C., Clifford Olson... The prison was notorious across the country, and returning prisoners were fully aware of what they were getting into when they arrived. Jay Pyke, who started at KP as a corrections officer in 1999 and served as its warden from April 2010 until it closed last month, notes, though, that convicts arriving for the first time were often unprepared for the intimidation they experienced, as other inmates announced the rookies' arrivals with catcalls, banging on their cell bars, and exclamations of such invitations as "I can't wait to see you." "If they were brand new, it could be quite intimidating," he said. "Everybody at some point was a newcomer to Kingston Pen." For Pyke... the end of KP as a prison has been an emotional occasion. "Look at the architecture," he said. "Look at the history. This is the foundation of (the **Correctional Service of Canada**). It's the generations of people who came before, the history."... Since KP's closure, for three weeks this month, the public has been allowed to visit the National Historic Site courtesy of tours organized and sold by the United Way, an invitation that hasn't been extended since the warden in 1912 discontinued the practice of allowing the public to pay to view the prisoners in their cages. Regina Leader-Post, G3 (2013-10-19)

More tours of Kingston Penitentiary

If you wanted to tour Kingston Penitentiary but missed out on tickets you're getting a second chance. Starting November 6, **Correctional Service of Canada** will run 2 weeks of tours with the proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity. Information about the tours and ticket availability has yet to be released. Quinte News (2013-10-18); CKWS News

Broadcast Media / Médias télédiffusés:

Habitat for Humanity Canada is hosting tours of Kingston Penitentiary over a three-week span in November. (CKYM, CIKR, CFMK, CKXC, CKWS, CKLC) (2013-10-18)

INQUEST INTO THE DEATH OF ASHLEY SMITH / ENQUÊTE SUR LA MORT D'ASHLEY SMITH

Vigil marks anniversary of Ashley Smith's death

A small group of people marked the sixth anniversary of the death of Ashley Smith with a candlelight vigil in downtown Kitchener Sunday night. Smith, 19, died in her segregation cell at Kitchener's Grand Valley Institution for Women on Oct. 19, 2007. Guards were under orders to stay out of her cell unless she was in clear medical distress and were often disciplined for acting too quickly to intervene in her frequent incidents of self-harm. "We come together for our annual vigil to remember the tragedy of a life lost to the violence of our institutions, and as we mourn, we are also tasked, as a community, with seeking fundamental changes to our society," stated Shannon Balla of the We Remember Ashley Smith campaign in a news release. An inquest into Smith's death is underway in Toronto. Last week, Canada's top correctional official said improvements have been made in the six years since Smith's death but admitted that significant gaps remain in the treatment of mentally ill prisoners. Waterloo Region Record, B2

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Message de Harper aux juges

Jamais le système de justice n'aura pris autant de place dans un programme politique au Canada que sous Stephen Harper. Le gouvernement Harper a déjà adopté un train de mesures de répression de la criminalité (pas moins de 13 lois) et le premier ministre a annoncé, mercredi, qu'il entendait bien continuer dans la même voie. M. Harper a dit vouloir faire du Canada «un pays où les contrevenants sont punis, où les sanctions reflètent la gravité des crimes commis et où les droits des victimes passent avant ceux des criminels». Les conservateurs ont bien saisi que la population en avait ras le bol des sentences bonbons et des remises en liberté de criminels parmi les plus dangereux après n'avoir purgé qu'une petite fraction de leur peine. Les choses sont en train de changer à la satisfaction de la majorité silencieuse... Stephen Harper s'est adressé à celles-ci dans le discours du Trône de mercredi. Il n'a que faire des critiques des partis d'opposition, plus à gauche sur l'échiquier politique, et des intellectuels bien pensants ou des représentants des médias, qui répercutent le discours soi-disant progressiste sur la réhabilitation et la réinsertion sociale, en remplacement de longues peines de prison... La litanie de lois déjà adoptées et les intentions annoncées dans le discours de mercredi envoient un message clair aux juges, aux procureurs de la Couronne et aux responsables des services correctionnels. Journal de Québec (Journal de Montreal)

Conservatives vow to amend public service labour act

Wednesday's throne speech left a public sector union concerned about a promise to amend the law governing the relationship between the public service and the Treasury Board. The Conservatives once again promised to make further reductions to spending within government, and the speech reiterated changes announced in the spring about reforming sick days and performance evaluations. But the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC) said it was caught off guard by promised changes to the Public Service Labour Relations Act. "We certainly find it pretty vague and very disappointing," said PSAC president Robyn Benson. The act covers bargaining rights, collective bargaining, grievances, arbitration, conciliation and more. The goal of the changes to the act, according to the speech, "is to ensure that the public service is affordable, modern and high-performing." Robyn Benson, president of PSAC, said changing the act would be significant, especially because her union goes into collective bargaining next year. CBC News (10/17/2013)

INSTITUTIONAL & COMMUNITY ISSUES / ENJEUX RELATIFS AUX ÉTABLISSEMENTS ET À LA COMMUNAUTÉ

Where's daughter's killer?

Anybody know the whereabouts of sex-killer David Wayne Snowdon? The mother of the little girl he sexually assaulted and murdered would like to know. "With Kingston Pen closing last month, I have lost track of him," said Keri-Lee Deon. "And nobody will tell me where he is."... Calls to **Correctional Services of Canada** have not offered much insight. "It's a privacy issue," spokesman Melissa Hart explained. How nice for Snowdon. Amazing that the guy in a public institution for stealing a little girl from her family has more rights than her parents. But, says **Corrections Canada**, there is a National Victim Services Program a victim's family member can apply to and if "they qualify" they can perhaps gain such information. "The program seeks to provide victims of federal offenders with timely information about the offender who harmed them," states an e-mail sent by Hart. "Our dedicated Victim Services Officers are responsible for registering victims, providing victim notification, receiving victim statements, providing referrals and answering questions about CSC," including whether a person is in custody and at what penitentiary. Keri-Lee is not interested in applying for a program. She wants a phone call that requires no red tape. QMI Agency (Toronto Sun, Ottawa Sun)

More KP tours in offing

There will be more tours of Kingston Penitentiary starting next month. Correctional Service of Canada, which is a national partner of Habitat for Humanity, has offered up a three-week block of prison tours to Habitat for Humanity Canada, starting Nov. 6 and finishing up Nov. 24. Information about the tours and ticket availability has yet to be released. An initial three weeks of tours of 178-year-old Kingston Penitentiary, which closed on Sept. 30, started only mere days later and drew national attention and proved wildly popular. The first block of \$20 tickets, 7,000 in total and offered only online, sold out within

two days despite the event, benefiting the local United Way, not even being advertised. A second block of the 2,400 tickets sold out in under a half hour. QMI Agency (Kingston Whig-Standard)

AIDS groups want prison needle programs to protect inmates, public

A consortium of AIDS prevention and harm reduction groups are launching a renewed call for needle and syringe programs in Canadian prisons. They argue such programs - which give inmates who use drugs access to clean needles - would not only protect prisoners from infection but would also safeguard against the spread of diseases once inmates are released. Canadian prisons do not currently permit the distribution of sterile injection equipment and the federal government has repeatedly said it has no plans to implement such programs, despite their success in some countries. The Harper government says it has a "zero tolerance" policy for illegal drugs in correctional institutions. But experts say HIV and Hepatitis C rates in the prison system are "astronomically higher" than they are in the public community, with injection drug use appearing to be a driving factor. A group of advocates, experts and at least one former prisoner hope to further debate of the issue with an open panel discussion being held in Toronto today. Hamilton Spectator

Beeper's slayer given third shot at freedom

Will the third time be the charm? Federal parole officials are once again rolling the dice on a dangerous killer who has already blown two chances. Conrad Johnson, 35, was granted unescorted temporary absences from prison earlier this month, documents show. Johnson is able to return to the community under certain conditions for what the parole board calls "personal development." But officials admit there is still considerable risk, given Johnson's history... While back behind bars, Johnson admitted his mistakes and blamed them on being given too much, too fast. The parole board agreed to give him a second shot at freedom in 2008.... But documents obtained by the Free Press this week show that was a disaster. Johnson fled from a halfway house in July 2009 and spent 15 months on the run. Winnipeg Free Press, A3

Wife - killer in custody for parole violations

Convicted killer Bruce Stewner is back in custody less than a year after the Winnipeg man walked out of prison despite lingering concerns about his threat to the public. The Free Press has learned Stewner, 48, was arrested earlier this month in British Columbia for allegedly violating terms of his day parole. No other details about the allegations are known and federal officials refuse to comment. A parole officer must decide whether to give Stewner another chance or cancel his release and refer the file back to the parole board. If so, details of what put him back behind bars would become part of the public record... Stewner was granted day parole in November 2012 in a decision that was criticized by his victim's family, who called him a master manipulator. The parole board said Stewner had made several positive steps while in prison and noted he'd met a woman and married her in April 2011. Winnipeg Free Press, A3

Attacker's upcoming jail release raises flags

The Parole Board of Canada has serious concerns about the upcoming release of a high-profile violent sex offender who continues to have a bad attitude toward women and harbours violent sexual fantasies, according to a recent decision. Ernest Meigs, 38, was sentenced in 2004 to 14½ years in prison for kidnapping his ex-girlfriend, terrorizing her family and attacking a tenant. He is scheduled to get out of prison on statutory release on Nov. 4. Statutory release is automatically granted to most offenders after they have served two-thirds of their sentence. A prisoner cannot be detained past that date unless there is a recommendation by the Correctional Service of Canada for detention... In a decision from Oct. 7, the Parole Board of Canada states Meigs continues to blame the victim for the ordeal and is indifferent to the harm he caused. "You do not accept full responsibility for your offending," the board wrote. Meigs has a criminal history that begins in 2001. The Province, A11

Contraband seized at Ferndale

Between \$5,000 and \$7,000 worth of contraband was seized from a Ferndale inmate on Oct. 10 around 10:30 p.m. Correctional officers, with help from Mission RCMP, intercepted the unauthorized items, including 2.3 kilograms of tobacco. Mission City Record (10/17/2013)

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supervision order that expires in 2016. His prison file also reveals that he was returned to jail for 25 days in 2010 after authorities learned he breached his conditions by drinking in bars on several occasions. [Ottawa Citizen](#), C1

Le côté sombre de la lutte contre le crime

A l'été 2000, quand le membre des Nomads René Charlebois s'est marié dans une église de Tracy, les Hells Angels pensaient donner à leur sombre trafic une lumineuse légitimité. Mais après la grande tuerie entre narcotrafiquants, ces "messagers de l'enfer" durent plutôt affronter la Gendarmerie royale du Canada (GRC), la Sûreté du Québec (SQ) et le Service de police de la Ville de Montréal (SPVM). Mom Boucher, leur chef, fut condamné, et les membres, appréhendés. Or voilà que Charlebois, emprisonné pour le meurtre d'un informateur, s'évade et se suicide en laissant entrevoir un "côté sombre" dans la police... Il ne sera pas facile d'aller au fond des choses. Les enquêtes criminelles sont confidentielles, et le rôle des informateurs de police est souvent tenu secret même aux yeux des autorités. Pourquoi Charlebois s'est-il évadé peu avant sa remise prochaine en liberté ? Quel rapport avait-il avec Roberge dans les jours qui ont précédé son évasion ? Même un procès ou une enquête à huis clos réussirait difficilement à faire toute la lumière sur l'affaire, ni surtout sur ce qu'elle laisse appréhender... Dans ces scandales, les individus en cause comme leurs organisations veulent limiter les dégâts et donc restreindre l'ampleur des révélations. Les uns redoutent d'être sanctionnés, d'autres, d'être "exécutés". Souvent aussi, réputations et crédibilité passeront bien avant vérité et justice. A l'occasion, le suicide sera l'issue choisie par quelques individus, menacés de représailles ou accablés par l'échec. Un mort peut laisser un "testament", mais on ne saurait plus l'interroger. [Le Devoir](#), B6

Can Kingston Pen convert to a literal tourist trap?

