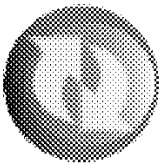


REVIEWED BY ATIP DIVISION
Correctional Service of Canada
REVISÉ PAR LA DIVISION AIPRP
Service correctionnel du Canada



WebDrive

Where Innovation Comes Naturally

Web, Mobile and Social
Media Solutions for
Government

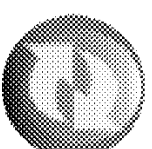


Correctional Service of Canada Virtual Tour Script Outline and Story Board


Draft version
July 22, 2014

Overall Concept

- Evidence shows that Canadians are interested in what happens in a prison (curious about the rooms, day-to-day, etc.)
- The tour project is intended to help Canadians see what a typical Federal penitentiary system is like in Canada.
- There needs to be a balance between communicating the negative components (punitive angle) and the positive components (rehabilitation angle)

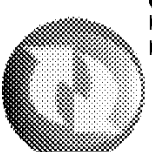


WebDrive




Idea for the Story Line

- The story will be presented in an informative style (a bit like a documentary). As mentioned, the audience of the tour is interested in seeing inside a typical federal penitentiary. This tour will show them key areas of a typical institution with information on each area and key items specific to each area.

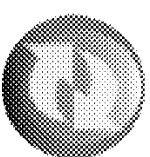


WebDrive



Presentation of the Virtual Environment

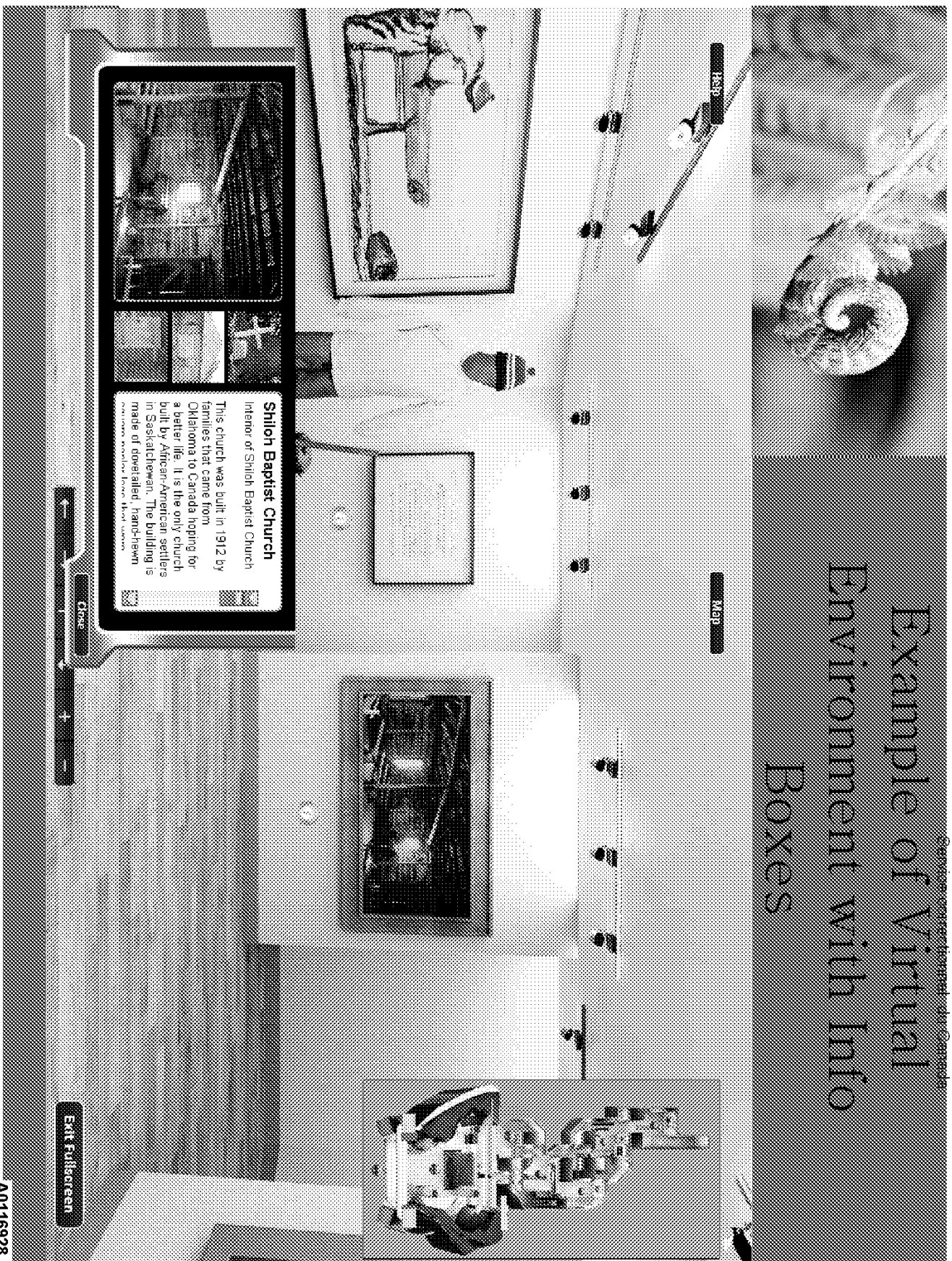
- To understand the concept of the project, it is helpful to understand the construct of the environment.
 - Visitors will move through 360° captures of each area of a typical institution. They will navigate around each area with a mouse (the full 360° if desired). An audio accompaniment will set up the storyline for each “room” in the presentation. Each area will also feature items. Clicking on a featured item will open an information box which will house associated photos or videos accompanied by explanatory text.



