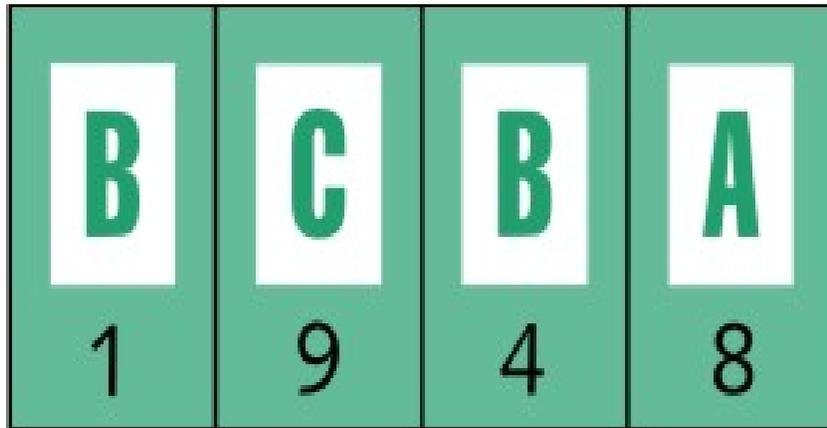


BRITISH COLUMBIA BORSTAL ASSOCIATION



**BRITISH COLUMBIA
BORSTAL ASSOCIATION**

62nd ANNUAL REPORT

September 22, 2010

B.C. BORSTAL ASSOCIATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS - 2009/2010

Carol White	-	President
Glenn Canuel	-	Vice-President
Frank Hunaus	-	Treasurer
John Grywinski	-	Secretary
Hendrik Hoekema	-	Director
Adrienne Lee	-	Director
Anson Lo	-	Director
Roselynn Verwoord	-	Director

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Terry Blythe

Lynne Connell

Rupert Bullock

STAFF

Larry Hayes	-	Executive Director
Ana M. Portillo	-	Administrative Assistant
Michelle McGhee	-	Job Placement Program
Larry Hankins	-	Family Violence Program

DICK BELL-IRVING HOME

John Cote	-	Residential Manager
Earl Krauchek	-	Institutional Liaison
Phil Cote	-	Residential Staff
Earl Krauchek	-	Residential Staff
Sidney Philip	-	Residential Staff
Allison Harlington	-	Residential Staff
Monica Li	-	Residential Staff
Kimberly Wong	-	Residential Staff
Taryce Wong	-	Residential Staff

EXECUTIVE REPORT

Welcome to all of our friends, guests, employees and volunteers to the 62nd Annual General Meeting of the British Columbia Borstal Association. Thank you for being here with us this evening. A special welcome to the very deserving recipients of the Chief Constable R.J. Canuel awards for Community Crime Prevention. You and your colleagues certainly help make a positive contribution to life in our City.

The Borstal philosophy in British Columbia started in the 1930's, through the prison reform movement of the day. To give a better perspective of our Association's "vision", I have included a historical overview of Borstal and its philosophy. The Association still embraces those principles and it is that underlying rationale for our continued success while working to better the lives of our clients. Despite often hearing the contrary, we all share the strong belief that the effective use of Conditional Release and Community Corrections is the most effective way to help create a safer and more productive society.

This past year has been a very challenging one for all of us in the Association. After the shocking incident of late September 2009, the Board of Directors and staff made employee, client and community safety even more of an emphasis than it has ever been before for B.C. Borstal. We have always been very proud of the positive relationship that we have had with our neighbours and partners and were not willing to let this isolated incident tarnish the good reputation that Borstal and our Dick Bell-Irving Home has built up over so many years. The sacrifice and dedication of all of our employees and Board members, especially our DBI staff, carried us through this tumultuous time and has made us stronger in the process. Thank you to all of you for your excellent work and dedication.

Carol White
President

Larry Hayes
Executive Director

DICK BELL-IRVING COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
INSTITUTIONAL RECRUITING

The statistics for the Dick Bell-Irving Home for 2009/10 show a total of 4288 bed days, a decrease of 296 bed days from the previous year. This was reflected as an occupancy rate of 81%. This unusual decline in our numbers can be largely attributed to the after effects of the events of September 2009.