As the last few inmates were transferred from the recently closed Kingston Penitentiary, former warden Monty Bourke had mixed emotions. While he laments the closure of his long-time workplace – an institution that "touches all corners of Canadian history" – he's also brimming with excitement. Mr. Bourke envisions a new future for the property, 12 acres that sit prominently on the shores of Lake Ontario, on valuable waterfront real estate just minutes from the city's downtown core. Mr. Bourke, now retired after a career that included a five-year stint at Kingston Pen's helm, is best known these days as president of Friends of the Penitentiary Museum, a non-profit group that manages the **Correctional Service of Canada Museum**... After the inmates were transferred but before the doors closed for good, Corrections Canada agreed to open the prison to the public and turn proceeds over to the charity – 9,000 tickets sold out in a couple of hours... **Corrections Canada** "has yet to make a decision" about what to do with the property, says senior spokeswoman Christa McGregor. The lengthy decommissioning process has just begun, and will likely continue until sometime in 2015. The final decision will have to wait at least that long. [Globe and Mail](#)

Dreaming of a better life after jail

The men set out on an overcast spring day in a Zodiac boat, navigating the choppy waters of Portsmouth Olympic Harbour as they ogled the waterfront and schemed the fortress's future. The magnitude of Kingston Penitentiary's frontage confirmed, in their minds, that the property is ripe for a total re-imagination. Down with the imposing boundary walls that once isolated the likes of Paul Bernardo and Clifford Olson. Up with residential units, restaurants and retail space. Up, importantly, with what the Kingston mayor deemed an "intriguing" feature: an international sailing centre to solidify the Ontario city as the freshwater sailing capital of the world, improve Canada's chances of winning Olympic medals and attract people to the sport. It's early days - the penitentiary will not be decommissioned until 2015, **Correctional Service Canada (CSC)** has not decided what to do with the property, and multiple federal government departments could be involved in any lease, sale or transfer. It is unclear how heritage designations for most of the prison buildings will complicate future plans, and other proposals must be considered. [Globe and Mail](#), A15 (10/12/2013)

Closing the door on Kingston Pen

The main door to the Kingston Penitentiary is as thick as thieves, as heavy as tears and as impenetrable as evil, and when it slams shut behind you as you enter, it can cause a knot to form in the pit of your stomach, a sickening feeling that for some must have grown so big, separating yesterday from tomorrow and all the tomorrows that followed, that no amount of penitence could ever erase it. How must Montreal's

Antoine Beauche have felt when he heard that door close? The prison was then just a decade old, with 154 cells each measuring only eight feet long, 29 inches wide and six feet, seven inches high. Beauche, his two brothers and a friend had been sentenced to three years apiece for picking pockets on a steamship. Inmates were forbidden then from speaking to one another, nor could they even "exchange looks, wink, laugh, nod or gesticulate to each other." The penalty for doing so was a lashing from a cat-o'-ninetails, and Beauche received a whipping in his first week at what was known then as the Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Upper Canada. Over the next nine months, he received nearly 50 more, all, it was later reported, "for offences of the most childish character." Postmedia News (Ottawa Citizen, Windsor Star, Edmonton Journal, Montreal Gazette, Vancouver Sun); La Presse Canadienne (Le Soleil) (10/12/2013)

Kingston Penitentiary tours explore the 'darkest chapters'

Canadians are getting the chance to learn more about one of the "darkest" chapters of the Kingston Penitentiary during sold-out tours of the notorious prison. The United Way's 90-minute tours of the Kingston, Ont. prison sold out five days after they went on sale, with all proceeds going to the local United Way chapter. Along the tour, visitors learn more about the institution's turbulent past. CTV News (10/12/2013)

Armed robber will spend additional year in prison

A judge told a 22-year-old man who committed two armed robberies in a month that he'll have to "smarten up" before he'll be able to live outside of prison. Brandon Michael Saia appeared in provincial court on Friday to be sentenced on one count each of armed robbery and having his face masked during a crime that occurred on Oct. 4, 2012. Last month, he admitted to committing the offence. New Brunswick Telegraph-Journal, C2 (10/14/2013)

Public warned about violent offender

Police are warning the public about a violent offender who is living in downtown Edmonton following his recent release from the Saskatchewan Penitentiary Maximum Security Unit. Lance David Blanchard, 56, completed a 34-year sentence for sexual assault, assault with a weapon, unlawful confinement, assault causing bodily harm and manslaughter, Edmonton police said. Police say Blanchard is considered to be an "extremely violent and opportunistic offender." He poses a significant risk of harm to the community, especially with vulnerable people. He will be closely monitored by officers in the police behavioural assessment unit. Blanchard is six-foot-five, 220 pounds, with brown hair. He may be using a wheelchair. Edmonton Journal; Edmonton Sun (10/12/2013)

Parole Board recommends Vancouver child sexual predator be locked up after breaching parole

A charge of breaching the conditions of a long-term supervision order is being recommended by the Parole Board of Canada for a child molester with a history of abusing boys and girls dating back to the 1980s. It won't be the first time Shaun Joshua Deacon, 48, has been accused of violating the long list of special conditions by which he must abide while in the community. Deacon has breached his 10-year long-term supervision order more than 15 times since his release in 2004, according to a recent decision from the Parole Board of Canada. After serving a three-year sentence for sexually assaulting an eight-year-old boy in an Aldergrove Dairy Queen washroom, followed by another two years for having a 10-year-old boy in his room at his halfway house while on parole, Deacon was released into the community in November 2004. From then until May 2006, even though for a period he was being monitored 24 hours a day by a personal escort, Deacon's long-term supervision order was suspended at least four times. On one occasion he was caught with a photo of a prepubescent boy on his computer. Between August 2006 and December 2008, Deacon's release was suspended on at least eight occasions. Offences included having duplicate keys to his community residential facility that allowed him to access secure areas, having multiple cellphones and having multiple computers with Internet capability. The Province (10/12/2013); The Province (10/13/2013)

Gilles Losier condamné à deux ans de prison pour avoir fraudé Productions Phare-Est

L'ex-directeur général des Productions Phare-Est est condamné à deux ans de prison pour avoir volé plus de 90 000 \$ à son ancien employeur. Gilles Losier a été reconnu coupable le 4 septembre des

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convicted of would do the right thing and come forward. I wish that any of the people who know the truth would come forward. But I realize that's probably never going to happen." Toronto Sun, 8

Torturer Dustin Paxton not a lost cause: shrink

Convicted torturer Dustin Paxton remains a high risk to violently re-offend, his own psychologist testified Thursday. But Dr. Marc Nesca also said Paxton falls short of being a psychopath and has never undergone the type of treatment which would allow him to join mainstream society. Nesca told Paxton's dangerous offender hearing the Calgary man is not a lost cause. (...) He said Paxton requires high intensity treatment, both at a regional psychiatric centre and at whatever institution he is placed in to serve his sentence. The Crown is seeking to have Paxton declared a dangerous offender and possibly locked up indefinitely. QMI Agency (Edmonton Sun, Calgary Sun); Calgary Herald

Sex offender a significant risk

Victoria police have issued a warning about a sex offender living at a halfway house in the city. Police say James Douglas Campbell, 63, poses a "significant risk of harm" to girls from five to 12 years old. Campbell, who is on parole, is serving 24 years for sexual assault, breaking and entering, forcible confinement and weapons offences, Victoria police said in a statement. In one case, Campbell sexually assaulted a girl as she was on her way to school, police said. Campbell was a stranger to the girl. Under the conditions of his statutory release, Campbell must not consume alcohol or other intoxicants, must not be in the company of any child under the age of 18 without a guardian present, must reside at a halfway house in Victoria and must remain in the capital region. Times Colonist, A3

EDITORIALS & OPINIONS / ÉDITORIAUX ET LETTRES D'OPINIONS

Kingston Penitentiary leaves visitor "chilled"

I did not sleep much the night after my tour of Kingston Penitentiary. I have driven by the "pen," which has often been called Canada's Alcatraz, many times, but now my wife, Liz, and I were getting a chance to walk inside the walls of our country's most notorious prison. It was a chilling experience. The tour was sponsored by United Way Kingston. The tours began at the start of the month and are to end next week. Like passes for some kind of rock concert, the 9,000 tickets for the tours sold out within days. Some reports had scalpers trying to sell the \$20 tickets for more than \$100. We entered the 178-year-old prison through massive steel doors at the North Gate on King Street West. Kingston Penitentiary sits on 8.6 hectares of land along the shores of Lake Ontario. The two limestone pillars that flank the entrance doors represent the pillars of justice, and the gates were designed to remain constantly in shadow. For the first 99 years, women were incarcerated within its walls, but were segregated from the male inmates. Children as young as eight were also incarcerated here in the early years. As we waited for the tour to begin, I could not stop thinking about the who's who of Canada's worst criminals who had entered the prison before. (...) The Kingston Penitentiary complex has even been designated as a National Historic Site of Canada. When we exited the complex, I was so glad to walk freely in the sunshine, breathe in the fresh air and feel the breeze off Lake Ontario. The convicts at Kingston Penitentiary could never see the lake from their cells. It took a view of the lake to start to lift a gloom that had seized each of us - one that will linger. Waterloo Region Record, A9

