

Improving the Quality of Life for the Citizens of Surrey
A PROBLEM SOLVING APPROACH

City of Surrey

Crime Reduction Strategy

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Message from the Mayor



The City of Surrey Crime Reduction Strategy is an innovative problem solving approach to addressing the causes and effects of crime.

It is a collaborative strategy that has involved more than 100 individuals representing over 50 community groups and organizations as well as all 3 levels of government.

This strategy seeks to apply international best practices and standards tailored specifically to address Surrey's specific needs.

It is an ambitious plan that will require the concerted efforts and collective input of all stakeholders. I am confident that by working together we will be able to make real progress in reducing crime and improving the quality of life for all Surrey residents.

Dianne L. Watts
Mayor



I want to commend the RCMP for their leadership in this process in developing new and innovative policing methods to deal with prolific offenders.

Barbara Steele
Chair of the Police Committee



The Crime Reduction Strategy acknowledges the significance of homelessness and housing issues and seeks to address these concerns.

Judy Villeneuve
Chair of Mayor's Task Force on Homelessness and Housing



Mental health and addiction are common health problems amongst offenders, and addressing these issues is one of the primary focuses of this document.

Mary Martin
Chair of Mayor's Task Force on Health





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Introduction and Background

The relationship between crime and drug addiction is complex and intertwined. The public is increasingly losing faith in the abilities and the will of the criminal justice system to properly deal with both the cause and effects of crime.



In order to deal with the root causes of crime, a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach needs to be taken. It is necessary to work in partnership with multiple agencies and governments in order to have any success in addressing the cause of these problems. As one of the fastest growing cities in Canada, it is of vital importance that Surrey embark on this new focus and vision.

The Surrey Crime Reduction Strategy is a complete paradigm shift from what is currently done in Canadian municipalities to combat crime. It seeks to implement new and innovative programs with practical applications that will result in a concrete, measurable reduction in crime.

The Mayor's Task Force along with the R.C.M.P. and key stakeholders has investigated crime reduction strategies that are implemented in the United Kingdom. Crime rate reduction in the U.K. has varied to as high as 44% in some jurisdictions. Further research has revealed that there is a growing movement to implement similar strategies in other countries around the world including Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

An effectively implemented crime reduction strategy provides:

- safer and healthier communities
- reduced property losses due to crime
- lower insurance costs
- increased productivity by individuals that would otherwise be a burden to society
- reduced criminal justice system costs
- increased level of civic pride on the part of all citizens
- lower policing costs over the longer term
- higher level of job satisfaction and greater motivation for those involved in addressing crime in the community

Given these positive results, City Council at its Regular meeting on June 12, 2006:

1. Endorsed the implementation of a Crime Reduction Strategy (CRS) in the City of Surrey by way of a cooperative effort between the City, the RCMP, the Provincial and Federal governments and private sector agencies.
2. Authorized the Mayor and Councillor Steele (Chair of the Police Committee) to be part of a delegation to the United Kingdom along with representatives of the Province, the RCMP and others to meet with appropriate U.K. officials and other stakeholder groups to learn from their experiences in respect to the implementation and on-going operation of Crime Reduction Strategies implemented in that country.
3. Authorized City staff to work with other stakeholders and take all necessary actions to lay the groundwork for implementing a Crime Reduction Strategy (CRS) in the City of Surrey including, among other things, to recruit a CRS Manager and to provide reports complete with recommendations to City Council as necessary.
4. Authorized the Mayor to send a letter on behalf of Council to the RCMP "E" Division to express the City's commitment to a Crime Reduction Strategy for the City of Surrey.

Between August 11 and August 20, 2006, a delegation including Mayor Dianne Watts, Councillor Barbara Steele, the OIC of the Surrey RCMP detachment, the Surrey Fire Chief, the President of the Firefighters Association, and the Acting City Manager along with representatives from the Surrey School District, a not for profit social service agency, the Attorney General's Department and the Solicitor General's Department spent a week in the United Kingdom meeting with officials from the Home Office and various local jurisdictions to study and learn more about the specifics of the crime reduction strategies being implemented in that country.

Primary Objectives of the Crime Reduction Strategy

The City of Surrey Crime Reduction Strategy is to be focused on four primary objectives:

1. reduce crime and increase community safety
2. increase public involvement in reducing crime
3. increase integration between all stakeholders involved in crime reduction
4. improve public awareness around the reality and perception of crime

Four Strands to the Strategy

The above objectives are to be achieved through the development of a strategy of actions in each of the following four strands:

1. Prevent and Deter Crime
2. Apprehend and Prosecute Offenders
3. Rehabilitate and Reintegrate Offenders
4. Reality and Perceptions of Crime

Four Sub-Committees of the Mayor's Task Force were established to assist in the development of a strategy of actions under each of the above-referenced strands. The members of each Sub-committee are listed in Appendix B. Each of the Sub-committees met during the months of November and December 2006 to work on the strategy of actions under their strand. The recommendations resulting from those deliberations are documented in the remainder of this strategy.

Appendix C lists the priority crimes that are the primary focus of the Surrey Crime Reduction Strategy.

Section 1 |

■ ■ Prevent and Deter Crime

The Prevent and Deter Crime strand focuses on the actions that can be taken to prevent and deter targeted priority crimes from happening in Surrey. These actions cross and require the involvement of all sectors of society.





1.1 Policing

One of the fundamental means by which to prevent and deter crime is through a visible police presence in the community. This includes police presence on the streets, in crime hot spots, at public gathering places and at major events. It is not necessary in all circumstances that police officers be utilized for this function. The City, in consultation with the RCMP, is currently studying the potential role of “Community Safety Officers.” A “Community Safety Officer” is not a member of the police force but has a level of delegated authority to support the RCMP in the prevention and deterrence of crime.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Use “Community Safety Officers”** That the City in conjunction with the RCMP and academic researchers create a model for the role of “community safety officers” with respect to policing prevention functions in the City and that appropriate actions be taken to implement the results.
- **Ensure police resources keep pace with population growth** That the City continue its commitment to allocate resources to police services in proportion to the City’s overall growth as a minimum of 1 officer to every 700 residents or better.
- **Visible Safety Vests** That the City develop a protocol for the use of bright-coloured, easily identified vests for Community Safety Officers, outside City Workers, Community Volunteer Patrols, Firefighters and RCMP, so that they are easily observed and identified by the public for the purpose of increased visibility and providing a point of contact for those who are vulnerable.
- **Enhance Safety at Skytrain Stations** That the RCMP and the City work closely with the Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority Police (GVTAP) and the GVTA to coordinate and develop protocol and strategies to ensure that the Skytrain stations and adjacent parking lots are secure and safe for users.
- **Enhance Safety on Transit** That the City work with the GVTA, GVTAP, the RCMP and other partner organizations to develop a strategy to enhance user safety on the public transit systems in the City. This includes transit stops, transit buses, Skytrain, etc.
- **On-Line Reporting of Crime** That the City and RCMP work together to establish the creation of a pilot project that allows individuals to report crime via the Internet and/or CRS website.
- **Benchmarking and performance indicators** That the RCMP and City establish benchmarks and performance indicators in relation to measuring progress and success under this strand and undertake to provide reports to the community on a regular basis.

The “prevent and deter crime strand” focuses on ten categories of actions as follows:

1. policing
2. research
3. education/increasing awareness of the public and of those who may be prone to criminal behaviour
4. environmental design (CPTED)
5. closed Circuit Television (CCTV)
6. social and physical support
7. early childhood development interventions
8. youth intervention programs
9. other interventions

Each of these categories of actions will be addressed separately in the remainder of this section.

1.2 Research

Understanding the root causes of crime will assist in directing resources towards actions that will have the greatest impact on preventing and deterring priority crimes. Crime analysis by the RCMP along with research and analysis by academic researchers will provide information that will assist in targeting public safety resources and identifying hot spots within the city.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Continue use of crime analysts** That the RCMP continue to employ crime analysts to study and analyze the crime patterns and trends in the City. That the resulting information be used to direct available police and other resources to areas where the most impact will be made to prevent and deter crime.
- **Keep crime databases up to date and make data available to outside researchers** That police activity and crime databases be accurately updated on a real time basis and that these records be made available to academic researchers.



1.3 Education and Awareness

Education and awareness actions can be divided into sub-categories as follows:

- Educating the various sectors of the public about how they can avoid being victimized and can assist in preventing and/or deterring crime and criminal behaviour.
- Educating potential offenders about the effects of crime on the victim and the community and about the penalties/consequences of criminal behaviour.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Develop a CRS web site** That the City in association with key stakeholders develop and support an educational web site that focuses on:

- informing the general public about how they can avoid being victimized and how they can assist in preventing and/or deterring crime and criminal behaviour.
- informing those with a propensity toward criminal behaviour about the consequences of crime to them personally, to the victims of the crime and to the community in general and about support services that are available to assist individuals in avoiding the consequences of a life of crime.
- the website should be organized by sector (ie. business community, seniors, young families, etc.) and should be linked with the web sites of other organizations that provide information and assistance for crime prevention and deterrence.
- the website should be available in the three most common primary languages used in the City to ensure language is not a barrier to providing information to the public.