In October 2009, we reconfigured our staffing model at DBI and established a new schedule format to meet new directives from the Board and Management. We were faced with recruiting and training new staff to meet the format and standards assigned. We now have a compliment of four full-time and four part-time staff. There has been some positive movement of staff as three employees have moved on to full-time jobs after gaining experience working with us at DBI. Unfortunately, the staff member who was on duty during the incident of September 2009 was unable to return to work.

Shortly after the incident we conducted a security review at the house and implemented some new strategies. This included the installation of some sophisticated security devices which incorporated six "high tech" security doors and several security windows. We installed cameras and audio at points of entry, and six additional security cameras with night vision capability, for both interior and exterior points of entry and exit. The cameras can be monitored both inside our staff security office and off site when needed. We also have provided monitored personal security alarms for staff in case of a more direct threat.

In addition to the security upgrades, we embarked on improvements to the interior and exterior of the house. We painted the interior of the house from top to bottom. We did a major landscaping over-haul and planted both a vegetable garden and several flower gardens with additional potted plants both inside and outside of the house. The house looks more welcoming and cheerful with its fresh paint and flowers. The residents worked on the majority of the improvement projects and did a fine job.

Our recruiting format was also adjusted to focus on greater security measures both for DBI and our community. Three former Board members are assisting us in the screening process and we very much appreciate their assistance in this task.

It was a difficult year at the house but through hard work and a positive attitude we are striving to stay focused and we will achieve our collective goals of making our community safer and more secure for everyone while providing an atmosphere where our residents can work on their eventual reintegration back into society.

JOB PLACEMENT PROGRAM

The purpose of the Job Placement Program is to assist offenders in securing gainful employment, which is an integral aspect of successful reintegration. In other words, the program provides a valuable resource for offenders who strive to maximize their potential to benefit from productive and pro-social community involvement. All of the offenders that are referred to the program for employment assistance have, at the minimum, some or considerable employment related need.

Intake and strategies for securing employment, internet-related services, job searching, counselling, creating resumes and cover letters, interview preparation, e-mails and faxes for individuals, case conferences with Parole Officers, and transportation services are some of the services the coordinator provides. The Job Placement Program provided 1066 of these employment services throughout the year. In addition, the Job Placement Coordinator, Volunteer Coordinator, Occupational Therapist, and members of the volunteer team have taken higher needs individuals job searching in the community. A few of the individuals have secured employment through this method. The team believes this type of job searching provides the individual with confidence building and assistance when filling out applications. The majority of individuals, who have been assisted in this manner, have limited literacy abilities.

Every week, the Job Placement Program Coordinator travels to the Community Residential Facilities including Belkin CRF, DBI CRF, Libby CRF, Guy Richmond CRF, Harbour Light CRF, and Circle of Eagles CRF to offer employment counselling, employment assessment, job lead information, and resume and cover letter creation. Case conferences and information sharing with CRF staff has been an essential part of the employment process. Without this ongoing communication and team work, successful employment reintegration would be limited. When an individual secures employment, the Coordinator can provide funding through Corcan, for work-related items such as work boots,

hard hats, tools, etc should any of these items be required as a condition for employment. The coordinator also provides ongoing support to individuals throughout their employment, to help insure that their reintegration into the workforce is successful.

Throughout the year, the Coordinator also attends monthly meetings at the Watari Centre with representatives from other employment service providers including EMBERS Staffing Solutions, Building Opportunities with Business, Triumph Vocational Services, Youth Spot, etc. Employment leads and contact information are discussed. The Job Placement Coordinator and Volunteer Coordinator have also provided letters to employers explaining the program. Employer contacts have been acquired and maintained through this approach.

The Job Placement Program Coordinator, Volunteer Coordinator, and members of the volunteer team have also assisted clients with resume writing, job searching, and interview preparation in a workshop setting at Vancouver Parole. In the first week, the clients describe their employable skills and work history. Often times, as everyone is aware, there are large gaps in many of the client's employment histories. The differences between chronological and functional resumes are explained to them as a method for creating an appropriate resume. The majority of resumes that are created for them are functional. These types of resumes highlight relevant skills, and important profile points while omitting specific dates, and locations of previous jobs. The second week examines job searching. Here, the clients are provided with a list of employment sites that should be examined when conducting a job search. At the beginning of the workshop, they are provided with a booklet that lists employment sites and spaces to list and describe which jobs they have in fact applied for. We explain to them that this is imperative for when employers call. Job advertisements are then printed off. In the third week, interview preparation techniques are examined. This session of the workshop is the most interactive. Lists of commonly asked questions on interviews are provided. Answers to these questions are then examined in detail.

