



Ministry of  
Correctional  
Services

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REFERENCE MATERIAL ON INSTITUTIONAL/COMMUNITY TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAMS \*

From the inception of the Temporary Absence Program in 1969 until March 31, 1979 of this year 85,256 Temporary Absences have been granted. Of these 82,711 or 97% were completed without revocation or withdrawal. There were 1189 or 1.4% revoked and a further 1356 or 1.6% withdrawn for reasons such as termination of employment and minor violations.

The success rate for this program still remains at about 97%, even though more applications are being processed, resulting in more persons making positive use of the program. This remarkable success rate also reflects favourably on the careful screening procedures that are carried out at all levels.

In the year ending March 31, 1978, some 14,107 Temporary Absences were granted, and 186 or 1.3% were revoked. By comparison, from April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979, 14,901 were granted and 186 or 1.2% were revoked.

Men and women working in the community through the Institutional Temporary Absence Program also earned nearly \$687,000.00 in the fiscal year. Of this, about \$14,000.00 per month or \$165,000.00 per year went to support inmate families.\*

The contracting of community services through (thirty-two) Community Resource Centres (C.R.C.s) which have been established since 1974 throughout the province, have extended possibilities for various Temporary Absence Programs within more communities and from these more open settings. Employment, Educational and other agency involvement may proceed from these Centres as another graduated step towards freedom.

Institutional Industrial Programs at various Jails, Detention Centres and Correctional Institutions and residential training programs at the House of Concord have provided still further opportunities for earning or learning programs within these residential settings. While these participants are not functioning with the same degree of freedom as other Temporary Absence participants, their employment and educational surroundings are comparable to those which they will experience in the community.

\* Figures contained in these statements as of March 31, 1979, do not include statistics for either Community Resource Centres, Institutional Industrial or for House of Concord Residential Training T.A. Programs.  
\* Since this is a consolidated reference drawn from various sources, the reader should not use the material for official citations. Original legislative, regulative, policy and statistical sources of the Ministry will provide broader, authoritative contexts in regard to these materials.

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Temporary Absence (T.A.) vis-a-vis Probation and Parole:

T.A. is one in a range of Correctional Service Programs which may be used for specifically approved humanitarian and rehabilitative plans and purposes.

(a) It is unlike Probation, which is a sentence of the Court and proceeds prior to, and following an institutional sentence and which involves full-time living, working and conditional supervision under a Probation/Parole Officer in the community.

(b) It is unlike Parole, which comes during the concluding portion of a sentence under provisions of the National or Provincial Parole Board and also involves full-time living, working and conditional supervision under a Probation/Parole Officer in the community.

(c) Temporary Absence is a measure for graduated release, usually on a day-by-day basis for humanitarian, rehabilitative, educational, employment or medical programs. It utilizes both institutional and community measures, and resources for selection and supervision. With the exception of Community Resource Centres, House of Concord, and Institutional Industrial Program provisions for Extended Temporary Absences, it normally involves day-by-day residential periods in the institution, and conditional short-term periods in the community for work, educational or other planned, checked and approved programs. It may also include a provision for Probation/Parole supervisory checks at the T.A. location and for regular reports to, or liaison with the Superintendent in regard to problems and progress while the person is on the program.

Police and others sometimes wonder why we are investigating what often appear to them to be most unlikely cases. It is a principle that no inmate may be released other than by satisfaction of sentence, or by 'due-process', and this is the principle which we are following. All applications must be pursued, but they are only approved on their merits. From Statistical Reports of April 1978 to March 31, 1979 of 20,621 applications submitted from the beginning of the fiscal year to date, 14,901 or 72% were approved.

NORMAL TYPES OF T.A.P.

(1 - 5) day- for humanitarian and/or rehabilitative purposes, (home visits, interviews, voluntary community work/service).

Recurring - involve repeated recreational, agency or voluntary community work/service.

Medical - diagnosis or treatment which is not available within the institution.

Job/Educational - Interim Search Programs.

1-5 dayout/balance.in T.A.s- as possible humanitarian or rehabilitative T.A. progressions - normally for remote purposes which cannot be satisfied by a 1 to 5 T.A. or other day-by-day humanitarian or rehabilitative progression from the institution. They are usually accompanied by supplementary conditions such as a curfew, police and/or Probation/Parole officer reporting or other agency referrals.

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Adaptation of this progression and program for eligible candidates, purposes and locations within commuting distance of an M.C.S. Institution, C.R.C., C.R.A., or other authorized residence, normally requires the candidate to report and be admitted to the M.C.S. institution or other facility at a pre arranged time on a day-by-day basis during the 1-5 day out interval. Both types normally involve a weekly and consecutive "in-residence" period for the balance.

6 - 15 day- Normally for urgent and remote humanitarian and rehabilitative purposes which cannot be satisfied by a 1 to 5 day T.A. Includes appropriate safeguards re transportation, housing, supervision, etc.

Employment T.A.P.s - enable continuation or commencement of new remunerative employment prospects presented by the applicant. Screened and approved participants may be authorized to proceed for the normal work day and a normal five day week on a day-by-day basis returning to the institution each evening.

Educational T.A.P.s - are similarly considered for applicant or other community sponsored educational programs. Those screened and approved, are normally authorized to proceed to the educational facility and return to the institution each evening on a day-by-day basis throughout the normal education week.

Extended "Industrial" - are in-house remunerative employment placements where marketable skills may be learned and work habits established under conditions approximating those in the community.

Extended "House of Concord" - residential-vocational - training programs enable T.A. participation in training - living experiences in more open conditions approximating those of the community.