- **Develop an advertising strategy** That the City work with other appropriate organizations (ie., ICBC, Shopping Centres Association, etc.) in developing targeted advertising strategies that will assist in raising awareness and reducing crime.

- **Enhanced youth education strategy** That the RCMP in cooperation with the School District enhance existing strategies for educating the City's youth about how to keep themselves safe from crime.

- **Support Drug and Alcohol Awareness Week** That the City support the annual drug and alcohol awareness week in the City to enhance public awareness of the detrimental impacts that drugs and alcohol have on individuals and the community.

- **Expand the Meth Watch Program** The Meth Watch program is an educational program targeted at retail shop owners regarding the sale of specific products that used in the manufacture of "crystal meth".



1.4 Environmental Design/Target Hardening

Environmental design, sometimes referenced as “target hardening”, is an effective means to prevent and/or deter a variety of the priority crimes and criminal behaviour. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is included in this category of actions. The physical design of a place/venue can either act to promote crime or can act to discourage crime. The design of a place/venue is seldom crime neutral. This category of actions can have significant, long lasting, positive effects on preventing and deterring crime.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Apply CPTED principles to new developments** That the City through its development approval processes continue to apply CPTED principles to all new development, private sector development and new or renovated public facilities and infrastructure. Further, that the City develop information for distribution as part of the building permit approval process to advise building owners about and encourage the application of CPTED principles.
- **Establish a Shopping Centre Operator Advisory Committee** That the City and the RCMP Retail Theft Action Team work with representatives of all of the large shopping centres in the City, Surrey Board of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Business Improvement Associations (BIAs) and others and to develop strategies that will assist in reducing criminal activity in and around the larger shopping centres. (The large shopping centres in the City are for the most part the crime hotspots and the enhancement of the Surrey Retail Theft Prevention Project is key).
- **Introduce an enhanced program of street and public space lighting** That the City within available resources develop a program to introduce street and public space lighting in urban areas of the City that are currently not served with street lights. This program should be prioritized so that available funding for lighting is utilized in the areas where it will have the most significant impact on crime reduction and/or the public's sense of safety.
- **Expand the Crime Free Multi-Housing Program with dedicated resources** That the City expand the Crime Free Multi-Housing Program and fund on a full time basis a coordinator for this program. Existing rental multi-family residential developments, motels and hotels are evaluated against CPTED principles, and the owners are encouraged to take action to target harden these types of developments against crime and criminal behaviour. (Currently, 49 multi-family complexes are certified).
- **Develop a private property owner CPTED awareness program** That the City in conjunction with other appropriate agencies develop and implement an education/awareness program directed toward encouraging the owner of each property in the City to apply CPTED principles to the physical design of their property with a view to discouraging and/or eliminating the potential for priority crimes on their property.
- **CPTED requirement for new business license** That the City introduce a requirement of every applicant for a new business license to undertake a CPTED safety audit of the premises for which the business license is requested and to demonstrate that the recommendations of the audit have been properly implemented before the business license is issued by the City.
- **CPTED audits for crime hotspots** That the RCMP set up a program where members work with the owners of properties in crime hot spot areas to audit from a CPTED perspective the design of each private development that will reduce the probability of crime happening on that property.
- **CPTED requirement for property manager certification** That the City encourage the Real Estate Council of B.C. to include in the licensing of property managers a requirement for training in CPTED principles and their application.
- **Information distribution by CRS web site** That the City use the City's web site as an information distribution tool in relation to the CRS.

1.5 Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)

CCTV cameras can be used effectively to prevent and deter crime and criminal behaviour. The evidence that is gathered by way of CCTV can be very effective in relation to ensuring that those committing crimes are caught and convicted.

RECOMMENDATION

- **Develop a strategy for the application of CCTV in the City**

That the City in conjunction with private sector partners and with input from the Privacy Commissioner develop a strategy for the application and implementation of CCTV pilot projects in and around identified crime hot spots.

- **Insurance rate reduction program for CCTV** That the City dialogue with insurance companies with a view to establishing a rate reduction program for private property owners who install CCTV cameras so as to motivate property owners to consider expanding the private use of CCTV in the City with the related crime reduction benefits that would come from increased surveillance.

- **Inventory existing CCTV cameras** That the City in conjunction with other appropriate organizations develop a strategy to maintain the inventory of all CCTV cameras (both public and private) in the City with a view to using this information to assist in meeting the primary objectives of the CRS.

1.6 Social Support

The process related to a person deciding to commit a crime involves many variables, not the least of which is the individual's social support structure. It is important in the context of preventing and deterring crime that the City and other appropriate agencies/organizations establish priority social support networks to intercept and support individuals that may default to criminal activity. Social supports can include such things as food, clothing, housing, medical attention, education, training, positive physical activities, connections with positive mentors, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Establish Community Drug Action Teams** That the City in conjunction with the RCMP, Fire Department, Probation, School District, Fraser Health Authority – Mental Health and Addiction, and key service stakeholders to create a protocol for Community Drug Action Teams. These community based outreach teams will deliver the city's drug strategy at the local level and assist individuals on the street (ie. homeless, sex trade workers, chronic runaways, drug addicts, youth at risk etc.) to access social support networks and wrap around services (ie. housing, medical attention, treatment etc.). Research shows that 1-on-1 contact has the greatest benefit in assisting those at risk.

1.7 Early Childhood Development Interventions

Every person is largely a product of his/her experiences and the experiences and support that is provided in the first few years of a person's life are the most consequential in determining the ultimate success as a member of society. Research clearly shows that those children, who experience good health, loving care, positive relationships and play-based language enriched learning opportunities prior to school entry, are at a distinct advantage and have increased chances of lifelong success. On this basis, one of the best opportunities available to society to effectively influence an individual in a positive direction is to ensure proper care and support is available in the early years of the life.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Support the "Make Children First" initiative (Success X 6)**

Make Children First is a community partnership focused on the health, well-being and learning of children up to age six. That the City continue to support the "Make Children First" initiative partnership and the implementation of its "First Steps" early childhood community plan, which includes the Family Resource Centre, care, cultural outreach, infant/preschool mental health, literacy, special needs, etc.

- **Enhance literacy programs**

- That the City work in conjunction with Parks, Recreation and Culture, Surrey School District, Surrey Public Libraries and the community to enhance literacy programs, including the Kindergarten Readiness Program, Conversation Clubs, Reading Buddy Programs, Books for Babies, etc.

- That the city work in conjunction with its multi-ethnic communities, Parks, Recreation and Culture, Surrey School District, Surrey Public Libraries and other community stakeholders to develop a communication and participation strategy that will reach out and better prepare children from non-English speaking homes for school entry.

- **Enhance social and mentoring programs** That the City in conjunction with Parks, Recreation and Culture, the Surrey School District and the community explore opportunities to expand participation in clubs that are focused on creating positive recreational opportunities and mentorship programs for children and youth.





1.8 Youth Intervention & Parenting Programs

The circumstances that lead to a young person choosing to become involved in crime vary considerably from individual to individual and as such youth intervention programs need to be flexible. Some key youth risk groups may include school dropouts, children in and from government care, children of drug using or criminal parents, homeless and street-involved youth and youth with disabilities such as Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD).

Studies show that by training parents in negotiation skills, sticking to clear rules and rewarding good behaviour, offending rates amongst youth were halved. Parenting can also be an important protective factor that moderates a child's exposure to risk.

Parenting programs are designed to develop parents' skills to reduce parenting as a risk factor and enhance parenting as a protective factor.

RECOMMENDATIONS

-Accelerate the implementation of Community Schools That the City continue to collaborate with the School District and the Community Schools Partnership Committee to accelerate the implementation of community schools in the "inner city" schools. Community schools provide, in addition to education, augmented services, resources and expertise to enhance the lives of children and youth, who may not be given sufficient support in their homes and who may otherwise be prone to becoming involved in criminal activity at an early age.

- Develop a model and advocate for "parenting orders"

- That the City work in collaboration with the School District and appropriate Provincial authorities to establish a process for the creation of legally-binding, negotiated and voluntary "parenting orders" that would support parents, whose children are determined to be involved in crime, to become re-involved with raising their children in a responsible manner.

- That the City, Fraser Health Authority and community agencies review and expand, where appropriate, parenting support programs to assist parents in raising their children in a responsible manner.

- School suspension program That the School District, the City, the RCMP, the Surrey Fire Department, Fraser Health Authority and other community stakeholders continue to work together to develop and implement the IR3 (Intervention, Reflect, Refocus and Reintegration) program for children and youth who are suspended from school. It is important that children and youth are not left to their own devices during the period of the suspension. This program will ensure suspended children/youth are involved in healthy, alternative activities that will engage them and support their reintegration back into school life.

- Advocate to change the age of sexual consent That the City advocate to the Federal Government to raise the age of sexual consent from 14 to 16 years of age.