During the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the British Columbia Borstal Association assisted 138 individuals with employment services, with 65 gaining either full or part time employment, acquiring another job following a repeat release, or vocational training.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BORSTAL COMMUNITY FAMILY VIOLENCE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

This was an eight session program aimed at understanding and improving relationships within the family. Participants attended eight group and two individual sessions over a two to four month period. Course content was aimed at assisting participants in building healthier relationships with family members - partners, children, parents, siblings, etc. This was done by exploring ways of resolving conflict within the family without resorting to violence or other abusive behaviors. Group discussions encouraged participants to closely look at their own coping strategies, family power and control dynamics and other behaviors developed while children. Discussion led them through the foundation set for them at a very early age to develop better coping strategies to help them now. Taking responsibility for the choices they can make which will improve their relationships was paramount. Participants were asked to consider the experiences others had in relationships with them by identifying and contrasting the impact of behaviors that isolate or distance with connecting behaviors that build and maintain relationships.

Participants were required to work on a Personal Family Violence Relapse Prevention Plan that often contained the following components:

- 1) Family history
- 2) Lifestyle history
- 3) Statement of values and beliefs
- 4) Family mission statement
- 5) Personal assessment of risk for abuse and emotional triggers
- 6) Plan for effectively reducing the risk of spousal abuse
- 7) Personal assessment of skills developed for building healthy relationships

Program Objectives:

- To stop violent behavior (emotional, sexual and physical) in relationships.
- To help participants replace behaviors that isolate with connecting behaviors that build and maintain relationships.
- To reinforce the concept of choice.
- To reinforce the importance of empathy and compassion.
- To identify barriers for using skills taught in programs and increase motivation for behaving non-violently in relationships.

- To reduce the risk of isolation and therefore possibly the risk of reoffending.
- To help participants further identify how relationship difficulties influence their criminal behavior.

Statistics:

42 participants

210 sessions total

BRITISH COLUMBIA BORSTAL ROADWAYS TO CHANGE FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM

This program consisted of an intake interview and an indeterminate number of individual interviews. The program was intended to help men improve their relationships and stay violence free. The number of interviews was determined by the amount of education and help attendees require.

This was accomplished through the use of the Roadways to Change manual and individual written work as required. Offenders attending this program learned how people change and assess how ready they themselves are to change. Through this realization, it is hoped offenders learned skills and strategies that will help them make changes and maintain those changes in their life.

The program focused on the trans-theoretical model of change. It helped offenders find ways of managing stress in their relationships and resolve conflict without resorting to violence or other abusive behaviors that are harmful to others and self-destructive in nature. The connection between relationship problems and criminal behavior in general was also explored. Participants were asked to consider the experiences others may have had in relationships with them by identifying and contrasting the impact of behaviors that isolate or distance others with connecting behaviors that build and maintain healthy relationships.

Program Objectives:

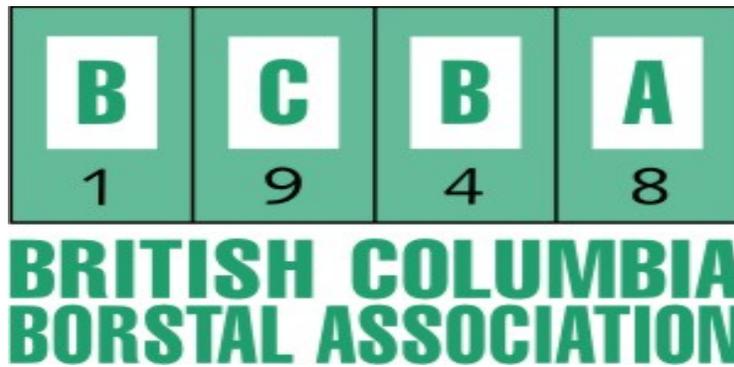
- To stop violent behavior (emotional, sexual and physical) in relationships.

- To help participants replace behaviors that isolate with connecting behaviors that build and maintain relationships.
- To reinforce the concept of choice.
- To reinforce the importance of empathy and compassion.
- To identify barriers for using skills taught in programs and increase motivation for behaving non-violently in relationships.
- To reduce the risk of isolation and therefore possibly the risk of reoffending.
- To help participants further identify how relationship difficulties influence their criminal behavior.