KP shows its potential

A letter to the editor states, "In April 20, 2012, I wrote a short retrospective defining my feelings on the announcement of the closing of the Kingston Penitentiary. It was published in The Whig-Standard. I really didn't believe that the government would actually do it. Clearly it has now happened. I admit that I made a mistake once before. For the first 20 years of my life I lived about 2.5 km from KP and after 40 years in the "wilderness" I returned to Kingston in 1990 and now actually live on King Street less than 2 km from the "pen" which is also on King Street. I just want to add, humorously I hope, a further comment about the closing of our KP. When I was about eight years old I thought that all cities, like Kingston, had certain similar institutions, like a university, a military college and a penitentiary. I aspired to one day walk through the portals of the first two but not the last one. I eventually qualified for the first two and in fact graduated from both RMC and Queen's in the mid-1950s. The portals of KP were never attained because

my "rap sheet" just didn't cut the mustard to get there. It really only listed a fine for vandalizing a neighbours fence, with some pals when I was about 10 years old, and a speeding ticket received on Front Street in Kingston when I was about 71 years old. I've been clear for over the last 10 years and nobody is looking for me... I hope. I despaired of ever seeing the inside of KP. Finally after walking, biking and driving past this ominous institution, off and on, for over 80 years, I finally qualified, for just \$20, to walk through the main gate for a very short term. About 90 minutes. No return visit is planned or expected. My wife and I toured Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay in 1984. KP is at least as fascinating and almost as famous. If it was located in the U.S. I suspect that there would, by now, be several Hollywood movies about it. May I offer a couple of analytical comments. KP has a tourist potential which probably equals that of Alcatraz. Alcatraz only operated for a very short time as compared to KP's 178 years and the number of inmates over its life, I recall, was minuscule compared to KP. My tour was fascinating. KP's potential as a tourist attraction is clearly indicated by the initial response to the Untied Way tour. I understand from officials on the site that there have been inquiries for visits from as far away as Turkey to name just one place. Finally, I was astonished at the physical condition of KP. It is in amazing shape considering its age. Don Gray. Kingston." Kingston Whig-Standard (2013-10-10)

NEWS RELEASES / COMMUNIQUÉS DE PRESSE

Voies de fait contre un détenu à l'Établissement Millhaven

Bath (Ontario), le 10 octobre 2013 – Le 8 octobre 2013, à environ 23 h 15, on a découvert un détenu qui avait été victime de voies de fait à l'Établissement Millhaven, un établissement fédéral à sécurité maximale. Le détenu blessé a été immédiatement évalué par le personnel et transporté à un hôpital extérieur pour y recevoir des soins. La Police Provinciale de l'Ontario et l'établissement mènent actuellement une enquête sur l'incident. Aucun membre du personnel ni aucun autre détenu n'ont été blessés lors de cet incident. L'agresseur a été identifié et des mesures appropriées ont été prises. La sécurité des établissements, du personnel et du public demeure la priorité absolue des responsables des opérations du système correctionnel fédéral. Afin d'améliorer les pratiques destinées à prévenir ce genre d'incidents, le **Service correctionnel du Canada (SCC)** examinera les circonstances entourant l'incident et prendra les mesures qui s'imposent. Communiqué / News Release (2013-10-10)

Kingston Penitentiary United Way Tours

Kingston, Ontario – The **Correctional Service of Canada** is inviting interested media outlets to tour Kingston Penitentiary as part of the 2013 United Way Campaign. The tour will be one hour and a half. As space is limited, media are asked to confirm their attendance by 4 p.m. on Thursday, October 10, 2013. News Release / communiqué (2013-10-10)

OTHER / AUTRES

Dead biker was a mole

An outlaw biker who committed suicide after being in prison for murder was an informant whose cover was blown by a suspected police mole, QMI Agency has learned. Sources say Rene (Balloon) Charlebois, found dead near Montreal on Sept. 26, had been exposed as an informant while serving his sentence at Montee Saint-Francois prison in the Montreal suburb of Laval. Charlebois, 48, broke out of the minimum-security facility on Sept. 14, and a source says he feared for his life. Police found Charlebois' body in a chalet on an island in the St-Lawrence River. He was reportedly close with incarcerated former Hells kingpin Maurice (Mom) Boucher. The Charlebois saga took a turn after a SWAT team arrested retired Montreal Det.-Sgt. Benoit Roberge on Saturday in the presence of a Hells Angels member. QMI Agency (Edmonton Sun, Toronto Sun)

Donnie Snook condamné à 18 ans de prison

Dans une décision attendue, le juge Alfred Brien, de la Cour provinciale, a condamné l'ancien conseiller municipal de Saint-Jean Donnie Snook à une peine exemplaire de 18 ans de prison. Arrêté à son domicile par le Groupe de lutte contre l'exploitation d'enfants sur Internet de la GRC à la suite d'une vaste

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Prison population flatlines

The size of Canada's federal prison population is virtually unchanged over the past year despite claims by critics who said the Harper government's "tough-on-crime" agenda -- once fully in place -- would cause federal penitentiaries to bust at the seams. There was an average of 15,124 inmates in federal prisons in September, according to **Correctional Service Canada** figures obtained by the Winnipeg Sun. That's up less than 1% from the 15,023 inmates that were housed in federal institutions in September 2012. Critics of the Harper government's justice reform initiatives -- which includes mandatory minimum sentences for scumbags who sexually abuse kids -- said the changes would cripple the federal prison system and force taxpayers to spend billions to build new jails. But more than three years after most of the major changes have been on the books, there's been only a small increase in the federal prison population. So what happened? Where's the massive influx of inmates the so-called experts predicted? Three years ago critics said it would take a few years for the new laws to have an impact on the system, even though some of the legislation was put into effect as far back as 2008, like minimum sentences for gun crimes. As Canada's population has grown, so too has the federal inmate population. But per capita, it's virtually unchanged over the past three years. In 2010 there were 41 federal inmates per 100,000 people in Canada. This year it's 43 per 100,000. Not much of an "explosion." QMI Agency (Winnipeg Sun, Ottawa Sun, Toronto Sun, Calgary Sun, Edmonton Sun, London Free Press)

Yellowknife residents blame crime on outsiders

Some Yellowknife residents blame people from other communities for crime in the Northwest Territories capital. Yellowknife is home to the biggest jail in the territories and several people at a town hall meeting suggested crimes are being committed by inmates from other communities who are released from the North Slave Correctional Centre. (...) Corrections officials say offenders are given a taxi chit and airline or bus ticket home. They say most prisoners plan to go home when they get out of jail. That's set out in a release plan that's developed for every inmate. But officials say it's up to the inmate to follow the plan. "There is a release plan, and the case manager works with them about where they should be released and hopefully helps them so when they go back to the community they are going to be successful," the acting director of corrections, Midge Ravensdale, says. "However there's no supervision if they're released at sentence satisfied." Ravensdale says in rare cases -- such as when authorities feel a person will go astray in the city when released -- newly-released inmates will be escorted onto their flight home. But she says officials have no legal authority to do that. CBC News (07/10/2013)

Can Kingston Pen convert to a literal tourist trap?

As the last few inmates were transferred from the recently closed Kingston Penitentiary, former warden Monty Bourke had mixed emotions. While he laments the closure of his long-time workplace - an institution that "touches all corners of Canadian history" - he's also brimming with excitement. Mr. Bourke envisions a new future for the property, 12 acres that sit prominently on the shores of Lake Ontario, on valuable waterfront real estate just minutes from the city's downtown core. Mr. Bourke, now retired after a career that included a five-year stint at Kingston Pen's helm, is best known these days as president of Friends of the Penitentiary Museum, a non-profit group that manages the **Correctional Service of Canada** Museum. The museum is one of Kingston's most popular attractions, second only to Fort Henry. Situated in a former warden's residence across the street from the prison, it's home to an impressive collection of memorabilia - uniforms, archaic punishment devices, confiscated weapons and the like. (...) **Corrections Canada "has yet to make a decision" about what to do with the property, says senior spokeswoman Christa McGregor.** The lengthy decommissioning process has just begun, and will likely continue until sometime in 2015. The final decision will have to wait at least that long. Of course that hasn't stopped local groups from making plans. Those who are keeping an eye on the situation believe that Corrections essentially has three options: Keep the property and repurpose it; sell it to another government agency; or divest outright. Mr. Bourke says the Friends hope to be involved no matter which option Corrections pursues. Their current leasing agreement is in effect until 2018. If Corrections retains the property, Mr. Bourke is confident they can extend the deal to include the prison. If they sell, he hopes to retain the current agreement with the museum and negotiate a new one with the prison's new owners. Globe and Mail, B7

From jail to sail at Kingston Pen?

If someone told you they had "gone sailing" at Kingston Pen, you would be forgiven for thinking it a euphemism. Like "going up the river" or "staying at Club Fed." But one of the city's residents wants to make the phrase a reality by turning the recently decommissioned prison into a world-class sailing facility. "It would really and truly change Kingston for the good," said George Hood, who is spearheading the proposal alongside three other residents. It's little more than an idea at this point, but Hood said the project would include both residential and commercial development on the prison's waterfront property, with a 500-unit condominium building, restaurants and storefronts coexisting with the world's largest freshwater sailing centre. They would keep the prison's front gate and the turrets, ensuring it still looked the part of a historic jail. (...) **A spokeswoman for the Correctional Service of Canada told the Star via email that no decisions have been made with respect to the penitentiary building or the land on which it sits.** Hood said his group doesn't see the fact that the prison is a national historic site as an obstacle to a repurposed development. "Big deal," he said. "It's been declared a historic site. That doesn't necessarily mean anything." Hood said they would leave part of the penitentiary untouched to be used as a museum. "But we don't think it should be entirely devoted to that." [Toronto Star](#), A3

Province takes steps towards construction of new prison

The province hasn't given up all hope that the federal government is going to come on board with funding for a new correctional institution, but it's getting the ball rolling on the project, regardless. (...) Replacement of Her Majesty's Penitentiary (HMP) was recommended in 2008 after a review of the prison system. The original cell block of the facility is more than 150 years old. Issues with the building, including its safety and functionality, have been raised on numerous occasions. In addition, King said this province is one of only two that doesn't have a federal correctional facility, a fact made all the more interesting given that federal prisoners are kept at HMP. Despite such arguments, the province has been locked out by the feds when it comes to new prison money to date. King said the federal government has given no commitment or suggestion that a commitment is coming to help fund a new facility, but the province couldn't wait any longer. (...) By 2014, the provincial government wants a list of proposals giving the specifics of building a new facility - size, design, cost, etc. King said the province will still work with the federal government if it comes to the table, but at this point, the government is going it alone. In 2009, then Justice Minister, Tom Marshall was vocal about his loss of patience with Public Safety Minister Peter Van Loan, who was supposed to come down and tour HMP. [The Telegram](#), A3

Springhill Lockdown at prison ends after 11 days

An 11-day lockdown at the medium-security Springhill Institution ended Saturday. Prison officials said security risks were behind the "exceptional search" that led to the lockdown. The facility's 467 male inmates had been confined to their cells since Sept. 25, with no visits or phone calls. "We're starting to open back up," prison spokeswoman Shannon Oickle said Monday. "It's kind of a slow process to get opened up." She said inmates were back to eating in the dining hall and getting recreation. Officials never said much about the search, other than it arose out of security concerns. [Chronicle-Herald](#), A8

INQUEST INTO THE DEATH OF ASHLEY SMITH / ENQUÊTE SUR LA MORT D'ASHLEY SMITH

Thumbs up | Thumbs down

Thumbs up to pet owners who make sure their dogs are always wearing a collar with a tag attached. If your dog gets lost, there should be a tag with your phone number where the finder can easily contact you. That will save a lot of grief should your dog be taken to the SPCA. With no way to contact you, a dog can get adopted out to a new family and you are left with no dog, all because you didn't attach a tag with your phone number to his collar. Thumbs down to prison officials testifying at the Ashley Smith inquest. The front line workers have testified they were told not to intervene unless the Moncton girl was not breathing. The people who allegedly gave those orders, though, either deny doing so or have no memory of such directives. Their memories are so bad, they should seek medical help. Are people forgetting a girl died? This is a shameful event in Canada's criminal justice history. [Daily Gleaner](#), C4