1.9 “Safe Communities” Interventions

Studies in cities such as New York have demonstrated that if a neighbourhood is kept in good repair (ie., the properties and improvements are properly maintained), such a circumstance can have significant positive effects in relation to the general level of criminal activity in the neighbourhood.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Education and awareness program** That the City work with the RCMP, the School District and community agencies to develop innovative educational opportunities for parents, youth and professionals to access appropriate substance use, gang and violence prevention tools and resource. Further, ensure that linguistic and cultural barriers are not an impediment to these programs.
- **Enhance School Liaison Programs** That the City partner with the RCMP Youth at Risk Teams and Youth Supervision Program to enhance the School Liaison Program and assess any gaps. Encourage the School District and Provincial Government to participate, as this program is currently funded 100% by the city.
- **Support and Enhance RCMP Youth Intervention Programs** That the City work with the RCMP, Surrey Board of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Business Improvement Association to support and enhance the RCMP Youth Intervention Program. Last year, 400 youth aged 9-17 were referred to the program for minor crimes such as shoplifting, mischief, graffiti and vandalism.
- **Enhance Youth Supervision Program** RCMP will “adopt” a youth from the list of high risk youth (chronic runaways etc.) on probation and conduct regular/enhanced curfew/condition checks to ensure offenders are abiding by the conditions of probation.
- **Enhance youth activity programs** That the City’s Parks, Recreation and Culture Department partner with the School District, the RCMP, Surrey Firefighters Association, community agencies (Big Brothers, Big Sisters, etc.), and others to expand existing programs (RCMP Youth Academy, Nights Alive, Newton Knights, Link Program, Utopia etc.) and engage our multi-ethnic communities in youth activity programs that would provide an opportunity for positive networking and social development especially for vulnerable youth.
- **Community Action Groups** That the City work to create Community Action Groups in conjunction with Neighbourhood Associations, RCMP, Surrey Fire Department, Surrey Bylaw Enforcement, Surrey Building Inspectors, Surrey Electrical Fire Safety Initiative, Board of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Business Improvement Associations and other stakeholders in each of Surrey’s Town Centres. These groups will work with the RCMP to develop strategies to address neighbourhood issues such as graffiti, vandalism, drug dealing, drug houses, businesses that attract crime, motels allowing criminal activity to take place, crime hot spots and general nuisance activity.
- **Zero tolerance for graffiti** That the City adopt a “zero tolerance” policy in relation to graffiti on both public and private properties and that the City adopt by-laws that result in the owners of all properties in the City being accountable to remove graffiti promptly from their property. Further, that the City work with the Ministry of Highways, the GVTA, BC Hydro, Telus, BC Hydro, Shaw Cable and Terasen to encourage these organizations to adopt in a similar approach to addressing graffiti on the infrastructure that they own in Surrey.
- **Engage neighbourhoods in neighbourhood maintenance** That the City work with neighbourhoods, community associations/organizations and businesses to encourage participation in keeping neighbourhoods clean and well-maintained, including enhancing residential participation in unsightly property clean up.
- **Continue to eliminate properties associated with drugs** That the City continue to work with Bylaw Enforcement, Surrey Fire Department and RCMP to eliminate “drug houses” and other locations where drugs are created, bought, sold and consumed.
- **City Beautification Strategy** That the city identify key areas within the city for enhanced beautification and tree planting, with emphasis placed on entrances to the city and major arterial roads. Further, that the city continue its enhanced median beautification.

Section 2 |

■ ■ Apprehend & Prosecute Offenders Strand

The Apprehend and Prosecute Strand focuses on the actions that can be taken in relation to detecting crime and apprehending and prosecuting offenders (particularly prolific offenders). It focuses on removing offenders from the circumstances where they are committing crimes and directing them to rehabilitative service for the purpose of significantly diminishing recidivism. It also provides offenders with an opportunity to reform their lives by addressing the factors that have caused them to commit crimes. Appendix D provides information regarding the flow of an individual who is charged with an offence through the Criminal Justice System as it currently exists. Appendix E provides information about Provincial and Federal sentencing and parole eligibility.



It is generally recognized that there is a strong correlation between drugs and/or alcohol and the proliferation of crime. Estimates suggest that as much as 80% of crime is directly linked to drug or alcohol addiction. It is further recognized that a relatively few number of offenders cause a majority of crimes. Estimates indicate that approximately 20% of the criminals are involved in or cause 80% of the “priority” crimes (Appendix C lists the priority crimes at which the Surrey CRS is targeted). These criminals are known as “prolific offenders” and are the primary target of the actions included in the CRS.

Actions under the “Apprehend and Prosecute” strand can be separated into 4 general categories. These are:

1. research and analysis
2. detecting crimes and apprehending offenders
3. prosecuting and sentencing offenders
4. custody, parole and probation services

Each of these categories will be addressed separately in the remainder of this section.

2.1 Research and Analysis

The process of identifying, monitoring, apprehending and convicting offenders requires research and analysis. Understanding the process by which each of the priority crimes is committed and establishing the frequency by location allows police efforts to be focused. It is important to understand the conditions that are most conducive to each type of priority crime being committed so that “target hardening” can be pursued. Accurate knowledge of crime and disorder relies on good quality data and related intelligence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Identify prolific offenders and crime hot spots** Analyze crime data using RCMP and academic expertise to pinpoint crime “hot spots” and the identities of prolific offenders.
- **Share information among organizations** Ensure that information about crime is shared among appropriate agencies so that these agencies can implement measures to address these emerging trends (ie., City of Surrey, School District, Health Authority, RCMP, Fire Department, etc).
- **Maintain an appropriate complement of crime analysts and work with academics** Establish and maintain an appropriate complement of trained analysts who will produce intelligence-based analysis on crime data in consultation with academic researchers to identify hot spots and merging trends.
- **Establish a performance measurement component for the CRS** Establish with the assistance of academics a performance measurement component focused on evaluating and reporting to all stakeholders the outcomes/effectiveness of the actions being implemented under the CRS.
- **Raise awareness of importance of data gathering** That the RCMP raise awareness of the importance of maintaining accurate and complete information among police officers who gather, submit and record crime data.

2.2 Detecting Crimes and Apprehending Offenders

The activities associated with detecting crime and apprehending offenders is primarily police-driven. This sub-section will not delve into the realm of policing except to make some recommendations that can be used to detect crime and identify offenders as well as establish performance targets in relation to the apprehension and conviction of prolific offenders.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Implement the use of Automatic License Plate Recognition (ALPR) systems** That the use of ALPR Systems be implemented to assist in detecting priority crimes and identifying offenders.
- **Advocate for the creation of a dedicated Crown Counsel** That the City advocate and work with the Attorney General and Crown Counsel to establish a dedicated Crown Counsel to achieve timely and effective processing of prolific offenders.
- **Enhance the Electrical Fire Safety Inspection (EFSI) program** That the City in conjunction with the Surrey Fire Department, RCMP and Electrical Inspectors continue to enhance its Electrical Fire Safety Inspection program in relation to identifying and eliminating electrical safety hazards due to over consumption of electricity, which is often evidence of a marijuana grow operation.
- **Regulate the supply of Hydroponic Equipment** That the City in conjunction with the Solicitor General and the Surrey Fire Department develop a process to restrict the possession of hydroponic equipment used in grow ops.
- **Expand language capability in Surrey RCMP** That the police services in Surrey include an appropriate complement of members that have the necessary language skills to communicate with the City’s significant ethnic population groups.
- **Establish additional crime reporting options for citizens** That the RCMP develop an enhanced crime reporting strategy that includes the use of the internet to encourage the citizens of Surrey to report crimes and criminal behaviour to the RCMP and that the strategy include a follow-up protocol for the RCMP to report back in a timely manner to those citizens that have reported crimes.



2.3 Prosecuting and Sentencing offenders

The prosecution and sentencing of an offender is the point at which the process of rehabilitation must begin. At this stage it is important to understand the reasons underlying the offender's propensity to offend, the suitability of the offender as a candidate for treatment and the type of treatment that is appropriate to ensure the offender has the resources needed to reintegrate into and become a productive member of society. The process of apprehending, charging, prosecuting, convicting and sentencing the offender should occur over a short period of time (i.e., should be measured in "days" rather than "months or years"). The connection between the crime and the outcome of the crime must be clear to the offender. The process of sentencing the offender should be based upon three objectives:

1. appropriate sentencing of the offender
2. removing prolific offenders from being able to continue committing crimes
3. establishing a process for treatment, rehabilitation and integration into society

There are multiple parties involved in the process of charging, prosecuting, convicting and sentencing the offender. These include:

1. police
2. the accused
3. Crown Counsel
4. Defence Counsel
5. court staff
6. court judges
7. others such as psychologists, psychiatrists

Introducing an alternative treatment-based sentencing process into the criminal justice system (CJS) will require some fundamental adjustments to the CJS. This includes developing a strategy to establish a Community Court focused directly on addressing offenders whose crimes are addiction related.