Statistics:

12 participants

80 sessions total



THE BRITISH COLUMBIA BORSTAL ASSOCIATION HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The state of criminal justice in the province of British Columbia during the 1930's remained, as did much of the country, very much entrenched in a mode of punishment and penal servitude. A push for the establishment of a Borstal Program in British Columbia began in the late 1930's. In 1938, the Report of the Royal Commission on the Penal System of Canada arrived calling for, among its many recommendations, the formation of a national Borstal program. This Royal Commission has been accredited with initiating a shift in Canadian correctional perceptions from a "punitive" to a rehabilitative, treatment-based approach. The program's main appeal to reformers was that it proposed the segregation of young or first-time offenders from their more seasoned counter-parts.

Although their report was primarily concerned with juvenile delinquency, they indicated that it was "most undesirable" for youths ... to be held at Oakalla Prison Farm or the Dominion Penitentiary among older and hardened criminals. As the Vancouver Sun stated in December of 1937: "...it was nothing short of a tragedy that under existing legislation there was no alternative to sentencing these boys to prison where environment and associations would be exerted that would tend to transform the first offender into a confirmed criminal." Reverend J.D. Hobden, of the Vancouver John Howard Society, became one of Borstal's staunchest advocates. Struck by reports of the success of the Borstal System in Britain, Hobden traveled to England in 1935 to study the system first hand. Impressed with the program there, he returned to Vancouver to begin a campaign to bring Borstal to Canada. Over a period of two years, he made no less than 300 addresses over the radio, visited numerous community organizations, and spoke frequently from the pulpit. As a result of his talks, the John Howard Society was soon handling requests for information on the Borstal system coming in from many parts of Canada. In addition to the publicity campaign initiated by Rev. Hobden, a second development that played a significant role in paving the way for a Borstal system in B.C. was what E.G.B. Stevens has described as "...a most revolutionary experiment with a group of young offenders at Oakalla Prison Farm. At about the same time as Rev. Hobden was working on his Borstal campaign, Angus McLeod, of the staff of Oakalla Prison Farm, approached Warden Owen about setting up an "honor system" for young offenders at Oakalla. McLeod received the enthusiastic support of the Warden and T.W.S. Parsons, Commissioner of the Provincial Police and Inspector of Gaols, and was soon placed in charge of the experiment. Advocates of the Borstal System were quick to bring the success of the venture to the attention of Attorney-General Gordon S. Wismer. The result

was the establishment of Canada's first institution based on the Borstal Program in December 1937. Initially known as the B.C. Training School, its name would be changed to New Haven following a public naming contest held in August of 1938. Angus McLeod was appointed Superintendent and chose the first twenty youths, aged 18 to 24, to pioneer the program. They were to participate in a system of "reform and redirection", perhaps most notable for its reliance on the honor system, the careful screening process that would be established to select inmates, a high level of community involvement, and the provision of "aftercare". In May of 1938, a statement prepared for the press described the program as follows:

"There are no bars, no cells, no guards. The inmates, or students as they are called, sleep in dormitories as they would in a Boarding School and are free to go anywhere as long as they remain on the property...The staff has been recruited not as guards but as teachers."

The early New Haven experiment was significant to Borstal development in British Columbia in a number of ways. To begin with, the experiment had demonstrated that an institution could be successfully operated on the honor system that would come to characterize Borstal in B.C. throughout its history. Precedents were also set for the utilization of volunteer support and the provision of after care. In addition, attention had been drawn to the need for community support. Perhaps most importantly, the program had worked. Selecting the right inmates for the program was very important. A system was set up whereby a social worker from the John Howard Society prepared a social history for each potential Borstal candidate. His findings were then examined by a Committee of Admissions made up of Superintendent McLeod, Oakalla's Warden and Deputy Warden, the Guard in charge of first offenders at Oakalla and a member of the Training School's Advisory Board. The Advisory Board represented on the Committee of Admissions also made recommendations concerning changes or additions to staff, capital expenditure and other matters related to New Haven's operation. Many of the recommendations put forth by this Board anticipated the responsibilities that would later be taken on by the B.C. Borstal Association. In December of 1939 The Vancouver Province noted that "the board soon realized that important as the work of the home is, their responsibility towards the students in their charge could not, and must not, end with discharge on the expiration of sentences." One of the additions advocated by the Board was that of a Follow-Up Officer.