EDITORIALS & OPINIONS / ÉDITORIAUX ET LETTRES D'OPINIONS

Kingston Pen's legacy of brutality lives on

An opinion piece states, "Last week the Kingston Penitentiary closed its doors to prisoners after 178 years and immediately began its transformation from institution of inhumane punishment to tourist attraction. When tickets for tours of the penitentiary went on sale last week as part of a United Way fundraiser, all 7,000 sold out in just two days. An added 2,000 were gobbled up within half an hour, with eager customers beginning an online bidding war for the chance to have a look inside the maximum-security prison, where some of Canada's most notorious criminals served their time. It's no secret that human misery + time = tourist attraction. Just ask the companies that lead tours of the Killing Fields of Cambodia or the San Francisco vendors hawking those "I Escaped Alcatraz" T-shirts. Few things bring in tourists more reliably than physical reminders of the barbarism of the past. And the Kingston Penitentiary was certainly barbaric. In 1833, the pillars of Kingston's community pushed to build a jail that would "be a place by every means not cruel and not affecting the health of the offender, (but) shall be rendered so irksome and so terrible that during (the convict's) afterlife he may dread nothing so much as a repetition of the punishment . . ." Needless to say, the line between "cruel" and "irksome and terrible" became extremely blurry. According to Howard Sapers, Canada's correctional investigator, putting prisoners in segregation has become a tool used to deal with overpopulation. When you have an overcrowded facility, it's how you manage the troublesome and mentally ill. "Segregation units are being used to house a marginalized, compromised, vulnerable population," he told the CBC this summer. The case of Ashley Smith - the 19-year-old girl who killed herself in her cell after being kept in segregation for most of her four years of confinement - is only the most dramatic example of what can happen under these circumstances." Toronto Star, A17

A modest proposal for the Pen

An opinion piece states, "I read that people are lining up and paying good money to take a tour of the Kingston Penitentiary now it is no longer housing inmates. I am not surprised, after all it is a historic site and visitors are curious to see if the lurid pictures of their imaginations are matched by the real thing. Apparently they are not. The real thing is much worse. The feelings of many were succinctly put when one woman asked, "how could anyone live like this?" The hell-hole that was Kingston reminded me of the the awful pile by the lake that is our "Kingston" - Her Majesty's Penitentiary at Quidi Vidi Lake - and, the possibility of helping with the government's finances. I believe people would pay to tour our "Pen." Oh, wait. While it, too, is historic, it continues to be in use, still holding the convicted. Forget the tour. I'd line up and gladly pay money to watch it being torn down." The Telegram, A6

OTHER / AUTRES

La lutte contre le crime organisé essuie un dur coup

Hollywood n'aurait pas imaginé un scénario aussi tordu. L'un des principaux enquêteurs de l'opération "SharQc", Benoit Roberge, travaillait d'arrache-pied à faire condamner les Hells Angels impliqués dans la guerre des motards... tout en leur vendant des informations pour ruiner les enquêtes à venir. (...) Selon des informations obtenues par Radio-Canada et TVA, Benoit Roberge aurait donné des informations à René Charlebois, un membre en règle des Nomads, sur les enquêtes en cours et les techniques utilisées par les policiers. Leur collaboration remonterait à janvier 2010. René Charlebois et Benoit Roberge se sont croisés dans le mégaprocès issu de l'opération " printemps 2001 ". M. Roberge était à l'époque le contrôleur d'un agent source qui s'est suicidé avant son témoignage, Dany Kane. Celui-ci était parvenu à infiltrer les Rockers (club-école des Hells Angels Nomads), en filmant même leurs réunions. Charlebois a été condamné à une lourde peine de pénitencier pour trafic de drogue, complot pour meurtre et gangstérisme à la suite de son procès. En 2004, il a écopé d'une deuxième peine de prison à vie pour le meurtre de l'agent source Claude DeSerres. Il s'est évadé du pénitencier de Mont-Saint-François le 14 septembre dernier, à deux ans et demi de sa date d'admissibilité à une libération conditionnelle. Sa cavale a pris fin le 26 septembre. Il s'est suicidé dans un chalet, au terme d'une courte confrontation avec

**Pages 184 to / à 185
are not relevant
sont non pertinentes**

**Daily Media Summary / Revue de presse quotidienne
Correctional Service of Canada / Service correctionnel du Canada
October 10, 2013 / le 10 octobre 2013**

The Daily Media Summary can also be accessed through [Newsdesk](#) / La Revue de presse quotidienne peut également être accédée via [InfoMédia](#)

PROGRAMS, POLICIES & ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES / PROGRAMMES, POLITIQUES ET ENJEUX ORGANISATIONNELS

City hall notebook

(...) Council demands explanation for correctional staff cuts. The city will ask federal officials and local MPs to come to council to explain the pending removal of correctional officers from a controversial York Boulevard facility. The Spectator revealed this month that the **Correctional Service of Canada** plans to cut some specially trained staff in April from the downtown facility that serves sex offenders and other high-risk parolees. Councillors also invited area MPs to the meeting. [Hamilton Spectator](#), A8

INSTITUTIONAL & COMMUNITY ISSUES / ENJEUX RELATIFS AUX ÉTABLISSEMENTS ET À LA COMMUNAUTÉ

Why Are Canadian Prisoners on Strike?

There is a palpable amount of unrest inside Canada's prison system right now, and it's happening on all levels: Inmates are on strike, Kingston Penitentiary is closed, and Don Jail is soon to follow. Currently the major issue is the meager salaries inmates receive for the labor they do inside Canada's prisons. The prisoners' wages are down from \$6.90 to \$4.83 a day, even though the cost of essential items has shot up 700 percent. Inmates are expected to use their earnings to buy items the prison will no longer provide them—such as shampoo, deodorant, and stamps. As a result of this strange prisoner strike, corrections staff is now being forced to do the jobs of the inmates—like prepare food for the prison. On top of all that, last weekend the maximum-security prison Kingston Penitentiary officially moved out its last inmates—which is just another indicator of the massive cuts hitting **Corrections Canada**, and was part of a federal budget that planned to cut a total of \$295 million in spending. ***"Cuts are killing us,"*** said Joe, a **corrections officer** at a maximum-security prison in Ontario. ***"In the last 25 years, maximum-security prisons' larger units went from holding 20 people to now holding up to 60. There hasn't been any infrastructure [update], they've just added more beds and jammed more people in, which isn't fair to anyone."*** Later this year, the Don Jail will be joining Kingston Penitentiary in the Canadian prison graveyard when it closes its doors to make room for a new maximum-security prison in South Etobicoke. I spoke to some prison staff who are completely fed up, and said they feel like they are losing control of inmates who are becoming increasingly agitated about double-bunking and poor living conditions. Many staff members inside of Canada's correctional system are worried about what the future inside prison is going to look like if things don't change soon. Prisons simply should not be overly dangerous places for the Canadians who work in them—and one would imagine we can do better than paying inmates \$4 a day for their forced labor. It may be hard to sympathize with the more violent and psychotic offenders who are locked up in our prison system, but clearly if Canada's inmates are striking en masse something has gone wrong. Even though crime rates are lower than they've ever been in Canada, the federal prison population is growing. It doesn't seem that the near \$300 million in planned budget cuts to our prison system is at all appropriate—and dissent among Canada's prisoners will likely continue. * [Vice.com](#) (*original article contains coarse language)

Repeat sex offender set for release

James Douglas Campbell is a "manipulative and deceptive" convicted sex offender who has repeatedly violated his release conditions, but he is expected to be let out of prison once again this weekend. Campbell, 63, is currently serving a 24-year prison sentence for crimes ranging from sexual assault to

**Pages 187 to / à 191
are not relevant
sont non pertinentes**

MUSEUM K.P. ORIENTATION TOUR 2013 SIGN-UP SHEET

<u>FULL NAME</u>	<u>DATE of BIRTH</u>
[REDACTED] (Casual - CSC retired)	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (Summer Student)	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (Summer Student)	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (Summer Student)	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (Research Volunteer)	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (Research Volunteer)	[REDACTED]

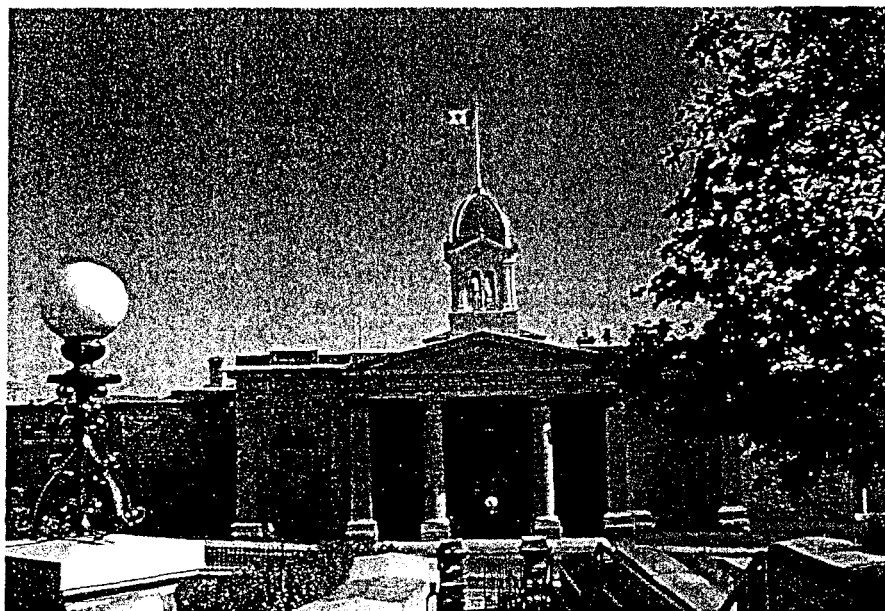
s.19(1)

MUSEUM BOARD OF DIRECTORS

[REDACTED] (Volunteer - PBC retired) [REDACTED]



Historical Overview of KINGSTON PENITENTIARY



Kingston Penitentiary, British North America's first penitentiary, sits on 8.6 hectares of land located at 560 King Street West in the City of Kingston, the County of Frontenac. The institution fronts onto Lake Ontario on the south side, a residential area to the east, Canada's Penitentiary Museum and the now decommissioned Prison for Women site to the north, and the Portsmouth Olympic Harbour to the west.

Originally called the "*Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Upper Canada*", or the "*Provincial Penitentiary*" for short, it was constructed through 1833 and 1834 under the reign of King William IV. Under the direction of William Powers, an American, its design was heavily influenced by the system in place in Auburn, New York at the time. The facility consisted of a single, large limestone cellblock containing 154 cells in 5 tiers and some other outbuildings used as industrial shops, sheds, stables and residences for the administration. It officially opened with the arrival of the first 6 inmates on June 1, 1835, Henry Smith being the first Warden and Mr. Powers appointed as the first Deputy Warden. When completed, it was the largest public building in Upper Canada.