An offender should be given a sentence that provides for an appropriate period of incarceration followed by an appropriate period of treatment during which the offender's addiction is addressed. Each offender's sentence should be sufficiently lengthy to ensure that the root causes of criminal behaviour have been addressed. An appropriate stream of treatment typically involves "detoxification" followed by "supported recovery" during which the individual is counseled and monitored to ensure they do not relapse. Depending on the type of addiction, treatment can take from several months to a number of years to fully complete. It is estimated that there are approximately 200 prolific offenders in Surrey who, if they were successfully treated for their addictions, could result in a significant reduction to Surrey's crime rate.

In addition, programs of restorative justice, particularly for youth who may not be aware of the effects that their involvement in crime are causing, need to be "main streamed" so they are diverted away from criminal activity before it becomes a way of life.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Establish a model for a Community Court system That the City in association with the Attorney General, Office of the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court and Court Services and other appropriate stakeholders create a model for the establishment of a Community Court in Surrey. This will be the focus for implementing a problem-solving-based sentencing process for juvenile and adult offenders. It would include a liaison process with the community and would involve a Community Justice Resource Team (i.e., a team of support service experts) that would be available to the Court to recommend an appropriate treatment process for each offender. This process must involve the police, Crown Counsel, defense counsel and Court judges to ensure that the full benefit of the alternative Community Court process is recognized.

- **Strongly Advocate for a Night Court** That the city advocate for the implementation of a night court as a means to increase courtroom capacity to shorten the path through the Criminal Justice System for the accused. (Note: Delay between charge and trial currently is in excess of 1 year)
- **Advocate for the establishment of offender pre-sentencing reports within Community Court system** That the City in association with the Attorney General establish that pre-sentencing reports are presented through the Community Courts to provide details regarding offender history and suggested treatment options;
- **Establish a Community Court Liaison Committee** That the City establish a Community Liaison Committee that would provide feedback to the Court about the effectiveness of sentences in relation to the rehabilitation of the offender and the outcomes to the community;
- **Continue refining a “restorative justice” process for the City** The Surrey RCMP have been involved in “restorative justice” approaches for several years. These programs should be further refined with partners including the aboriginal community, ethnic community, academics and others with a view to diverting appropriate offenders to rehabilitation;
- **Advocate for resources to reduce time between arrest and determination at trial** That the City encourage the Attorney General to increase the resources available to Crown Counsel so as to shorten the timeline to “days” from “weeks” between arrest and conviction of an offender, to ensure that criminal actions are met with immediate consequences;
- **Advocate to reduce “credit time” in remand** That the City request that the Attorney General take action to reduce the “credit” given to offenders for time spent in “remand” (ie., currently the offender is given 2 days credit for each day spent in “remand” prior to sentencing). This will remove the incentive for defense Counsel to defer trial dates in order to build up their client’s “credit custody time” in remand;
- **Strongly advocate for lengthier periods of incarceration for offenders who do not proceed with treatment** That the City encourage the Attorney General to take strong action to ensure that where a prolific offender is not prepared to proceed through a treatment process that the Courts sentence them to significant periods of incarceration so as to remove them for longer periods of time from society and the opportunity to re-offend;
- **Strongly advocate for the use of set conditions upon release** That the City encourage the Attorney General to implement the use of conditions upon release, particularly for prolific offenders, so that breaches of conditions can be addressed promptly before the Court. If a prolific offender breaches the conditions of his/her sentence (ie. failure to complete drug treatment) they will be incarcerated for the purpose of ending the cycle of crime.
- **Advocate for stiffer penalties for priority crimes** That the City encourage the appropriate Departments of the Provincial and Federal governments to review the minimum and maximum penalties that are applicable to each of the priority crimes and to make adjustments to regulations and legislation to ensure that the penalties are sufficiently strong to discourage criminal behaviour.

2.4 Custody, Parole and Probation Services

This element of this strand in some respects overlaps with the “Rehabilitate and Integrate” strand.

It is important that the custody system and the parole and probation systems recognize those prolific offenders who are willing to proceed through a program of treatment, and assist them in ensuring that the offender stays on track. To ensure the greatest chance for successful treatment of the prolific offender and the integration of the offender as a productive member of society, the treatment process should commence as soon as the offender is incarcerated. In addition to probation/parole officers, this may be a role for the “community safety officer and community support teams.”

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Strongly advocate for an increase in officers monitoring and supporting offenders on probation or parole who are involved in a treatment program** That the City encourage the Provincial and Federal Governments to increase the resources available for monitoring and supporting offenders that are on probation or parole to assist in ensuring the convicted offender’s adhere to their probation and/or parole conditions, particularly those offenders who are involved in a program of treatment for an addiction; an
- **Advocate for use of original charge in cases of probation violations** That the City encourage the province to apply original charges to offenders who violate probation to reduce court work load required by creation of new charge for probation violations or develop new streamlining processes.
- **Advocate for the reinstatement of funding Support Programs associated with the Electronic Monitoring Program** That the City encourage the Province to reinstate funding for the Support Programs to provide better assistance and support to the offender.
- **Strongly advocate for enhanced treatment programming in Provincial Correctional Facilities and Remand Centres** That the City liaise with the Province to establish enhanced drug treatment and detox programs in Provincial Correctional Facilities and Remand Centres. Currently, there are very limited treatment programs available in these facilities.
- **Monitoring system for Prolific Offenders** That the City advocate for the development of a mandatory monitoring process for prolific offenders who are on parole or probation or “on the street” on conditional sentences.
- **Establish Prolific Offender Management Teams (POMT)** That the City work in conjunction with Probation, Social Services, FHA, Community Support Teams, Attorney General, Solicitor General, RCMP and other support services to establish POMTs. POMTs will follow an offender throughout the criminal justice system to assess and address factors that cause the offender to commit crime.

Rehabilitate and Reintegrate Strand

The Rehabilitate and Integrate Strand focuses on the actions that can be taken in relation to rehabilitating and integrating offenders as productive members of society. A root factor for many offenders is an addiction to drugs and/or alcohol. Subordinate factors may include a less than desirable network of friends or family, mental health issues, disabilities such as FAS or learning disabilities and/or lack of food, clothing, housing, life skills and/or job skills.

Rehabilitation and integration should follow a “client-centered approach”. Actions under the “Rehabilitate and Integrate” strand can be separated into 6 general categories. “Wrap around services” for each individual that is addressed under this strand may include actions under some or all of the following categories. These are:

1. Treatment
2. Housing
3. Education and Skills Development
4. Career Development
5. Support Worker
6. Leisure/Social Activities
7. Program Monitoring

Each of these categories will be addressed separately in the remainder of this paper.

3.1 Treatment

The process of prosecuting and convicting an offender should lead to a sentence that provides for an appropriate period of incarceration including an appropriate stream of treatment during which the offender's addiction is addressed. An appropriate stream of treatment typically involves “detoxification” (withdrawal management) at the outset followed by “supported recovery” during which the individual is counseled and monitored to ensure that he/she does not relapse. Depending on the type of addiction, the treatment stream for an individual can take from several months to a number of years to fully complete.

At the present time in Surrey, treatment for addicted individuals is primarily available through programs delivered by the Fraser Health Authority (FHA), not-for-profit agencies and private sector “profit-oriented” programs. One issue that is evident, is that individuals may be referred to “for profit recovery houses” (ie., non-licensed recovery houses) that do not provide the necessary support and rehabilitation required to maximize the potential for full recovery of the individual.

Detoxification/Withdrawal Management

Limited withdrawal management services are provided in custody centres and are available in the community through the agencies/organizations listed in Appendix C. The capacity of each agency/organization is also noted.

Supported Recovery

The Federal Corrections system provides addiction treatment to inmates, while the Provincial Corrections system provides very little in the way of addiction treatment programs. The length of a sentence also determines the intensity of the programming that can be provided. Offenders in federal institutions have longer sentences and access to a more intensive level of addictions programs as compared to offenders in the provincial system. The average stay in a remand centre is only about a month while the average stay in a provincial jail is approximately 2 months.

At the present time, Fraser Health Authority's addiction treatment services are available in the community through the agencies/organizations listed in Appendix C. The capacity of each agency/organization is also noted. One of the concerns in this area is the number of facilities purporting to be “alcohol and drug recovery houses” that are operating illegally in the City of Surrey. There is also a concern that many of these facilities are poorly operated, and are not providing appropriate levels of support.