The early New Haven experiment was significant to Borstal development in British Columbia in a number of ways. To begin with, the experiment had demonstrated that an institution could be successfully operated on the honour system that would come to characterize Borstal in B.C. throughout its history.

Support for the program was such that "...there was little difficulty in arousing enthusiasm for a re-opening as soon as the opportunity presented itself." With the conclusion of the war and the re-election of Wismer as Attorney General in 1947, the machinery to get New Haven re-opened was very quickly put into place. The original sight on Marine Drive was again secured for the purpose and a new Superintendent, Selwyn Rocksborough-Smith, was chosen to head the program, hailed in the press as an expert and leader in the Borstal field. As the final link in the Borstal program of reform, Rocksborough-Smith urged the establishment of an aftercare association: "the day a man leaves Borstal to re-enter his community is the most dangerous period. Without after-care the whole system is futile". In Britain, a Central After Care Association (C.A.C.A.) was responsible for the supervision of discharged Borstal inmates. In British Columbia, a similar organization was to be established. Part of the Association's role was to solicit the support of the business community, the need for which had been stressed by the New Haven Advisory Board as early as the 1930's. If youths were to be successful after leaving New Haven, they would need to find employers willing to give them a chance to earn an honest living.

FOUNDING MEMBERS OF THE B.C. BORSTAL ASSOCIATION

First Temporary Committee

Formed in September 1948

Richard Bell-Irving of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association

R.J. Lecky of the Construction Industries Exchange

Rev. John Dinnage Hobden of the John Howard Society

Tom G. Norris, Barrister appointed British Columbia Supreme Court Judge in

1959. Responsible for drawing up the Association's original Constitution.

E.H. King

Brig. J.C. Stewart, Business Manager

A.E. Jukes, Stock Broker

First Board of Directors

Formed October 1948

Richard Bell-Irving of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association

John Dinnage Hobden of the John Howard Society

R.J. Lecky of the Construction Industries Exchange

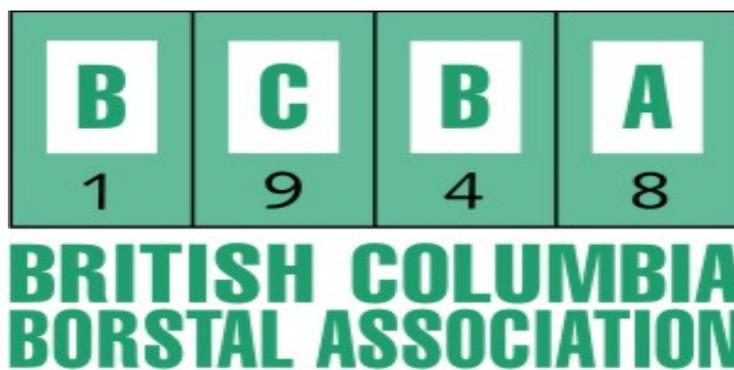
Selwyn Rocksborough-Smith, Director of New Haven

Jack Stevenson of the Building Trades Council

Brig. J. C. Stewart, Business Manager

On May 14, 1948, a few months after the Borstal Association's formation, the federal government enacted a bill allowing for indeterminate sentencing and extending to B.C. provisions that had previously allowed for a parole board only in Ontario. Amendments were made to Section 147 of the Prisons and Reformatories Act to allow B.C. courts to sentence directly to New Haven any male offender between the ages of 16 and 23 who was also "punishable by imprisonment in the common gaol for the term of three months, or for any longer term". As a result, B.C.'s first provincial Parole Board was established in June of that year to approve the release, on license, of New Haven inmates serving indeterminate sentences. In addition to acting as a parole supervisor, the BC Borstal Association played an important role in bringing community involvement with Corrections to unprecedented levels. The Association's very existence facilitated community participation in a way not possible before. The Association was, and still is, a community organization -- funded entirely by charity until 1966 and made up of volunteers who actively participate in the reformation of offenders.

New Haven Correctional Center was closed on April 1st, 2001, thus ending an important chapter in British Columbia Corrections. Since that time, the BC Borstal Association has forged other partnerships in an ongoing effort to assist offenders in their successful reintegration back into society and in our continuing efforts to help ensure a safer community.