The original cells measured 73.7 cm (29 inches) wide by 244 cm (8 feet) deep and 200.7 cm (6 feet, 7 inches) high. The entire compound was initially surrounded by a 12-foot high picket fence made of wood. The cells remained the same small size until the commencement of the first major renovations undertaken between 1895 and 1906. The other wings of the main building (B2, B3, B5) were commenced shortly after the opening and were completed in the 1840s & 1850s. The stone walls, towers and north gatehouse were completed in 1845. Between 1859 and 1861, the dome was added, connecting the four cellblocks. The north wing originally did not contain cells, but instead housed the dining hall, kitchen, hospital, keeper's

hall, administration offices and residences for the senior administration officers and their families. The B8 building was commenced in the late 1830s as the dining hall and chapel and the B7 building was commenced in the late 1840s for use as the permanent hospital facility. Permanent limestone industrial shops were commenced in the southern part of the yard in 1845. They contained shops for blacksmithing, carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and a rope walk for the manufacture of rope. The buildings that are now occupied by the Regional Treatment Centre were commenced in the 1850s and originally used as additional shop space.



With the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, the institution became known as the "Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Canada" and, with the passing of the British North America Act and Confederation in 1867, the institution became more commonly known as "Kingston Penitentiary". It was the principal facility of three such institutions placed under the control of the federal government, the others being the "Provincial Penitentiary of New Brunswick" Saint John, New Brunswick (1842) and the "Provincial Penitentiary of Nova Scotia" in Halifax (1845). For the first 99 years, women were incarcerated within its walls, although segregated from the male population. Children as young as 8 years old were also incarcerated here in the early days.

Kingston Penitentiary has experienced three major riots, with the first in October 1932. The second in August 1954 resulted in extensive damage and the need to rebuild the Central Dome. The third and most serious, in April 1971, involved the taking of staff hostages, inmate deaths and extensive damage. The south wing was so badly damaged that it never reopened as a cellblock. In the aftermath of the 1971 riot, Kingston Penitentiary became the Regional Reception Centre, receiving and assessing all newly admitted inmates in the Ontario Region and classifying them for transfer to a parent institution. It held this role until 1981.

Today, Kingston Penitentiary provides accommodation to a static inmate population classified at the maximum-security level, many of whom cannot safely integrate into other institutional populations. Additionally, the Temporary Detention Unit was relocated from Millhaven

Institution to Kingston Penitentiary in February 1998. This unit consists of a range of cells with the capacity for 37 offenders who have been readmitted under Temporary Detention status in the Ontario Region. More than 1000 offenders are re-assessed annually for placement at a parent institution by this unit. The Regional Hospital, providing twenty-four hour palliative nursing care, is also on site, as is the Regional Treatment Centre, an independently managed facility providing in-house mental health and treatment services to the Ontario regional population.

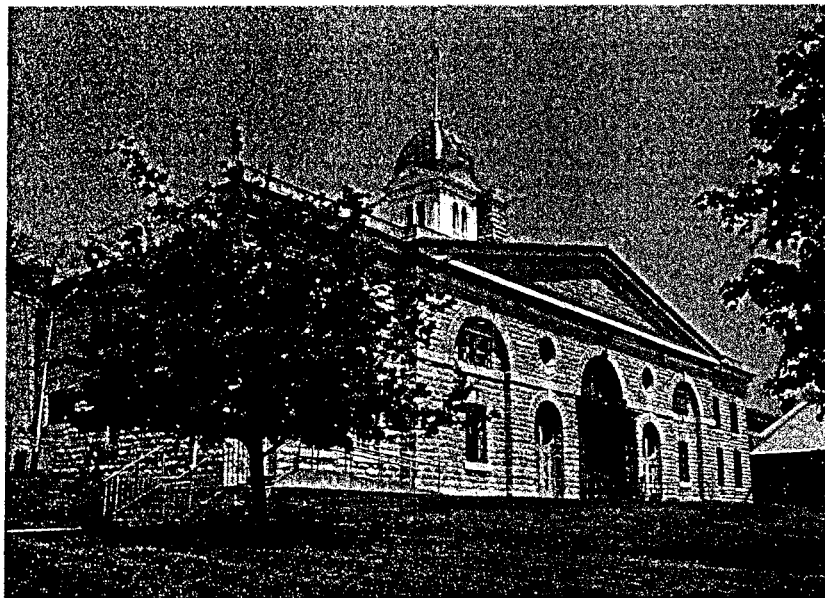
Within the general population, total convictions range across the broad spectrum of Canadian Criminal Code offences. The population represents a cross-section of the multi-cultural/religious mosaic of Canadian society. There are a number of foreign nationals incarcerated at Kingston Penitentiary with the majority of them being subject to a Deportation Order upon release. Most of Canada's more notorious inmates have been held at Kingston Penitentiary over the years. In addition to an active educational program, assisting inmates to upgrade their academic skills to secondary school completion level, the institution offers a wide selection of National Correctional Programs which include:

- > *National Substance Abuse Program (NSAP)* - moderate and high intensity and maintenance*
- > *Family Violence Prevention Program (FVPP)* - moderate and high intensity delivered by a rotating team of facilitators based at Frontenac Institution.
- > *Violence Prevention Program - (VPP)* - moderate and high intensity and maintenance*
- > *Alternatives, Associates and Attitudes Program (AAA)*
- > *Opioid Substitution Therapy* - treatment for opiate users using Methadone or Suboxone
- > * *Maintenance Programs* are designed to assist inmates to consolidate and maintain skills achieved through successful primary program completion.

A comprehensive Aboriginal Strategic Plan is also in place. Health care, psychiatric, psychological, religious and case management services are available to the existing population of approximately 400 inmates. A mental health unit is in the development stage.

In 1990, the Kingston Penitentiary complex was designated as a National Historic Site of Canada due to "the sophistication of its plan, its size, its age and the number of its physical facilities of special architectural merit that survive from the 19th century."

In April of 2012, the federal government announced that Kingston Penitentiary, the Regional Treatment Centre and a third institution in Quebec would be closed by the fall of 2013.



September 23, 2013

	CSC	UW	Notes
Ticket sales:			
		Summary of ticket sales	When should we open up balance i.e weekend?
Check in			
Check in, tickets		Printed report, with attendees for each tour	Need 2 iPhones for mobile check in Laptop? Internet access?
Security			metal detector?
		Colour coded labels Tour # printed on label	Confirm entrance, location of ticket checkers
Reception	Muster (V&C): materials ie. Brochure, map?	Arrange for printing	Timelines?
Promo of museum	Promotion of museum, info at muster point		
Waiver		Waiver signed - collected with ticket. Waiver forms for mobile check ins	Do we need to check ID for waiver forms? It will slow things down
Volunteers			
	Point person? Shift liaison?	UW Loaned Rep/staff at all times	
Number	Guided tours: #?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: tickets • 3-4: rovers • Parking, crossing guards 	2 shifts per day 8:30am to 1:30 pm 12:30 to 5:30 pm?
Refreshments, food	Area for breaks, food	Arrange for snacks, refreshments, lunch	Food from outside? Delivery?
Visible clothing/volunteer badges		T-shirts or ball caps Ball caps may be more visible as it may be cool (jackets cover t-shirts)	Estimate of quantity?
Tours			
Signage	Put up signs	UW with arrows Camera symbol	# of signs required?
	Route map		
			Media requests? First 2 tours private – special media guests, volunteers?
		St. John Ambulance	Emergency contacts for each organization?

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**Pages 198 to / à 202
are withheld pursuant to sections
sont retenues en vertu des articles**

21(1)(a), 21(1)(b)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

Sept. /13

Check E-Block furnishings.

releases on 16th (U.W. to lead)

Tickets - Block off sections

for Workplace campaign / Staff etc.
- CSC (free)

- Kyle
- Kristen
- Bhavana
- Chelsea
- Michelle
- Lori
- Donna

- # tours.

- Coloured labels

CSC = security & guides

Vol request to KP/RTC → GEN-ONT-Comms

Tours

- 9am to 5pm (last)

- 20 mins.

- 25 people per group

- #20 adult / #10 children

(up to 6 free)

- Camera sign for photo ops.

- Videos in waiting area (short)

Drug Interdiction

A3-Gift Shop?

or B8

* need to find:

- Vol Guides (about 50 needed)

- brochure 2 shifts paywork (6 tours)

- script.

- dry run

Aug. 26, 2013

KP

United Way - Oct.

- pre-book tours. (20-30 per ?) 9-4pm
- # will depend on guides avail.

- need marketing \$

(FPM mtg -> late Sept)

2 groups of 12?

- 9 AM
- 9:30
- 10 AM
- 10:30
- 11
- 11:30
- 12
- 12:30
- 1, 30
- 2
- 2:30
- 3
- 3:30
- 4
- 4:30

1 bus?

3 weeks

Thurs - ~~Thurs~~ Sun. (9am to 7pm) ~~Google~~
 10 hrs. x 2 tours/hr
 6 tours x 1 1/2 hrs. / day

* Call Alcatraz
 * Philly

* Fort Henry

20 tours/day on 1/2 hour

Volunteer Shift = 4 hrs. (or 4 tours)

= 12 vols/day

St. John Ambulance?

Alcatraz Group Sales Dept. 415-438-8361
 Customer Service 415-981-7625
 info@alcatrazcruises.com
 Admin 415-438-8320

Emailed
 Aug 25/13
 1:15pm

Eastern 10-5 everyday \$14 adults; \$12 Seniors; \$10 Students
 2 hrs.

Ticketpro.ca

Kingston Penitentiary Tours:

Quick info:

- Running from October 2nd to 20th, 2013
- Wednesday – Sunday
- 9am-5pm
- Tour lasts approximately 1hr 20mins
- There will be 20-25 people per tour
- Could be up to 33 tours per day (a group leaving every 15mins) which would equal 825 people per day
- The rate will be \$10 for children and \$15-\$20 for adults
- Estimated goal is to raise \$100K

United Way will provide:

- Provide/sell tickets
- Promote/media
- Provide volunteers (SLC Police Foundations Students/ high school students etc)
- Provide shirts for volunteers
- Provide signage

CSC will provide:

s.19(1)

- Tour guides – [REDACTED]
- Volunteers
- Security

Other info:

- Map of route ✓
- Signage (to show bathrooms, etc)
-use FFF signs
- Vendors?
-Send everyone to Museum after the tour, they sell drinks ~~water~~
- Training needed for all volunteers
- Scripts for tour guides - WORKING ON

**Pages 206 to / à 210
are withheld pursuant to sections
sont retenues en vertu des articles**

21(1)(a), 21(1)(b)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

**Pages 211 to / à 214
are withheld pursuant to sections
sont retenues en vertu des articles**

21(1)(a), 21(1)(b)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

OCT 09 2013

259207

**TEMPLATE TO RESPOND TO QUESTIONS «ASK THE COMMISSIONER»
GABARIT POUR RÉPONDRE AUX QUESTIONS
« DEMANDEZ AU COMMISSAIRE »**

**DOCKET #: ASK-2013-259207
RESPONSE/RÉPONSE:**

s.19(1)

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your correspondence of September 23, 2013, regarding the recent tours of the Kingston Penitentiary offered by the United Way Charitable Campaign.