Currently, there is no process in place for obtaining a license from the Fraser Health Authority for a recovery house unless the facility provides sufficient services to fall within the category of “community care facility” as defined in the Community Care and Assisted Living Act. Most recovery houses will not meet the requirements of a “community care facility” as defined in that Act. While there are some excellent recovery houses, many of these facilities currently operating in the City do not have a proper program of services or support for the recovering individuals that are housed at these facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Develop short term, intensive treatment programs at Surrey Pretrial Centres** That the City work with the Fraser Health Authority, private sector and non-profit agencies to develop an addiction treatment pilot project at the Surrey Remand Centre. This pilot program would be coordinated by a Mobile Drug Treatment Team, which would be available to respond to the detoxification needs of the offenders.
- **Conduct a review of treatment programs at Provincial Corrections facilities** That the City work with the province and appropriate health authorities to review treatment programs currently operating in Provincial Corrections facilities and identify best practices to ensure these programs have maximum impact.
- **Advocate for the creation of legislation to allow for drug testing upon arrest** That the City encourage the Provincial and Federal governments to enact legislation to empower police officers to carry out drug tests on individuals reasonably suspected to be under the influence of drugs at the time of their arrest (similar to current Breathalyzer test).
- **Private Treatment** That the City continue to work with the private sector, not for profit organizations and key stakeholders to provide treatment facilities, beds and programs that would not be covered under the Provincial Government Plans. (300 beds should be coming on stream by 2008). That the city further encourage Provincial and Federal Government to fund additional addictions services.
- **Advocate for treatment to be mandatory for Prolific Offenders** That the City encourage the Province to make drug treatment programs mandatory for all prolific offenders with a history of addiction.
- **Create a database of licensed treatment and recovery facilities for the CRS website** That the City document all “licensed” treatment and recovery facilities and addictions programs operated or contracted by the Fraser Health Authority, Ministry of Children and Family Development or another provincial ministry providing either detoxification (withdrawal management) and/or supported recovery services in the City by addiction type and capacity. These should be separated by the gender served and should be differentiated between youth facilities and adult facilities. This database should be provided to Crown Counsel, Judges and the RCMP.
- **Establish a Recovery House Accreditation Board** That the City work in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, FHA and addictions specialists to develop an “Accreditation Board” that would develop programming requirements, housing and care standards and other requirements for a “tiered system” of recovery houses in the City. Recovery houses would be accredited based on their ability to meet the standards created by the Accreditation Board.
- **Determine the demand for treatment facilities that will be created by the CRS** That a review be undertaken to determine the capacity and requirements to ensure that any prolific offender who is “sentenced” to treatment can always be directed to a treatment facility.
- **Partner with the Province and health authorities to create a regional approach to treatment** That the city work to create partnership agreements between appropriate Provincial Ministries and health authorities and community agencies to establish a regional approach to treatment. Currently, people who are looking for treatment are often turned away due to a lack of capacity in local treatment facilities. The demand for these services will continue to increase due to increased emphasis on treatment in the CRS, resulting in even greater strains on the provinces already overtaxed treatment facilities.

3.2 Housing

A basic requirement for a stable life is stable housing. After an addicted individual has proceeded through an appropriate “detoxification/withdrawal management” program, it is necessary to provide housing for that individual as a first priority. Initially, that housing may take the form of a “treatment facility”. However, once individuals are sufficiently addressing their addiction to allow them to live more independently, it is important that they be provided with affordable second stage or transition housing. While in second stage housing the individual can be provided with regular support and monitoring and be involved in life skills and job skills training as necessary and/or be assisted in searching out an appropriate job so as to continue the journey toward fully independent living. It is also recognized that some individuals may not be capable of fully independent living.

The housing requirements for youth will vary depending on their age and needs. Some youth may be housed with their families or in foster homes.

The Mayor’s Task Force on Housing and Homelessness has created two major initiatives to address the city’s housing concerns:

1. Housing and Homelessness Foundation

- The city has created a Housing and Homelessness Foundation to manage the city’s \$7.6 million Affordable Housing Fund.
- The function of this Foundation is to allow the partnering of all 3 levels of government and the private sector to financially support affordable housing.
- An Interim Advisory Board is currently putting out RFP’s to major foundations to run the Housing and Homelessness Foundation as a non-profit foundation, able to issue tax receipts for public donations.
- It is expected that this Foundation will be formally set up in the Spring of 2007.

2. Bonus Density

- provide bonus density options for developers to encourage the creation of additional units to allow the social housing stock to flow through the marketplace.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Create a database under the CRS website to list all second stage/transitional housing services** That the City document all facilities providing second stage or transition housing services in the City and the capacity of each such facility.
- **Strongly Advocate for the establishment of a “sobering centre”** That the City encourage the Fraser Health Authority to establish a “sobering centre” in the City as an initial point of contact between Health officials and people with addiction issues.



- **Ensure prolific offenders have access to transitional housing** That the City work in cooperation with Provincial Ministries and the Fraser Health Authority to ensure that each prolific offender who is “sentenced” to treatment can be directed to an appropriate second stage/transitional housing facility at the appropriate point in their treatment program. The capacity requirements should be separated by gender and should be differentiated between youth facilities and adult facilities.
- **Hire full time Homelessness Outreach Workers** That the City work with FHA and BC Housing to hire full time Homelessness Outreach Workers to connect with the homeless population. In 2006, more than 50 homeless individuals were able to gain permanent housing due to the efforts of a part time worker.

- **Create an inventory of supportive housing available for people with mental health and other disorders** That the City work with Provincial Ministries and the FHA and document all supportive housing available in the City for people with mental health and other disabilities, who require on-going support in order to live in the community. They should be separated by the specific disabilities and gender served. The inventory should be available on the CRS website.
- **Partner to address capacity shortfalls** That the City work with appropriate Provincial Ministries including BC Housing, the Fraser Health Authority and non-profit and for-profit agencies to establish sufficient second stage/transition housing capacity to address shortfalls identified through the above recommendations.



3.3 Education and Skills Development

Once an individual is stabilized through addiction treatment and has satisfactory stable housing, skills training, education and/or career development are typically the next imperatives relative to moving toward full independent living.

Skills training falls into two primary categories; these being life skills training and job skills training.

Life skills are those basic skills that an individual needs to live independently and include such skills as shopping for food, food preparation, money management, personal hygiene and grooming, obtaining necessary personal identification, time management, basic house-keeping, etc. Job skills are those skills that an individual needs to obtain sustainable employment, which then provides a sustainable income stream. The training program for each individual needs to be tailored toward the specific needs of that individual.

It is noted that due to mental illness, FASD or other disabilities, some offenders may never be employable. Appropriate life skills and other specialized training should be identified, which will enable these individuals to live as independently as possible and to participate in community life through volunteer and other opportunities.

Life Skills Training

At the present time, life skills training services are provided through the agencies/organizations listed in Appendix D. The capacity of each organization, the type of training provided (ie. length, nature of training etc.) and whether a referral is required to access the program is also noted.

Education/Job Skills Training

At the present time, education/job skills training services are provided through the agencies and organizations listed in Appendix E. The capacity of each organization that is currently involved in education and job skills training is also noted. Education/job skills training can include the completion of basic grade school education and/or the acquisition of new skills to perform specific jobs or functions.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Create a database of agencies delivering life skills training for the CRS website** That the City research and document all agencies and organizations that are currently providing life skills training. These should be identified by the type of education/skills training provided, length of program, referral /eligibility requirements and by the gender served. This inventory should be made available on the CRS website.
- **Create an inventory of agencies providing education and job skills training for the CRS website** That the City research and document separately all agencies and organizations that are currently providing education and job skills training. These should be separated by the type of education and skills training provided, accreditation awarded upon completion of the program (ie. diploma), length of program, referral/eligibility requirements and by the gender served. This inventory should be made available on the CRS website.
- **Advocate to ensure that sufficient education and skills training capacity exists to support the CRS** That the City work with the School District, post-secondary education institutions, Federal, Provincial and Health authority, and non-profit and for-profit agencies to ensure that sufficient capacity exists in relation to life skills, education and job training space and funding so that individuals involved in a stream of treatment can obtain the necessary skills to be integrated back into the community.
- **Advocate for the reinstatement of Federal Job Placement Programs** That the City strongly urge the federal government to reinstate the Job Placement Programs to assist probationers and other offenders who have been through treatment or are in treatment to compile a resume, job search and maintain a job.

3.4 Career Development

Once an individual has received the necessary life skills and job skills training, the next step in the integration process is to locate a suitable job for the individual. Clearly the type of job that is needed is very specific to the skills and needs of the individual. In addition, the individual will need some basic support to establish themselves in a job including appropriate clothing, sufficient funds to support themselves in advance of establishing a stable income stream, transportation to and from the job, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Create a database of agencies that work to connect individuals with jobs for the CRS website** That the City work with appropriate Federal and Provincial Departments and other agencies and organizations to compile a list of agencies and organizations that are currently involved in connecting individuals with appropriate jobs. The documentation should include any referral requirements, the gender served by each such agency and the overall capacity of each agency. This inventory should be made available on the CRS website.
- **Advise the Provincial and Federal Governments of an shortfall in support for job seekers** That the City encourage appropriate Provincial and Federal Departments to ensure that sufficient capacity exists in relation to job-seeking support so that individuals, who have completed a stream of treatment, and any required skills training, can be connected to an appropriate job. Advise the Provincial and Federal governments of any shortfalls that exist.