WebDrive

REVIEWED BY ATIP DIVISION
Correctional Service of Canada
REVISE PAR LA DIVISION AIPRP

Example of Virtual Environment with Info Boxes



Shiloh Baptist Church
Interior of Shiloh Baptist Church

This church was built in 1912 by families that came from Chelanoma to Canada hoping for a better life. It is the only church built by African-American settlers in Saskatchewan. The building is made of dovetailed, hand-hewn

Introduction

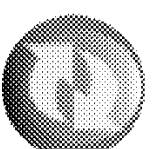
- The tour will begin with a title slide and a voiced-over introduction.

Outline for Audio:

- The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) is the federal government agency responsible for administering sentences of a term of two years or more, as imposed by the court. CSC is responsible for managing institutions of various security levels and supervising offenders under conditional release in the community.
- Have you ever wondered what a federal prison looks like?
- This tour will give you an inside look...

Action:

- Tour will automatically start at the 1st capture (outside perimeter)



WebDrive

1 – Outside Perimeter

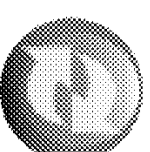
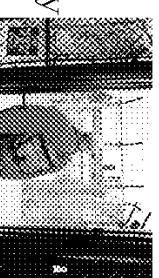
- The audience will automatically be taken to a 180° capture of the outside perimeter. They will be able to pan around the environment to see the building with the fence surrounding it.
- There will be an information button that, when clicked, will open an info box that has a montage of photos of the outside of other Canadian federal institutions.

Outline for Audio:

- CSC uses a number of items to ensure perimeter–security at minimum, medium, and maximum security facilities within Canada.
- Institutions may use fencing or walls, fence disturbance sensors, movement detection equipment, lighting, alarms, close–circuit television monitoring, video cameras and/or barbed wire.
- All of these elements combined ensure that offenders remain behind bars and local communities remain safe.

Call–to–Action:

- Person would click on an arrow to enter the security area.



WebDrive

2 – Entrances

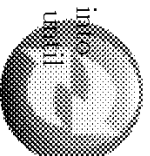
- The next 360° capture will be of the visitors' entrance. When they pan around, they will be able to see the following info-box items:
 - Security Desk
 - Metal Detector and/or ION Scanner
 - Drug detector dog (*Static Image*)
 - Intake and Assessment Info
 - Video: *Don't Risk It! Keeping Drugs Out*

Outline for Audio:

- There are two entrance processes within federal penal institutions; one for offenders where the intake and assessment process takes place; and one for visitors.
- When a visitor arrives at the prison, they are asked to sign in, show identification and provide the name of the inmate. All of their items are put through an x-ray machine, and visually inspected, then stored in a locker. The visitor will then go through an initial search (walk through a metal detector and/or have items scanned with an ion scanner or x-ray machine). If there is suspicion that a visitor possesses contraband, they may face a more intrusive search. They may also be searched by a drug detector dog team.
- Lastly, the visitors will watch a short video on keeping drugs out of penitentiaries.
- When an offender arrives at the prison, he or she enters through a separate and secure entrance into the Intake and Assessment area. The offender hands over any personal effects, which are stored until their release.

Call-to-Action:

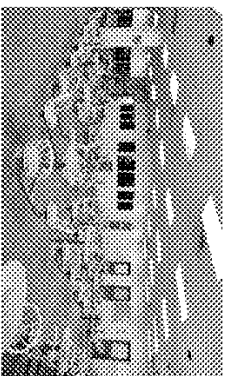
- Person would click on an arrow to enter the visitors room



WebDrive

3 – Visiting Room

- The next 360° capture will be of the visiting room. When they pan around, they will be able to see the following info-box items:
 - Security
 - Closed visiting
 - Family area



Outline for Audio:

- Positive contact with family and friends is a very important factor in the successful reintegration of offenders.
- Visiting with family or community supports encourages offenders to develop and maintain family and community ties in preparation for their return to the community. It also helps to lessen the negative impact of incarceration on family relationships.
- The visiting room is an area designated for offenders and their families or community supports to have time together. The visiting area is made up of a collection of tables and 4 attached chairs. Each person is to remain on their own chair. Hands must remain visible at all times. All visitors will be given a list of rules applicable to the visiting area before they come for the first visit. All the rules and regulations associated with visiting should be read prior to the visit. Failure to abide by these rules may result in a person being asked to leave the institution and their visiting privileges may be suspended.