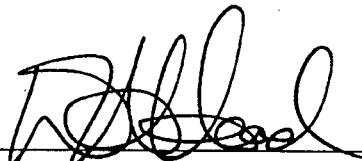
The overall outcome of this charitable event is extremely satisfying; I am pleased that CSC is able to contribute to such a good cause.

I would like to assure you that we are exploring options to provide further opportunities to visit the Kingston Penitentiary.

Thank you again for writing; I regret that my response could not be more favourable.

Sincerely,

Don Head



OCT 09 2013

**PREPARED BY: Krystin Dowling
TEL: 613-545-8209
DATE: Sept. 25, 2013**

**APPROVED BY SECTOR HEAD/
APPROUVÉ PAR CHEF DE SECTEUR: Stephen Hogan
DATE: Sept. 25, 2013**

**APPROVED BY DON HEAD
COMMISSIONER/COMMISSAIRE:
DATE:**

OPEN ACCESS

OCT 29 2013

26024/6

**TEMPLATE TO RESPOND TO QUESTIONS «ASK THE COMMISSIONER»
GABARIT POUR RÉPONDRE AUX QUESTIONS
« DEMANDEZ AU COMMISSAIRE »**

**DOCKET #: ASK-2013-260246
RESPONSE/RÉPONSE:**

Madame,

Je vous remercie de votre correspondance du 13 octobre 2013 au sujet des visites du pénitencier de Kingston.

Les retombées de l'activité caritative organisée par Centraide sont très satisfaisantes; je me réjouis que le SCC ait pu contribuer à cette bonne cause.

Je tiens à vous assurer que nous étudions présentement d'autres options afin de permettre aux citoyens intéressés de visiter l'établissement de Kingston.

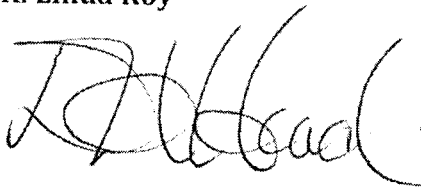
Je regrette qu'il me soit impossible de répondre plus favorablement à votre requête. Veuillez agréer, Madame, mes salutations distinguées.

Don Head
Commissaire

PREPARED BY/:
PRÉPARÉ PAR: Isabelle Labrecque
TEL: 613-943-1934
DATE: 21 octobre 2013

**APPROVED BY SECTOR HEAD/
APPROUVÉ PAR CHEF DE SECTEUR: Linda Roy**
DATE:

**APPROVED BY DON HEAD
COMMISSIONER/COMMISSAIRE:**
DATE: OCT 29 2013



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Section 20



Correctional Service
Canada

Service correctionnel
Canada

NOV 20 2013

21007413

**Briefing Note to the
Minister of Public Safety and
Emergency Preparedness**

**Note d'information au
ministre de la Sécurité publique et
de la Protection civile**

Subject

Objet

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY CURRENT AND FUTURE USES

Issue:

To provide an update regarding the current and future use of the Kingston Penitentiary facility.

Background:

The Kingston Penitentiary facility, including the Regional Treatment Centre, is comprised of 42 buildings dating from the institution's initial construction in 1835 through to the completion of the segregation unit in 2002. The last major retrofit conducted on site began in 1992 and was completed in 1998.

Kingston Penitentiary is designated as a National Historic Site, which includes the former Warden's residence (Correctional Service Canada (CSC) Museum/Heating Plant) and former Deputy Warden's residence (Isabel McNeill House).

Federal Heritage Building Review Office (FHBRO) Heritage Designations on the property are as follows:

- Classified: North Lodge, Main Cellblock; and
- Recognized: Administration Building, South Workshop, Guard Towers, East Workshop, and West Workshop.

Since the closure of the institution on September 30, 2013, CSC has partnered with both the United Way and Habitat for Humanity for the delivery of public tours. The tours administered by the United Way began October 2, 2013 and concluded October 20, 2013, during which time approximately \$170,000 was raised for the charity. The tours administered by Habitat for Humanity began November 4, 2013 and conclude November 18, 2013. No additional public tours will be undertaken.

Interim Plans:

Decommissioning of the penitentiary is required and could take up to two years. The decommissioning process consists of the removal of all security equipment, locking devices, security electronics, furnishings, and any other assets requiring removal in preparation for disposal. This process will occur concurrently with the temporary operation of the CSC National Record File Storage Facility.

Beginning April 1, 2014, CSC plans to temporarily facilitate the accommodation of the CSC National Record File Storage Facility in the former penitentiary buildings.

Protected

CSC/SCC 5006 (R-2007-03) (Word Version)

Protégé

On December 2010, Library and Archives Canada (LAC) announced that as part of the implementation of its New Service Model and return to its original mandate, the LAC Regional Service Centers will solely accept information resources of enduring value as of June 30, 2013. The above transformation requires CSC to transfer approximately 66,000 containers of non enduring information resources from existing LAC Regional Service Centres across Canada to a safe, secure and economical alternative storage site prior to June 30, 2015.

CSC's Executive Committee has recently approved the use of Kingston Penitentiary as an interim centralised storage location to manage CSC inactive holdings currently held at LAC, private storage and CSC locations across Canada. This initiative will be using the penitentiary buildings on an as-is basis to meet the record storage needs of CSC for a minimum of two years. This will allow CSC to go through the stored information and reduce the paper holdings through electronic documentation and develop a longer term strategy.

Future Use:


As we advance through the decommissioning of the facility, CSC will be in a better position to forecast a timeline for an official declaration of the site being surplus to its needs, at which point the site will be disposed of in accordance with the Treasury Board Directive on the Sale or Transfer of Real Property.

The following indicates the typical steps in the property disposal process:

1. Identify the proposed disposal project in the Investment Plan.
2. Analyze the property to determine whether it should be a Strategic or Routine Disposal.
3. Seek Ministerial approval in principle to officially declare the identified site as surplus.
4. For a Routine Disposal, engage Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) to commence disposal process.
5. For a Strategic Disposal, seek approval of the Assistant Deputy Minister Steering Committee on Strategic Disposals, arrange interest circulation and due diligence through PWGSC, and engage Canada Lands Corporation (CLC) to develop a business case demonstrating value enhancement potential and proceed with disposal strategy.
6. To obtain a share in the net proceeds from the sale or transfer of surplus real property custodians must:
 - a. have an approved investment plan;
 - b. reinvest the proceeds in real property, consistent with their approved investment plan;
 - c. satisfy the reporting requirements of the Treasury Board Reporting Standard on Real Property; and
 - d. ensure access to net proceeds is done through the expenditure management process.

Next Steps:

CSC will inform Central Agencies of its interim plan and the "to-be-determined" timeline for initiation of the disposal process. We will also keep you informed of the progress or issues as we proceed with our plan.



Don Head
Commissioner
November 18, 2013

Protected

c.c. ACCE; ACCS
CSC/SCC 5009 (R-94-07)

Protégé



**Briefing Note to the
Minister of Public Safety and
Emergency Preparedness**

**Note d'information au
ministre de la Sécurité publique et
de la Protection civile**

Subject

Objet

UTILISATION ACTUELLE ET FUTURE DU PÉNITENCIER DE KINGSTON

Question:

Fournir une mise à jour sur l'utilisation actuelle et future du Pénitencier de Kingston.

Contexte:

Le Pénitencier de Kingston, qui regroupe le Centre régional de traitement, comprend 42 édifices érigés entre l'année de construction initiale de l'établissement, en 1835, et l'année d'achèvement de l'unité d'isolement, en 2002. Les derniers travaux de modernisation majeurs qu'a subis l'établissement ont débuté en 1992 et se sont terminés en 1998.

Le Pénitencier de Kingston est désigné lieu historique national, incluant la résidence de l'ancien directeur de l'établissement (Musée du Service correctionnel du Canada (SCC)/centrale thermique) et la résidence de l'ancien sous-directeur (Maison Isabel McNeill).

Voici les désignations du caractère patrimonial du Bureau d'examen des édifices fédéraux du patrimoine (BEEFP) en relation avec les édifices se trouvant sur la propriété du pénitencier :

- Édifices classifiés : le pavillon Nord et le bloc cellulaire principal; et
- Édifices reconnus : le bâtiment administratif, l'atelier Sud, les tours de contrôle, l'atelier Est et l'atelier Ouest.

Depuis la fermeture de l'établissement, le 30 septembre 2013, le SCC s'est associé avec Centraide et Habitat pour l'humanité pour offrir des visites publiques de l'établissement. Les visites organisées par Centraide, qui ont permis d'amasser près de 170 000 \$ pour des œuvres de bienfaisance, ont commencé le 2 octobre 2013 et se sont terminées le 20 octobre 2013. Les visites organisées par Habitat pour l'humanité ont commencé le 4 novembre 2013 et se terminent le 18 novembre 2013. Aucune autre visite publique n'est prévue.

Plans provisoires:

La désaffectation nécessaire du pénitencier pourrait prendre jusqu'à deux ans. Le processus prévoit le retrait de toutes les pièces d'équipement de sécurité, des dispositifs de verrouillage, des appareils électroniques de sécurité, du mobilier et de tout autre bien devant être enlevé en vue de leur élimination. Il aura lieu conjointement avec l'exploitation temporaire du site national d'entreposage des dossiers du SCC.

À compter du 1^{er} avril 2014, le SCC prévoit héberger temporairement le site national d'entreposage des dossiers du SCC dans les édifices du pénitencier.

Protected

CSC/SCC 5006 (R-2007-03) (Word Version)

Protégé

En décembre 2010, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de son nouveau modèle de service et du retour à son mandat initial, Bibliothèque et Archives Canada (BAC) a annoncé que, à compter du 30 juin 2013, les centres de services régionaux de BAC n'accepteraient que les ressources d'information à valeur continue. Par suite de cette initiative de transformation, le SCC doit transférer l'équivalent d'environ 66 000 conteneurs de ressources d'information sans valeur continue actuellement entreposés dans les centres de services régionaux de BAC de toutes les régions du pays vers un site d'entreposage sûr, sécuritaire et économique avant le 30 juin 2015.

Le Comité de direction du SCC a récemment approuvé le recours au Pénitencier de Kingston en tant que site d'entreposage temporaire centralisé des ressources documentaires inactives du SCC, qui se trouvent actuellement dans des locaux de BAC, des sites d'entreposage privés et des locaux du SCC de toutes les régions du pays. Cette initiative prévoit l'utilisation des édifices du pénitencier dans leur état actuel pour répondre aux besoins d'entreposage du SCC, pendant une période minimale de deux ans. Cette mesure permettra au SCC de trier les données entreposées et de réduire les quantités de papier conservées, grâce à la numérisation des documents et à l'établissement d'une stratégie à plus long terme.