3.5 Community Support Teams

Individuals who are involved in a program of addictions treatment, housing, training, job finding and job maintenance must be provided with on-going reliable support so that they do not get discouraged and relapse. Steps need to be taken to ensure these individuals are able to successfully navigate through the various agencies and systems involved in this process. Support needs to be provided in a consistent manner by someone who understands the history and needs of the individual through treatment, integration and independent living. The level of support provided by the community support worker will vary through the various stages of the program, but it is the most essential element of the program. At the present time, there is little continuity of support for an individual who embarks on the road from addiction to reintegration into society.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Create Community Support Teams** That the City work in conjunction with provincial and federal authorities, not-for-profit agencies, faith-based organizations, to create a model for Community Support Teams that are focused on providing on-going consistent support to individuals on a one-on-one basis through the duration of their program of treatment and reintegration from the Criminal Justice System.
- **Strongly advocate for enhanced permanent support by the FHA for individuals with mental disorders and other disabilities** That the City encourage the FHA to develop an on-going, permanent support process for individuals with mental illness, FASD and other disabilities.
- **Create a model for a Cross-functional outreach team for prolific offenders with mental disorders** That the City advocate for the formation of a Cross-functional outreach team for mentally disordered prolific offenders that integrates Fraser Health, Corrections, Ministry of Employment and Income Assistance, and BC Housing services.

3.6 Leisure/Social Activities

Individuals will need to develop a personal support system of people who are not involved in criminal activities in order to live a substance-free, crime-free life. In addition, employment, volunteer, recreation, and education can provide individuals with opportunities to connect with the community, build healthy relationships and participate in meaningful and enjoyable activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enhance and develop new programs to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of prolific offenders: That the Surrey Parks, Recreation and Culture Department, Surrey Public Library, community agencies and faith-based groups work together to develop new programs to respond to the unique needs of individuals reintegrating back into the community.

3.7 Program Monitoring

There is a need for on-going monitoring and maintenance to ensure that the programs under the "Rehabilitate and Integrate" strand remain fully functional and properly targeted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Develop a monitoring system** That the City develop with all related agencies and organizations, an accountable approach to measuring, monitoring and reporting the effectiveness of the actions taken under this strand.
- **Take action to address shortfalls as identified through the monitoring program** Where the measuring and monitoring program reveals a deficiency either in capacity or in needed services, the City take action to motivate the appropriate partner organization to address the deficiency.

Section 4 |

Reality and Perceptions of Crime Strand

The Reality and Perceptions of Crime Strand focuses on the actions that can be taken in relation to addressing the fear of crime and promoting feelings of safety.



The Reality and Perceptions strand of the Surrey CRS will focus on four categories of actions as follows:

1. information gathering
2. communication of information
3. Prioritizing actions to address most fearful/most vulnerable first
4. increasing physical “visibility” to reduce the fear of crime

Each of these categories of actions will be addressed separately in the remainder of this paper.

It is generally recognized that people's fear of crime increases if:

- they live in an area of high crime or a “hot spot”
- they have been a victim of crime
- they feel vulnerable
- they are poorly informed
- they feel isolated

CRIME STATISTICS IN SURREY

Decrease in Break & Enters

(2006 Whalley District)

Commercial ↓ 13%

Residential ↓ 45%

Decrease in Auto Theft in Surrey

2004 ↓ 20%

2005 0%

2006 ↓ 22%





Study Tour, Center for Court Innovation, New York

4.1 Information Gathering

An individual's perceptions about crime and their relative safety in relation to becoming a victim of crime are formed by three basic factors:

- Their prior experience of being personally victimized by criminal activity or knowing people who have been victimized by criminal activity.
- The information that they receive from a variety of sources about criminal activity and the success of efforts to thwart criminal activity.
- The "visibility" of actions being taken to address criminal activities and to improve their relative safety in relation to becoming a victim of crime.

Given the above, it is important that accurate information be gathered on a regular basis about crime and the perceptions of crime in the following areas:

- The number of crimes being committed in each of the priority crime areas (Appendix C lists the priority crimes at which the Surrey CRS is targeted).
- The success of efforts to apprehend criminals and remove them from the opportunity to re-offend.
- The perceptions of citizens from each demographic sector in the City about their experience with crime and their feelings of safety in the community.

A significant amount of information is already gathered by the Surrey RCMP in relation to the type and number of crimes being committed in the City and about criminals that have been apprehended and removed from the opportunity to re-offend. This information is contained in a digital data base and reports are generated by the RCMP on a regular basis that assist in analyzing crime trends targeted by the CRS.

Complete information about citizens' perceptions about crime and their feelings of safety in the community is not available at this time in a statistically valid form.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Undertake a "community safety survey" on a regular recurring basis** That a "community safety survey" be undertaken on a regular basis by the City in partnership with others (ie. the Board of Trade, the BIAs, the RCMP, etc.) that provides statistically valid information across each demographic sector of the community about criminal victimization, relative feelings of safety and about actions that could be taken to improve community perceptions about crime and safety. This survey should be undertaken by trained professionals so that the information it generates is reliable and complete and so that information generated from survey to survey is comparable.
- **Develop a perceptions/reality matrix** That based on the information gathered through the community safety survey, the City develop a "perceptions/reality matrix" that illustrates where the perceptions about crime held by citizens in specific neighbourhoods/sectors of the City do not align with the reality of the facts about crime and the success of crime reduction activities in that neighbourhood/sector.

4.2 Communication of information

Currently information gathered by the Surrey RCMP is distributed to the City's Police Committee and the local media by way of quarterly reports. These reports provide information about the absolute number of different types of crime that the Surrey RCMP has addressed in the last quarter and about emerging crime trends. There are a few private sector and/or not-for-profit organizations that address criminal activity in Surrey. The City of Surrey primarily relies upon newspapers, radio stations, and television stations to communicate information to the public about crime in the City. This results in sporadic reports that tend to dwell on the "sensational" crimes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Develop a comprehensive communication strategy** The City collaborate with local and regional media and other partners (ie., Surrey Crime Prevention Society, Surrey Board of Trade, etc.) to develop a comprehensive communication strategy that ensures information is distributed to the citizens of Surrey. The strategy will accurately and fairly reflect the reality of criminal activity and crime reduction initiatives in the City, which is targeted at aligning the perceptions held by citizens in the community with facts about crime. This strategy needs to be holistic in nature taking full advantage of the various avenues of communication that are available including newspapers, radio, television, the internet, word of mouth, etc. and needs to recognize the language barriers in the community.
- **Pilot test leaflet drops** The City undertake a pilot program of "leaflet drops" in the community to advise neighbourhoods of a grow op, meth lab, crack house etc. that has been dismantled due to the partnership and co-operation of the neighbourhood.
- **Develop a media strategy that provides for balanced reporting of crime and crime reduction information** The local and regional media and other organizations in the community develop a strategy for reporting information to the public about crime and crime reduction activities with the objective of ensuring that information that is reported in the media is accurate and balanced.
- **Create a web site as a central repository of information regarding the CRS** That the City establish a website for information about the:
 - Crime Reduction Strategy
 - criminal activity in the City
 - the success of crime reduction activities in the City
 - results of the surveys undertaken in support of the CRS
 - means by which the public can assist in the CRS
 - information about programs and resources

The website is to be accessible to all members of the community as well as interactive, allowing the public to provide comments and suggestions to the City about the CRS and related activities.

- **Develop a Crime Reduction Brochure** The City publish on a regular basis a CRS Brochure that communicates information about crime, crime reduction activities, how citizens can assist in reducing crime, etc. and ensure printed materials are available in ethnically diverse communities in their own language.
- **Annual review of CRS communications strategy** That the City undertake an annual review of the communications strategy to ensure that it remains effective in relation to aligning the perceptions held by the community with the facts about criminal activity in the community and the success of crime reduction initiatives.

4.3 Prioritizing actions to address the most vulnerable first

Different sectors of the community have a varying perception and risk of becoming victims of crime. Some groups, such as seniors or youth, tend to feel more vulnerable to crime or less able to defend themselves from becoming a victim of crime. In order to drive down the fear of crime in the community, actions should be prioritized to address those groups that have the most significant fear.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Partner with Community Action Groups to take action in priority areas to address the fear of crime** The City work with partner organizations (ie., RCMP, BIAs, Board of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Surrey Crime Reduction Society, etc.) to prioritize actions to reduce the fear of crime on those groups/neighbourhoods in the community with the most significant levels of fear.

Section 5 |

Development of an Implementation Plan

This document and its list of recommendations represents the first stage of the Surrey Crime Reduction Strategy.





5.1 Content of Implementation Plan

The second stage in the completion of the Surrey CRS is the preparation of an Implementation Plan covering all of the recommendations in the CRS. The Implementation Plan will:

- Prioritize the recommendations in each of the CRS strands.
- Identify the stakeholders that should be involved in the process of implementing each of the recommendations.
- Outline for each recommendation the approach that will taken for implementation. A set of performance indicators will be used to measure on an on-going basis the success of each recommendation.
- Set up a Crime Reduction Board to develop and oversee the implementation of these recommendations.