Call-to-Action:

- Person would click on an arrow to enter the cell area



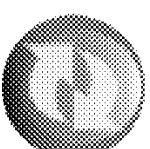
WebDrive

4 – Area: Range and Cell

- The next 360° capture will be of a range with view of a cell. When they pan around, they will be able to see the following info-box items:
 - Cell
 - Maximum security cell/range
 - Segregation
 - Private living units
 - Cafeteria

Outline for Audio:

- There are 3 types of federal prisons: minimum, medium and maximum security facilities
- **Maximum security** institutions are the most restrictive since they house individuals who pose the greatest risk of escape and hence the greatest danger to society. The buildings are surrounded by a barbed-wire fence, correctional officers are armed and posted in towers or other strategic surveillance locations. Also, the schedules that govern an inmate's day-to-day routine are stricter.
- In **medium security institutions**, while the site is fenced as well, the rules are less restrictive. Officers are not armed, although weapons are available – under lock and key – in specific locations. Daily life is much like that in maximum security penitentiaries.
- Finally, the **minimum security institutions** play a very important role in the process for returning offenders to the community. These penitentiaries are often like small communities where inmates live in living units (houses) in groups of seven or eight. There is no barbed wired fence and there are no armed officers, since inmates in these institutions have been deemed very low risk. The routine of minimum security inmates is less restrictive. They can organize their schedule according to the activities they are required to participate in, and often are responsible for their own meals. This creates a sense of responsibility and prepares them for life in the community.



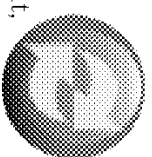
WebDrive

4 – Area: Range and Cell (Cont'd)

Outline for Audio:

- Many institutions have several types of security facilities on the same compound. An average medium security facility is divided into ranges, with an upper and lower tier. There is a central area for the correctional officers to sit and view the activity on the range.
- Each range is equipped with a kitchenette consisting of a fridge, microwave, toasters and freezer. Each range also contains two washers/dryers as well as showers. There is an ice machine in the middle of the unit accessible to all offenders. Each range also has a handicapped cell and shower.
- An inmate's day follows the routine of the institution. That routine is based on the institution's security classification. On a regular day, inmates may be involved in programs, educational activities, or job training.
- *A typical weekday schedule:*
 - 06:45 – Inmate count
 - 07:00 – Breakfast
 - 08:00 – Go to program, work or back to the cell or room
 - 11:45 – Return to cell or room for inmate count and lunch
 - 13:00 – Go to program, work or back to cell or room
 - 16:30 – Return to cell or room for inmate count and then supper
 - 18:00 – Go to recreation, cultural events, self-help groups, etc.
 - 22:30 – Night inmate count
 - 23:00 – Lock-up and Lights out
- Informal inmate counts also take place several times a day, without interrupting activities. During the night, Correctional Officers make regular rounds to ensure inmates are safe and in their cells or rooms, between lock-up and morning count.

Call-to-Action:
Person would click on an arrow to enter the health clinic area



WebDrive

5 – Health Clinic

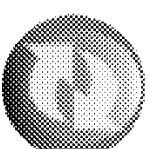
- The next 360° capture will be a health clinic. When they pan around, they will be able to see the following info-box items:
 - Nurses' station
 - Medication Access
 - The Dentist

Outline for Audio:

- CSC provides every inmate with essential health care and non-essential mental health care as part of the inmate's rehabilitation and successful reintegration into the community. Throughout each offender's sentence, CSC health care professionals respond to the health needs of offenders by providing quality health care that both meets professional accepted standards and ensures patient safety.
- Inmates can see a doctor or other health professional at the institutional clinic, where services are provided in accredited facilities. When inmates initiate a request, their request is triaged by a nurse, who books appointments for the inmates based on the urgency of their condition.
- The delivery of care is provided by health care professionals who are registered or licensed in Canada including physicians, nurses, pharmacists, psychiatrists, psychologists, occupational therapists, social workers, dentists, and other relevant specialists.
- The safety of staff is a primary concern for CSC. The personal safety of health care workers is ensured by the presence of correctional officers, and the use of personal alarms, staff training and awareness. Safety is also assured by the control of the inmates' movements within the institution, and the inmates' understanding and respect for the valuable services these professionals provide.