Utilisation future:

Au fur et à mesure que progressera la désaffectation du pénitencier, le SCC sera plus à même de prévoir un échéancier pour la déclaration officielle du site comme excédentaire à ses besoins, moment où il sera éliminé, conformément à la Directive sur la vente ou le transfert des biens immobiliers excédentaires du Conseil du Trésor.

Le processus d'aliénation des biens immobiliers excédentaires s'établit comme suit:

1. Préciser le projet d'aliénation proposé dans le plan d'investissement.
2. Analyser la propriété pour déterminer si l'on doit avoir recours à un processus stratégique ou courant d'aliénation.
3. Obtenir l'approbation de principe du ministre pour déclarer officiellement le site comme excédentaire.
4. Pour une aliénation courante, faire appel à Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada (TPSGC) pour entamer le processus d'aliénation.
5. Pour une aliénation stratégique, obtenir l'approbation du Comité directeur des sous-ministres adjoints sur les aliénations stratégiques, organiser la communication de l'avis d'intérêt et assurer la diligence raisonnable avec l'aide de TPSGC, et faire appel à la Société immobilière du Canada (SIC) pour rédiger une analyse de rentabilisation démontrant la valeur et le potentiel d'amélioration et aller de l'avant avec la stratégie d'aliénation.
6. Pour être admissibles aux produits nets de la vente ou du transfert des biens immobiliers excédentaires, les gardiens doivent:
 - a. avoir un plan d'investissement approuvé;
 - b. réinvestir le produit net dans des biens immobiliers, conformément à leur plan d'investissement approuvé en bonne et due forme;
 - c. satisfaire aux exigences de rapport selon la Norme sur l'établissement de rapports sur les biens immobiliers du Conseil du Trésor; et
 - d. assurer que l'accès aux produits nets se fait par l'intermédiaire du processus de gestion des dépenses.

Protected

c.c. CACE; CASC
CSC/SCC 5009 (R-94-07)

Protégé

Prochaines étapes:

Le SCC informera les organismes centraux de son plan provisoire et de l'échéancier à déterminer pour l'initiation du processus d'aliénation. Nous vous tiendrons aussi informé des progrès réalisés ou des difficultés rencontrées, au fur et à mesure de la mise en œuvre de notre plan.



Don Head
Commissaire
18 novembre 2013

Protected

c.c. CACE; CASC
CSC/SCC 5009 (R-94-07)

Protégé

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**Briefing Note to the
Minister of Public Safety and
Emergency Preparedness**

**Note d'information au
ministre de la Sécurité publique et
de la Protection civile**

Subject

Objet

**ADDITIONAL TOURS OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY IN SUPPORT OF
HABITAT FOR HUMANITY**

Issue:

To advise you that Correctional Service Canada (CSC) is looking at the possibility of extending the public tours of Kingston Penitentiary for two to three additional weeks with proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity.

Background:

On September 30, 2013, CSC officially ceased custodial operations at Leclerc Institution and Kingston Penitentiary, including the Regional Treatment Centre. As of September 30, 2013, all inmates from these institutions have been placed at other facilities across the country.

As part of this year's United Way Charitable Campaign, the Kingston, Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington United Way, which is chaired by CSC's Acting Senior Deputy Commissioner, Lori Macdonald, is offering tours to the public of Kingston Penitentiary with proceeds going to the United Way Campaign. The tours of the facility are running for 15 days, from Wednesday to Sunday, October 2 to 20, 2013. The tour includes a typical range, the shop, hospital, aboriginal grounds, and the recreation yard.

Each tour has 25 people, starts at 20 minute intervals and is guided by staff members who are volunteering their time.

The United Way provided all of the promotion for this event and coordinated the online ticket sales. The tickets sold out very quickly and ticket sales are estimated to have raised over \$180,000 for the Campaign.

Note that CSC's Legal Services assisted in drafting waivers for the back of the tickets to help mitigate any liability issues.

Current Status:

As a result of the success of the United Way organized tours and the public interest, CSC is proposing to partner with Habitat for Humanity to extend the tours available to the public for two to three additional weeks with proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity so that CSC CORCAN can engage in more house building training for our inmates.

Protected

CSC/SCC 5006 (R-2007-03) (Word Version)

Protégé

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among Public Safety Canada, CSC and Habitat for Humanity Canada was signed in the fall of 2012. This partnership addresses the need for safe, decent, affordable housing for low-income working families. The terms of the MOU also provide federal offenders with a chance to contribute to the social economy and community while learning marketable employment skills and gaining employment experience.

CSC's CORCAN, which provides employment and employability skills training to offenders incarcerated in federal penitentiaries, provides various components for homes under construction (e.g. trim, stairs, storage sheds) as well as the labour of offenders on work release who volunteer to help Habitat for Humanity families build their homes. All materials used are donated to Habitat for Humanity by corporations, such as Home Depot.

CORCAN benefits from this partnership, as it provides training and employment opportunities, as well as additional work release placements for offenders. Furthermore, this partnership provides offenders with the opportunity to work in the community and interact with individuals from the neighbourhood, thus fostering a sense of community in the offenders and improving the likelihood of successful reintegration upon release.

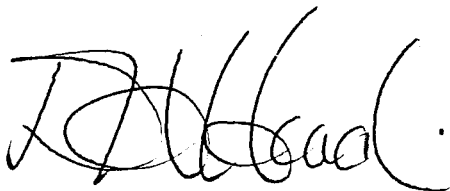
Next Steps:

Over the coming weeks, CSC is proposing to work with Habitat for Humanity to coordinate organizing additional tours of Kingston Penitentiary using United Way tour as a model. At a conference call on October 10, 2013, with Habitat for Humanity Canada CEO, Kevin Marshman, and Vice-President of Government Relations, Jason Kuzminski, this overall concept was discussed and Habitat officials welcomed the proposed tour as a way of extending and publicizing our partnership. They also agreed to work with CSC Communications to ensure mutually satisfactory messaging.

The tours would commence as early as the week of October 28, 2013, and would run for up to two to three weeks, weather permitting. In line with what was offered for the United Way organized tours, the tours with groups of up to 25 individuals would be departing every 20 minutes and would be led by volunteer staff. The tickets would be sold at \$20 a ticket, with all proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity. As with the current tours, our Legal Services-approved waivers will be placed on the back of the tickets to mitigate any legal risk.

These additional tours would be at no cost for CSC as the promotional material and ticket sales would be coordinated by Habitat for Humanity and with all proceeds going to Habitat for Humanity.

Given the success of the United Way organized tours of Kingston Penitentiary, it is expected that tickets for additional tours would sell out very quickly and generate important funds for Habitat for Humanity which in turn would support offender rehabilitation and reintegration.



Don Head
Commissioner
October 11, 2013

Protected

c.c. A/ACCE; ACCS; ACCOP; Legal Services
CSC/SCC 5009 (R-94-07)

Protégé



**Briefing Note to the
Minister of Public Safety and
Emergency Preparedness**

**Note d'information au
ministre de la Sécurité publique et
de la Protection civile**

Subject

Objet

**VISITES ADDITIONNELLES DU PÉNITENCIER DE KINGSTON AU PROFIT
D'HABITAT POUR L'HUMANITÉ**

Question:

Vous informer que le Service correctionnel du Canada (SCC) examine la possibilité de prolonger la période de visites publiques du Pénitencier de Kingston de deux ou trois semaines additionnelles afin de verser les fonds recueillis à l'organisme Habitat pour l'humanité.

Contexte:

Le 30 septembre 2013, le SCC a officiellement cessé les opérations liées à la garde de détenus à l'Établissement Leclerc et au Pénitencier de Kingston, y compris le Centre régional de traitement. Au 30 septembre 2013, tous les détenus de ces établissements ont été placés dans d'autres installations partout au pays.

Dans le cadre de la Campagne de charité de Centraide de cette année, l'organisme Centraide de Kingston, de Frontenac, de Lennox et d'Addington, qui est présidé par la sous-commissaire principale par intérim du SCC, Lori Macdonald, offre des visites guidées du Pénitencier de Kingston dont les recettes sont versées à la campagne de charité de Centraide. Les visites du pénitencier se déroulent pendant 15 jours, du mercredi au dimanche du 2 au 20 octobre 2013. La visite comprend une rangée typique, l'atelier, l'hôpital, les lieux autochtones sacrés et la cour de récréation.

Les visites, qui commencent toutes les 20 minutes, sont guidées par des membres du personnel qui le font à titre bénévole. Chaque groupe compte 25 visiteurs.

C'est Centraide qui a fait la promotion de cette activité et qui a coordonné la vente des billets en ligne. Les billets ont été vendus très vite et la somme recueillie au profit de la campagne de charité est estimée à plus de 180 000 \$.

Veillez noter que les Services juridiques du SCC ont aidé à rédiger une exonération de responsabilité publiée au verso des billets pour réduire d'éventuels problèmes liés à la responsabilité.

Situation actuelle:

Étant donné le succès des visites organisées par Centraide et l'intérêt qu'elles suscitent, le SCC propose d'établir un partenariat avec Habitat pour l'humanité pour prolonger la période des visites publiques de deux ou trois semaines au profit d'Habitat pour l'humanité afin que CORCAN du SCC puisse offrir plus de cours de formation en construction de maisons à nos détenus.

Protected

Protégé

Un protocole d'entente (PE) a été signé à l'automne 2012 entre Sécurité publique Canada, le SCC et Habitat pour l'humanité Canada. Ce partenariat vise à offrir des logements sécuritaires, décents et abordables aux familles à faible revenu qui travaillent. Les modalités du PE prévoient aussi la possibilité pour les délinquants sous responsabilité fédérale de contribuer à l'économie sociale et à la collectivité, et d'acquérir des compétences professionnelles monnayables et de l'expérience professionnelle.

CORCAN du SCC, qui offre des possibilités d'emploi et de formation aux délinquants incarcérés dans les pénitenciers fédéraux, fournit diverses composantes des maisons qui sont construites (p. ex. boiserie, escaliers, remises d'entreposage), de même que la main-d'œuvre de délinquants bénéficiant d'un placement à l'extérieur qui travaillent comme bénévoles pour aider les familles parrainées par Habitat pour l'humanité à construire leur maison. Tous les matériaux utilisés sont un don fait à Habitat pour l'humanité par des entreprises, telles que Home Depot.

Ce partenariat profite à CORCAN, car il donne des possibilités de formation et d'emploi, de même que des occasions additionnelles de placements à l'extérieur pour les délinquants. De plus, ce partenariat permet aux délinquants de travailler dans la collectivité et d'interagir avec des personnes du voisinage, ce qui favorise un sentiment d'appartenance à la collectivité chez les délinquants et accroît la probabilité d'une réinsertion sociale réussie après leur mise en liberté.