5.2 Resources

The recommendations contained within the Surrey CRS will require resources to implement. The general intention of the Strategy is to implement the recommendations as much as possible through repositioning existing resources so they are used to maximum effect in achieving the objectives of the strategy. The second intention of the Strategy is to ensure any new resources that are made available are applied in a way that would have the maximum effect in achieving the objectives of the CRS.

5.3 Timeline for Completion of the Implementation Plan

The Surrey Crime Reduction Strategy (ie. Recommendations component) will be completed by the end of February 2007. The work of developing the Implementation Plan for the Surrey Crime Reduction Strategy will be commence immediately thereafter and will be completed over the course of 2007. The City of Surrey has established a new position within its organization, a “Crime Reduction Strategy Manager”, whose role it will be to coordinate the preparation of the Implementation Plan and assist in the “roll out” of the Implementation Plan with the wide array of stakeholders that will need to be involved in that process. Some strategies have already been implemented (ie. RCMP target teams) and others will be implemented throughout the process.

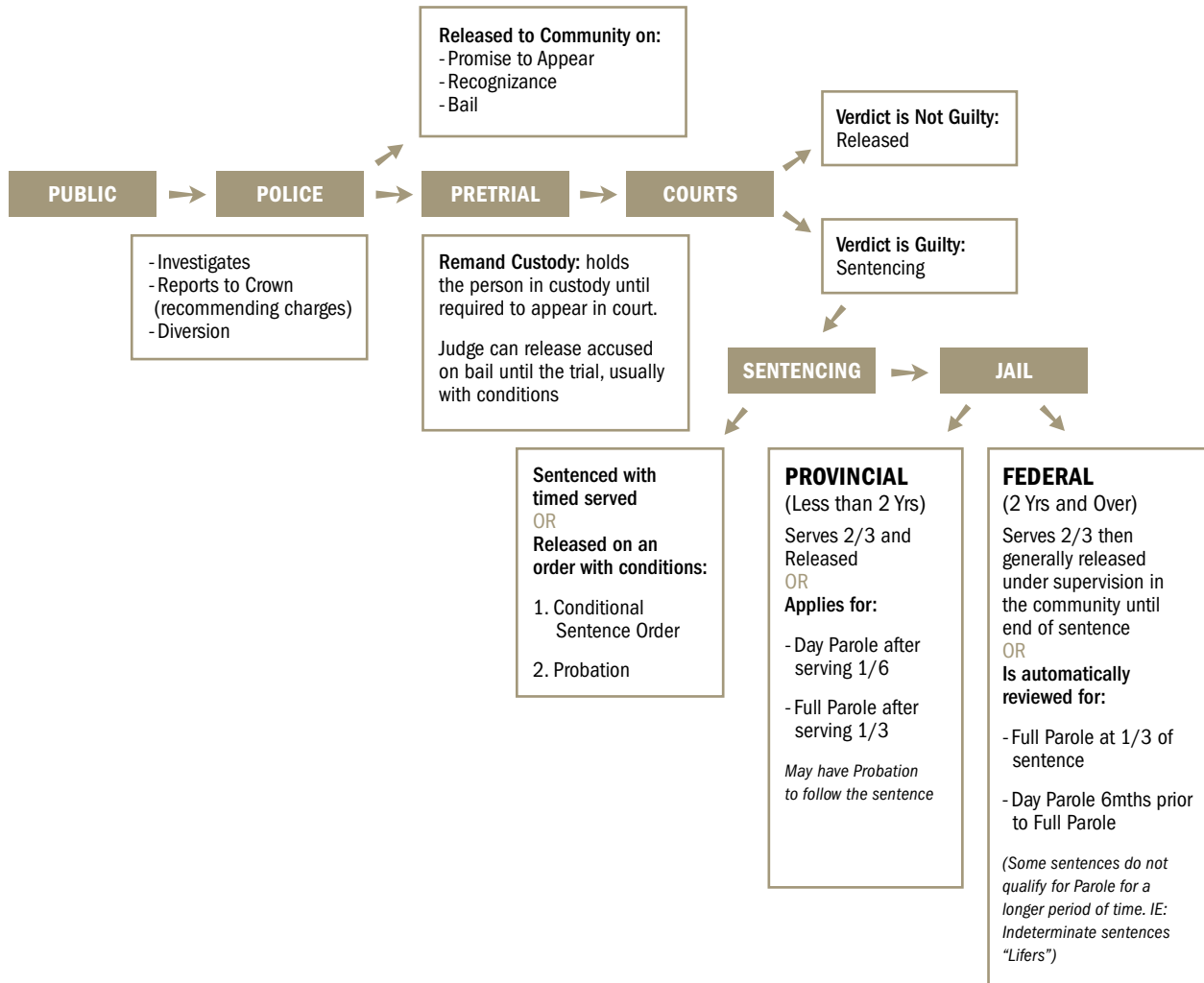
City of Surrey Crime Priorities

The City of Surrey Crime Reduction Strategy will address the following priority crimes:

PRIORITY	AIM
Nuisance behaviour (ie., loitering, graffiti tagging, panhandling, etc.)	To reduce the amount of nuisance behaviour in Surrey
Violent crime (including homicides and robbery)	To reduce the amount of violent crime in Surrey
Domestic Violence	To reduce repeat victimization in relation to domestic violence while increasing levels of reporting and prosecution
Sexual Exploitation and Youth	To reduce the entrapment of all individuals and particularly youth in crimes related to sexual exploitation
Residential break and enter crime	To reduce the amount of residential break and enter crime and incidents of repeat victimization
Business break and enter crime and retail theft	To reduce business break and enter crime and retail theft crime in Surrey
Vehicle crime	To reduce the amount of vehicle theft, vehicle damage and theft from vehicles in the community
Drugs and alcohol- related crime	To prevent young people from becoming drug users and problematic alcohol users.
Crime and public transport	To provide a public transportation system that is safe for and is perceived as being safe by its users

Appendix B

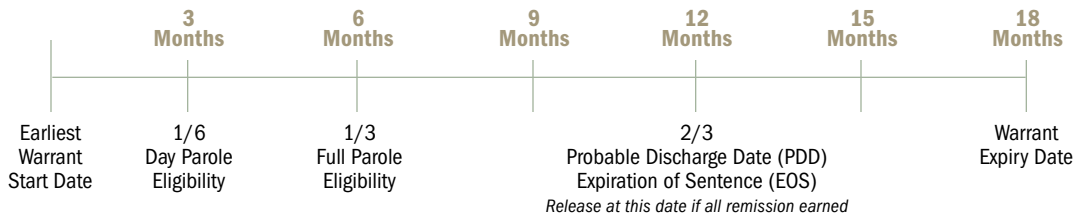
Criminal Justice System Process



Sentence Interpretation

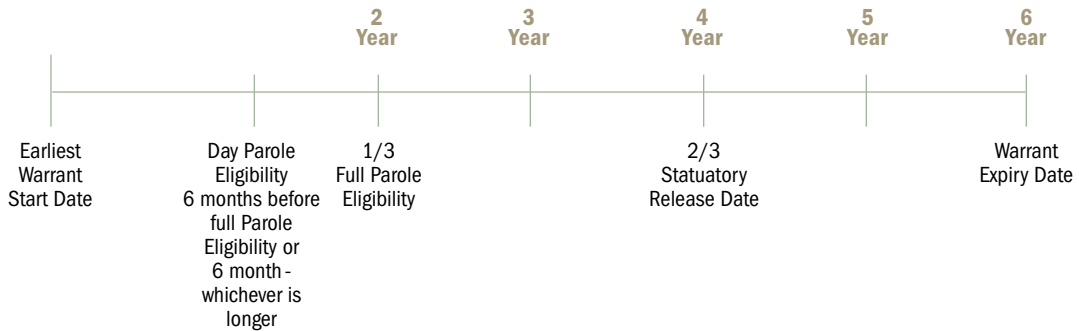
PROVINCIAL SENTENCE (2 Years Less One Day)

EXAMPLE OF AN 18 MONTH SENTENCE



FEDERAL SENTENCE (2 Years and Over)

EXAMPLE OF A 6 YEAR SENTENCE



Appendix C

Sentence Interpretation

PAROLE AND PROVINCIAL SENTENCING

1. An inmate who does not apply for parole will typically serve 2/3 or the sentence ordered by the courts. He or she is then released, and if there is an order for probation, it will begin at the end of the time served.



One day of remission is earned for every two days of sentence served. It is possible for inmates to lose or regain remission.

2. If an inmate applies for and is granted Parole, he or she may be released after serving 1/3 or the sentence as ordered by the courts. Parole then continues until the “warrant expiry date”, which is the date of the absolute end of the sentence.



3. If an inmate requests and received Day Parole, it may begin as early as 1/6 of the sentence. Typically



If an inmate does not comply with conditions of parole he or she will be returned to the institution for a hearing, and may have the parole revoked or terminated.