Call-to-Action:

- Person would click on an arrow to enter the aboriginal cultural centre



WebDrive

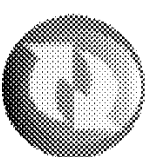
6 – Aboriginal Cultural Centre

- The next 360° capture will be of an aboriginal cultural center. When they pan around, they will be able to see the following info-box items:

- Smudge bowl
- Métis sash
- Drum
- Quilliq

Outline for Audio:

- Aboriginal people have long sought an approach to corrections that integrates Aboriginal views of justice and reconciliation. To that end, the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has, as one of its corporate priorities, committed to enhancing capacities to provide effective interventions for First Nations, Métis and Inuit offenders.
 - The aboriginal cultural centre is a designated area that First Nations, Métis and Inuit use for ceremony and prayer, to conduct circles, and to do crafts and artwork. All of these are usually done with an Elder, Aboriginal Liaison Officer and/or community members.
- Call-to-Action:**
- Person would click on an arrow to enter the chapel



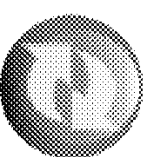
WebDrive



7 – Chapel

- The next 360° capture will be of a chapel. When they pan around, they will be able to see the following info-box items:
 - Counselling room or office
 - Library
 - Picture: Fr. Joseph Leclerc
- Outline for Audio:

- Most federal prisons have multi-faith spiritual chaplains who provide for the spiritual care of all inmates regardless of faith. Chaplains play numerous roles, including worship leader, teacher, counsellor, role model, and volunteer coordinator. They provide a confidential and a safe place for an inmate to look at spiritual, moral and ethical issues. Their presence in an institution can help ease tensions and assists individual offenders to settle into the prison environment more smoothly. As well, chaplains help to foster relationships in the community that can help offenders reintegrate into society.
 - Many prisons have a space or room dedicated as a chapel where different types of religious services can be held.
 - Additional information on how the chapel is used.
- Call-to-Action:**
- Person would click on an arrow to enter the program room



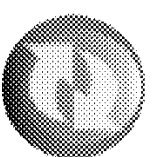
WebDrive

8 – Classrooms/ Programs Room

- The next 360° capture will be of a classroom/program room. When they pan around, they will be able to see the following info-box items:
 - Books (library)
 - Poster: Hiring an offender
 - Video: Hiring an Offender
 - Yard

Outline for Audio:

- Incarceration alone does not produce the long-term changes that many offenders require to lead productive, law-abiding lives in the community. Correctional programs, in institutions and in the community, are essential to help bring about positive changes in behaviour.
 - Institutions offer various programs and education classes depending on the need of the offenders. Offenders are assessed for the admission criteria and are referred by their Parole Officer and the Correctional intervention Board to determine suitability for the program.
 - Information on the types of programs offered.
 - Messaging on how programs and education relate to rehabilitation.
- Call-to-Action:**
- Person would click on an arrow to enter the CORCAN area



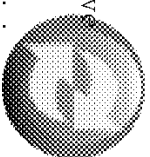
WebDrive

9- CORCAN

- The next 360° capture will be of a CORCAN area. When they pan around, they will be able to see the following info-box items:
 - Manufacturing (Welder)
 - Construction
 - Textiles (Sewing station)
 - Services

Outline for Audio:

- CORCAN is a key rehabilitation program of the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC). It contributes to safe communities by providing offenders with employment and employability skills training while incarcerated in federal penitentiaries, and for brief periods of time, after they are released into the community. This is done through on-the-job and third-party certified vocational training that focuses on four business lines: Manufacturing, Textiles, Construction, and Services. CORCAN's work supports the social policy of the Government of Canada to safely reintegrate offenders into society in a way that promotes their success as Canadian citizens.
- The employment skills that offenders gain through CORCAN include both the soft and hard skills they need to enter the labour market. These include communication skills, teamwork skills, personal skills (dependability, time management, organizational), as well as the technical skills that come with certified and on-the-job training.
- CORCAN instructors are experts in their trade and many hold journey-person designations. While working directly with offenders in the workplace, they serve as powerful role models. They can have a transformative impact on offender behaviour by showing the value of hard work and of producing quality products and services for our customers. Instructors also observe offenders to assess how well they have integrated the skills they have developed through their correctional programs, including employment and employability training.



Call-to-Action:

- Person would click on an arrow to enter the presentation-conclusion slide

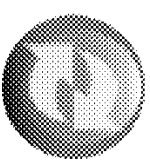
WebDrive

10 – Conclusion of Presentation

- The tour will end by transitioning to a final image and a conclusion statement in the audio accompaniment.

Outline for Audio:

- Messaging on the value and effectiveness of Canada’s federal penal system
- Positive closing statement



WebDrive