Prochaines étapes:

Le SCC propose de collaborer avec Habitat pour l'humanité au cours des prochaines semaines en vue de coordonner l'organisation de visites additionnelles du Pénitencier de Kingston en utilisant comme modèle les visites organisées par Centraide. Lors d'une téléconférence tenue le 10 octobre 2013 avec le PDG d'Habitat pour l'humanité, Kevin Marshman, et le vice-président des Relations gouvernementales, Jason Kuzminski, ce concept général a fait l'objet d'une discussion et les représentants d'Habitat ont accueilli favorablement la suggestion d'une visite comme moyen d'élargir et de publiciser notre partenariat. Ils ont également accepté de travailler avec l'équipe des Communications du SCC pour garantir des messages mutuellement satisfaisants.

Les visites débuteraient dès la semaine du 28 octobre 2013 et se poursuivraient pendant deux ou trois semaines, si le temps le permet. Comme dans le cas des visites organisées par Centraide, les visites de groupes composés de 25 personnes partiraient toutes les 20 minutes et seraient guidées par du personnel bénévole. Le prix des billets serait de 20 \$ par personne, et toutes les recettes iraient à Habitat pour l'humanité. Comme c'est le cas pour les visites actuellement en cours, une exonération de responsabilité approuvée par nos Services juridiques figurera au verso des billets afin d'atténuer tout risque sur le plan juridique.

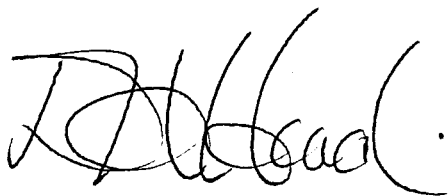
Ces visites additionnelles n'entraîneraient aucun coût pour le SCC, étant donné que la production du matériel promotionnel et la vente des billets seraient coordonnées par Habitat pour l'humanité, et tous les fonds recueillis seraient versés à cet organisme.

Protected

c.c. CACE int.: CASC; CAOPC; Services juridiques

Protégé

Compte tenu du succès des visites du Pénitencier de Kingston organisées par Centraide, on prévoit que les billets pour des visites additionnelles se vendraient très rapidement et que l'événement permettrait de générer des fonds importants au profit d'Habitat pour l'humanité, ce qui, à son tour, appuierait la réadaptation et la réinsertion sociale des délinquants.



Don Head
Commissaire
Le 11 octobre 2013

Protected

c.c. CACE int.; CASC; CAOPC; Services juridiques

Protégé

KP/RTC Staff Tours - Revision of Tour Process

Last week we announced that all former Kingston Penitentiary and Regional Treatment Centre employees would have the opportunity to bring their friends and family inside the facility for the period of October 26th to 31st, using a first-come, first-served reservation system.

There has been an exceptional response to this expansion of the tour dates, and due to overwhelming demand, the decision has been made to modify the tour process, both to simplify coordination of the tours, but also to expand the opportunity to as many staff and guests as possible.

Those of you who have received a confirmation notification of your tour on Monday morning (October 28th) will adhere to your scheduled tour time, as previously communicated.

For those who submitted a request for a tour **but did not receive a confirmation notification to date**, or if you did not yet submit a request, you will now be handled using the system described below.

From 12:00pm to 4:00pm on Monday October 28th, and from 8:00am to 4:00pm on Tuesday October 29th through Thursday October 31st, there will be NO PREASSIGNED TOUR TIMES. **Instead, you may arrive at the institution with your four guests at any time during those periods, and once a group of 30 participants has been assembled, they will be led on a tour.** Your eligibility for the tours remains the same: you must have been employed at Kingston Penitentiary or Regional Treatment Centre in order to take a tour with your family. Tour administrators reserve the right to validate your eligibility, in order to manage available spaces on these tours.

If there is significant volume of attendees, we will make our best efforts to facilitate multiple simultaneous tours, but reserve the right to limit the rate and number of participants on any and all tours, for safety and administrative purposes. Because this system is being used during the work week, **please keep in mind that the lunch-hour and 4:00pm periods are expected to be extremely busy, and we cannot guarantee timely processing of your group if there is a large lineup. Also be aware that if you come close to the end of the tour day (3:00pm to 4:00pm) there is a possibility that you may be turned away if volumes are high.** We suggest that you and your guests make arrangements to set aside at least 4 hours of your day to account for any possible delays. If it is your scheduled work day, you must use the appropriate leave, and receive support from your manager.

You will be required to bring the following documents with you:

- 1) Valid CSC identification from your current institution / office;
- 2) If available, proof of previous employment at Kingston Penitentiary and/or Regional Treatment Centre (old ID badge, pay stub, etc.); we will also attempt to verify your eligibility using HRMS information if needed, but this will be time-consuming;
- 3) Completed waiver forms for all of your guests and yourself.

You and your guests will also be expected to sign in and out on the Institutional Visitor Register, so that we can maintain an accurate Roll Call for emergency purposes. To this end, all entrance and egress from the institution will be through the Old Staff Entrance at the North Gate; the Parole Board exit used in previous tours will not be available.

Finally, in order to facilitate the maximum number of tours, we expect that in each group of 30 tour participants, that if at all possible, **any recent KP/RTC alumni step forward and lead the tour as guides.** Please indicate your interest in doing so when signing in for your tours, and we will provide you with the necessary background information (map and instructions). **Significant effort by volunteers and staff has been expended in making these tours possible:** we anticipate and appreciate your matching enthusiasm and active participation in guiding these tours for your fellow alumni.

If there are any questions about this process, please contact *<insert contact names here>*

Mike Ryan

A/Regional Deputy Commissioner

**Pages 228 to / à 229
are withheld pursuant to sections
sont retenues en vertu des articles**

21(1)(a), 21(1)(b)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

**Pages 230 to / à 231
are withheld pursuant to section
sont retenues en vertu de l'article**

21(1)(b)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

LIABILITY RELEASE FORM

In consideration of the granting of access by the Correctional Service Canada (CSC) to its premises at _____ (Name of Institution), I, _____, do hereby release, forever discharge and agree to hold harmless CSC, its employees, agents and assigns from any and all liability, claims or demands for damages and expenses of any nature whatsoever which may be incurred or sustained by myself during my presence on CSC premises.

Date: _____

Signature

Witness

KP Tours Schedule

Time

The first tour of each day will start at 9:00am with subsequent tours starting every 20 minutes after. Each tour will last approximately 1.5 hours. The last tour of each day will start at 5:00pm.

Tour

There will be 25 different tours running each day with approximately 25 people in each.

Colour

There are 6 different colours. Each colour corresponds to a different tour and colours will be rotated every two hours. Since there will be 5 tours taking place at the same time, this system makes it easy to distinguish between the different tour groups.

Tour Guide

Guides will be assigned to 2 or 3 tours each day. They will have approximately 1.5 hours to complete one tour and 0.5 hours for breaks after.

KP Tours Schedule

Date: _____

Time	Tour	Colour	Tour Guide
9:00 AM	1	Red	
9:20 AM	2	Blue	
9:40 AM	3	Green	
10:00 AM	4	Yellow	
10:20 AM	5	Orange	
10:40 AM	6	Purple	
11:00 AM	7	Red	
11:20 AM	8	Blue	
11:40 AM	9	Green	
12:00 PM	10	Yellow	
12:20 PM	11	Orange	
12:40 PM	12	Purple	
1:00 PM	13	Red	
1:20 PM	14	Blue	
1:40 PM	15	Green	
2:00 PM	16	Yellow	
2:20 PM	17	Orange	
2:40 PM	18	Purple	
3:00 PM	19	Red	
3:20 PM	20	Blue	
3:40 PM	21	Green	
4:00 PM	22	Yellow	
4:20 PM	23	Orange	
4:40 PM	24	Purple	
5:00 PM	25	Red	

Page 235

**is withheld pursuant to sections
est retenue en vertu des articles**

21(1)(a), 21(1)(b)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

Page 236

**is withheld pursuant to sections
est retenue en vertu des articles**

21(1)(a), 21(1)(b)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

**Pages 237 to / à 238
are withheld pursuant to sections
sont retenues en vertu des articles**

21(1)(a), 21(1)(b)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

**Pages 239 to / à 242
are withheld pursuant to sections
sont retenues en vertu des articles**

21(1)(a), 21(1)(b)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

**Pages 243 to / à 246
are withheld pursuant to sections
sont retenues en vertu des articles**

21(1)(a), 21(1)(b)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

Habitat for Humanity Canada to Extend Tours of Legendary Kingston Penitentiary

(Toronto, ON) October 24, 2013 – Working in partnership with Correctional Service of Canada and its manufacturing arm, CORCAN, Habitat for Humanity Canada will extend public tours of the Kingston Penitentiary, hosting three more weeks of tours of the former maximum security facility. Volunteer-lead tours of the historical site will commence October 30 and the proceeds from ticket sales will help Habitat for Humanity expand the number of homes it builds in partnership with CORCAN for low-income families.

“We are really excited to be hosting tours of this landmark,” said Kevin Marshman, president and CEO, Habitat for Humanity Canada. “Not only do people get a chance to catch a rare glimpse inside one of the world’s oldest prisons, but they can do so knowing that they are also helping us build more homes for Canadian families.”

Volunteers will guide the tours of the 178-year-old facility over a period of 15 days, Wednesdays to Sundays, October 30 to November 17. Tickets will be sold for \$20 and will only be available for purchase online at www.habitat.ca. Ticket sales will commence Friday, October 24 at 9 am. The tours are approximately one hour and 15 minutes and there will be 20 tours held daily.

The tours are an extension of an existing partnership between Habitat for Humanity Canada and Correctional Service of Canada that provides the opportunity for supervised low-risk offenders, such as those on parole, to expand their skill in construction trades by volunteering on Habitat build sites.

Habitat for Humanity Canada is proud to be working alongside its affiliate in Kingston to deliver on the experience of the public tours.

“The volunteers and staff of Habitat Kingston are so excited and pleased to lend a helping hand with this initiative,” said Ron Ruttan, CEO, Habitat for Humanity Kingston. “CORCAN has been such a great partner and this opportunity is truly a win-win for everyone involved.”

Visit www.habitat.ca to purchase tickets, volunteer or donate. The Kingston Penitentiary is located at 560 King Street West, Kingston, Ontario. Parking is available onsite.

About Habitat for Humanity Canada

Founded in 1985, Habitat for Humanity Canada is a national, non-profit organization working towards a world where everyone has a safe and decent place to live. With the help of over 63,000 volunteers every year and 65 affiliate organizations from coast to coast, their mission is to mobilize volunteers and community partners in building affordable housing and promoting homeownership as a means to break the cycle of poverty in Canada and around the world. For more information, please visit www.habitat.ca.

About Kingston Penitentiary

The Kingston Penitentiary officially opened on June 1, 1835 as the “Provincial Penitentiary of the Province of Upper Canada.” Before its closure on September 30, 2013, Kingston Penitentiary was one of the oldest prisons in continuous use in the world. In 1990, Kingston Penitentiary was designated a National Historic Site of Canada.

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