For illustration, a sentence of 18 months would provide the following times:

1/6 = 3 Months 1/3 = 6 Months 2/3 = 12 Months 3/3 = 18 Months

Members of the Mayor's Task Force on Crime Reduction and Public Safety

Mayor Dianne L. Watts | City of Surrey

Councillor Barbara Steele | City of Surrey

Councillor Mary Martin | City of Surrey

Councillor Judy Villeneuve | City of Surrey

Murray Dinwoodie | Acting City Manager

C/Superintendent Fraser MacRae | OIC - Surrey RCMP Detachment

Professor Darryl Plecas | University College of the Fraser Valley

Bonnie Burnside/Lesley Tannen | Whalley Business Improvement Association

Kevin Cavanaugh | Surrey Pastors Network | Cedar Grove Church

Rosy Takhar | Diversity Coordinator, Surrey RCMP

Greg Jenion | Kwantlen University College, Criminology Faculty

Jagrup Brar, MLA (Surrey-Panorama Ridge) | Government of British Columbia

Gary Hollick | The Surrey NOW Newspaper

Bruce Ralston, MLA (Surrey-Whalley) | Government of British Columbia

Teresa Campbell | Manager, Safe Schools | Surrey School District

Dave S. Hayer, MLA (Surrey-Tynehead) | Parliamentary Secretary for Multiculturalism & Immigration, Province of BC

Russ Hiebert, MP (South Surrey/White Rock)

Aaron Sigmund | Addiction Rehabilitation The Launching Pad Recovery Society S-44248

Nico Zdunich

Robert Rai | Youth Division Liaison, Surrey School District

Sue Hammell, MLA

Peter Holt | Executive Director, Surrey Board of Trade

Donna Cadman | Whalley resident

Penny Priddy, MP

Harry Bains, MLA

Bill Koonar, Director | Welcome Home Society

Kevin Falcon, MLA

Gordon Hogg, MLA

Cliff Annable | Parks & community Services Committee

Jim King, Executive Director | Surrey Crime Prevention Society

Karon Trenamon, Community Relations | ICBC

Mike Wilson, Executive Director | Phoenix Drug & Alcohol & Education Society

Major Santokh Sahota (Ret'd)

Appendix E.1

Members of the Prevent and Deter Crime Sub-Committee

Mayor Dianne L. Watts | City of Surrey
Councillor Judy Villeneuve | City of Surrey
Councillor Barbara Steele | City of Surrey
Alisa Andruchow | RCMP
Ruth Annis | Pacific Community Resources Society
Mr. Laurie Birdsall | Pacific Community Resources
Donna Cadman | Whalley resident
Teresa Campbell | Manager, Safe Schools, Surrey School District No. 36
Susanne Dahlin | Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Christine Eden
Peter Fedos | Options: Services to Community Society
Darrell Ferner | Options: Services to Community Society
Sue Hammell, MLA | Surrey – Green Timbers
Bruce Hayne | Surrey Businessman
Russ Hiebert, MP | South Surrey-White Rock
Mike Martens | Executive Assistant to Russ Heibert, MP
Greg Jenion | Kwantlen University College
Jim King | Surrey Crime Prevention Society
Bil Koonar | Welcome Home Society
Vera Lagasse | National Crime Prevention Canada
Councillor Mary Martin | City of Surrey
Katrina McKeown | Acorn BC
Roy McKinley | Surrey Pre-Trial
Judy McLeod | Manager, Long Range Planning & Policy Development
Craig Monro | Surrey RCMP
Aileen Murphy | Senior Planner (Social), City of Surrey
Bruce Ralston, MLA | Surrey-Whalley
Rosy Takhar | Diversity Coordinator, Surrey RCMP
Lesley Tannen | Whalley BIA
Mark Tatchell | Executive Director, Strategic Justice Partnerships, Ministry of Public Safety and the Solicitor General
Doug Tindall | Ministry of Children & Family
Karon Trenaman | ICBC
Mike Van Zanten | Surrey Pastor's Network
Diane Weaver | Ministry of Children & Family
Michael Wilson | Phoenix Drug & Alcohol Recovery
Laurie Cavan | General Manager, Parks, Recreation & Culture, City of Surrey
Len Garis | Fire Chief, City of Surrey
Murray Dinwoodie | Acting City Manager, City of Surrey

Members of the Apprehend and Prosecute Sub-Committee

Mayor Dianne L. Watts | City of Surrey
Elisabeth Burgess | Ministry of Attorney General, Criminal Justice Branch
Chief Superintendent Fraser MacRae | Surrey RCMP
Dana Cosgrove | Ministry of Public Safety, Probation Services
Murray Dinwoodie | Acting City Manager, City of Surrey
Debbie Hawboldt | Surrey Pre-trial Services
Bil Koonar | Welcome Home Society
John Labossiere | Ministry of Attorney General
Craig MacFarlane | City Solicitor, City of Surrey
Shirley Maniec | Corrections BC
Ted Mark | EG Mark Law Office
Mike Martens | Office of Russ Heibert
Mary Lou McCausland | Surrey Board of Trade
Craig Monro | Surrey RCMP
Bert Phipps | Corrections BC
Darryl Plecas | University College of the Fraser Valley
Robert Prior | Department of Justice
Bruce Ralson, MLA | Surrey-Whalley
John Shertone | Manager, Bylaw & Licensing, City of Surrey
Lesley Tannen | Whalley BIA
Tracey Thompson | BC Parole Board
John Volken | Welcome Home Society
Michael Wilson | Phoenix Drug & Alcohol Recovery

Appendix E.3

Members of the Rehabilitate and Integrate Offenders Sub-Committee

Mayor Dianne L. Watts | City of Surrey
Councillor Mary Martin | Chair, City of Surrey
Councillor Judy Villeneuve | City of Surrey
Murray Dinwoodie | Acting City Manager, City of Surrey
Cliff Annable | Parks & Community Services
Shawn Bayes | Elizabeth Fry Society
Jim Bennett | South Fraser Community Services
Stuart Cadwallader | Kla-how-eya Aboriginal Centre
Teresa Campbell | Surrey School District 36
Melody Carruthers | Ministry of Employment
Kevin Cavanaugh | Cedar Grove Church
Linda Cavanaugh | Ministry of Employment & Income Assistance – Surrey
Dana Cosgrove | Ministry of Public Safety
Susanne Dahlin | Ministry of Public Safety & Solicitor General
Gord Davis | Surrey Pre-Trial
Jack Dekens | Delta / West Surrey Community Corrections
Gill Eston | Human Resources & Skills Development Canada
Peter Fedos | Options: Services to Communities Society
Fraser MacRae | Chief Superintendent, Surrey RCMP
Darin Froese | BC Housing
Patricia Gilchrist | Ministry of Employment & Income Assist
Debbie Hawboldt | Surrey Pretrial
Bil Konnar | Welcome Home Society
Wally LaVigne | Cwenengitel Aboriginal Society
Sharon MacDonald | Salvation Army
Councillor Mary Martin | City of Surrey
Meryl McDowell | Fraser Health Authority
David McKim | Ministry of Children & Family
Roy McKinley | Surrey Pre-Trial
Judy McLeod | Manager, Long Range Planning & Policy Development
Maxine Mott | Kwantlen University
Aileen Murphy | Senior Planner (Social), City of Surrey
Catherine Smith | Cwenengitel Aboriginal Society
Dianne Symonds | Kwantlen University
Larry Thomas | Surrey Fire Department
Tracey Thompson | BC Parole Board
Doug Tindall | Ministry of Children & Family
Cari Turi | New Westminster Area
Tim Veresh | John Howard Society
Councillor Judy Villeneuve | City of Surrey
Diane Weaver | Ministry of Children & Family
Michael Wilson | Pheonix Drug & Alcohol Recovery

Members of the Perceptions and Reality of Crime Sub-Committee

Mayor Dianne L. Watts | City of Surrey
Paul Brantingham | SFU
Al Cleaver | Seniors' Representative
Murray Dinwoodie | Acting City Manager, City of Surrey
Len Garis | Fire Chief, City of Surrey
Sue Hammel | MLA, Surrey - Green Timbers
Gary Hollick | The Now Newspaper
Greg Jenion | Kwantlen University
Jim King | Surrey Crime Prevention
Fraser MacRae | Chief Superintendent, RCMP
Katarina McKeown | ACORN
Judy McLeod | Manager, Long Range Planning & Policy Development, City of Surrey
Craig Monro | Surrey RCMP
Aileen Murphy | Senior Planner (Social), City of Surrey
Constable John O'Neill | Greater Vancouver Transit Authority Police
Paul Orazetti | Cloverdale BIA
Cindy Ransom | ACORN BC
John Sherstone | Manager, Bylaws & Licensing, City of Surrey
Councillor Barbara Steele | City of Surrey
Rosy Takhar | Diversity Coordinator, Surrey RCMP
Lesley Tannen | Whalley BIA
Doug Watkins | Surrey Board of Trade

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