TREASURER'S REPORT

Operating results for the year ended March 31, 2010, unlike those for the four previous years, were not as we had expected and hoped for. Though we of course knew that our United Way revenue was going to decrease as United Way support for all Community Residential Facilities is being phased out, we could not have foreseen the loss in revenue at the Dick Bell-Irving Residence for the month or so following the tragedy of this time last year. We broke even, but have not been able to make a contribution to the building fund for fiscal 2010.

Recently, after the fiscal yearend we are now reporting to you on, we have spent \$30,000 on improvements at the Dick Bell-Irving Residence, almost entirely on security measures. Immediately following last year's tragedy the Correctional Service of Canada promised us financial assistance adequate to cover almost all of the cost of these improvements. Based on that promise we made commitments to our neighbours and the Vancouver School Board that security would immediately be enhanced. However, no such assistance from the Correctional Service of Canada was forthcoming. Unwilling to put the safety of the public and our staff and residents at risk any longer by continuing to participate in the back and forth we had been dragged into, we expedited and paid for the security measures ourselves.

Various cost saving and revenue generating measures are currently being developed. However, though we might be able to have another breakeven year, we will in all likelihood again find ourselves unable to make our usual contribution to our Building Fund.

I ask that you support the reappointment as auditors the firm of Collins Barrow, Chartered Accountants, who continue to supply guidance in areas vital to the effectiveness of the financial reporting we supply to management, yourselves, and other interested parties.

And finally, I thank Larry, his staff and the Board for ensuring our continuing financial viability through their leadership and service of excellence. I would like to pay special tribute to Carol for having led us through a very difficult year. Thank you.

Frank Hunaus, Treasurer

5-0730A

September 14, 2010

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Larry Hayes
British Columbia Borstal Association
9 West Broadway
Vancouver, B.C.
V5Y 1P1

Dear Mr. Hayes:

As requested, the following are highlights of the financial position and results of activities of British Columbia Borstal Association for the year ended March 31, 2010. This information was derived from the audited financial statements.

	<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Current assets		\$ 117,200	\$ 201,700
Building endowment fund		525,300	490,900
Capital assets		<u>42,400</u>	<u>34,300</u>
		<u>\$ 684,900</u>	<u>\$ 726,900</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</u>			
Current liabilities		\$ 10,800	\$ 67,000
Unrestricted funds		106,400	86,600
Internally and externally restricted funds		<u>567,700</u>	<u>573,300</u>
		<u>\$ 684,900</u>	<u>\$ 726,900</u>

... 2

Page 2
Mr. Larry Hayes
September 14, 2010

REVENUE AND EXPENSES - GENERAL FUND

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Revenues		
Government funding	\$ 511,100	\$ 515,900
United Way	55,500	69,400
Other	<u>15,200</u>	<u>8,900</u>
	<u>581,800</u>	<u>594,200</u>
Expenses		
Wages and training	418,000	399,500
Operating	80,000	63,700
Occupancy	57,900	55,200
Other	<u>24,700</u>	<u>25,900</u>
	<u>580,600</u>	<u>544,300</u>
Net excess of revenues over expenses for the year	1,200	49,900
Transfer to building endowment fund	<u>---</u>	<u>(48,000)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,900</u>

Please contact us if you have any questions.

Yours truly,

COLLINS BARROW
Chartered Accountants

Per:



James R. Church

JRC/clc

CHIEF CONSTABLE R.J. CANUEL AWARD FOR COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

Community Crime Prevention Excellence

2010	Constable Jodyne Keller
2009	Constable Roger Rai
2008	Constable Mark Jarvie
2007	Detective Lindsey Houghton
2006	Constable Brent Haines & Constable Ciaran Feenan
2005	Constable Rick Shaaf
2004	Sergeant Mark Graf
2003	Sergeant Joanne McCormick
2002	Constable Teresa Buckoll
2001	Sergeant Steve Gibson
2000	Constable Ken Lemckert
1999	Corporal Jeannie Yee
1998	Sergeant Kash Heed

Certificate of Merit for Community Crime Prevention

2010	Constable Holly Christie
2009	Sergeant David Thompson
2008	Constable John Braithwaite
2007	Constable Gwen Ranquist
2006	not awarded
2005	Sergeant Toby Hinton
2004	Constable Fred Ullrich
2003	Sergeant Jim Patenaude
2002	Constable Dave Chuy
2001	Sergeant Tom Cork
2000	Sergeant Warren Lemcke
1999	Constable Jean Prince
1998	Constable Raymond Payette & Constable Oscar Ramos

Presented by the British Columbia Borstal Association