Extended "Community Resource Centre" - T.A.P.s enable residential - community rehabilitative/employment/educational programs to proceed from these smaller more open and home-like residential centres.

#### TEMPORARY ABSENCE LEGISLATION

Consolidated Legislation References on T.A.P.

The proclamation in August 1969 of an amendment to the Ottawa Prisons and Reformatories Act 1952 (16), allowed for the first time, the release of provincial prisoners for an unlimited period for medical reasons and for periods of up to 15 days for humanitarian reasons or rehabilitative purposes. The current Ottawa reference is as follows:

T.A. Legislation (Ottawa)

Prisons and Reformatories Act, Chapter P-21, Section 36

Where, in the opinion of an official designated by the Lieutenant Governor of the province in which a prisoner is confined in a place other than a penitentiary, it is necessary or desirable that the prisoner should be absent, with or without escort, for medical or humanitarian reasons, or to assist in the rehabilitation of the prisoner at any time during his period of imprisonment, the absence of the prisoner may be authorized from time to time by such official for an unlimited period for medical reasons and for a period not exceeding fifteen days for humanitarian reasons or to assist in the rehabilitation of the prisoner. 1968 - 69, c 38, s 110. This was reasserted in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1977 (See also Sec. 9 recrediting of entitlements vis-a-vis T.A. commencement and release date).

Ontario proclaimed Section (19) of the Ministry of Correctional Services Act 1968 which authorized designated officials of the Ministry to grant temporary release privileges to prisoners:

Some basic Ontario references are as follows:

T.A. Legislation (Ontario)

In Ontario, the enabling legislation is found in the "Act to Revise the Ministry of Correctional Services Act". June 19, 1978, Section 27 (1) to (3) are as follows:

Temporary Absence

27. (1) Where, in the opinion of an officer of the Ministry, designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the purpose, it is necessary or desirable that an inmate be temporarily absent from a correctional institution for medical or humanitarian reasons or to assist him in his rehabilitation, the officer may authorize the temporary absence of the inmate on such terms and conditions as he may specify.

Idem

(2) Every inmate temporarily absent under subsection 1 shall comply with such terms and conditions as are specified and shall return to the correctional institution at the expiration of the period for which he is authorized to be at large.

(3) Every inmate who contravenes subsection 2 without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies upon him, is guilty of an offence and one summary conviction is liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year. R.S.O. 1970, c 110, s. 18, amended.

A Summary of Human and Economic Benefits in T.A. Programs:

(1) It provides for graduated testing through various types of conditional release, leading from prison, towards a full community release. It is one in a progression of pre-release alternatives leading toward a possible parole, post-imprisonment probation, or to full community release and freedom.

- (2) It can help restore, maintain, or place inmates in job, educational, medical or other rehabilitative programs.
- (3) Participants help to support themselves; pay amounts towards defrayment of administrative and institutional costs and their keep; help to support dependents; pay taxes, restitution, and other financial obligations. In March 1979, 355 inmates earned approximately \$73,153.50 and paid nearly \$12,000.00 toward their keep, and \$16,000.00 toward support of families and other monies for debts and restitution. (Further comparable benefits are notable for inmates employed in C.R.C. and Institutional Industrial T.A.P.s).
- (4) It helps determine needs, readiness for or applicability of various alternatives, e.g. Institutional vis-a-vis community programs and various related combinations of same.
- (5) It preserves family and/or other community ties. (The majority of one-to-five day T.A.P.s are for family visits and obviously, this is normally a superior measure to conjugal visiting).
- (6) It provides (a) on-the-job training through apprenticeships or training and/or (b) improves educational qualifications through academic, community college or private training in the community and so takes advantage of opportunities with a range and scope beyond the institution.
- (7) It provides other community agency, treatment and counselling links. Simultaneously, it can involve further counselling: e.g. A.D.A.R.F., A.A., Family Counselling, Elizabeth Fry Society, John Howard Society, St. Leonard's Society, Fortune Society and other accredited agencies as a T.A. condition. It may also include Probation/Parole or Police supervisory checks involving liaison with the Superintendents.
- (8) It enhances feelings of dignity, self-worth, and self-confidence, and restores community, family, employer respect for the individual.
- (9) It enables the building or restoration of work capacities and habits which may require development, or have deteriorated and have been factors leading to the offence.
- (10) The basic expectations and varied options which are available through T.A. programs, create a climate for progressive change in which successes or violations may be increasingly seen to be attributable to the applicant's corresponding and changing capacities for responsible interaction and involvement with others in his immediate environment, within the institution and externally, within the larger community.

#### Structures for Decision-Making in T.A.P.

Quite apart from normal contacts with Police, Judges, Probation/Parole, each short term application must pass through the hands of an Institutional T.A. Committee and the Superintendent involving at least four persons. Upon appeal, through provisions introduced in September 1978, applications and other dispositions involving T.A.P.s of sixteen days duration or more, may also be reviewed by the Director, Inmate Enquiry and Appeals.

Local Institutional Representation in T.A.P. Decision-Making:

1. The Superintendent designates Committee Members of which there must be a quorum of three representing various facets of local Institutional programs.
2. Ad Hoc members may be present: e.g. Various M.C.S. and Community Agents and others have, from time to time, participated and assisted Committees by their actual presence as observers and participants.
3. Supplementary community contacts and representations normally proceed directly through the Superintendent and his Committee or Probation/Parole.

From the above, it is seen that this Ministry has developed an extensive structure and range of contacts in order to investigate and assess whether T.A.P.s are necessary, suitable and acceptable, and also for purposes of ensuring reasonably effective supervision and accountability in regard to related processes.

Court proceedings and additional sanctions, and/or Institutional Misconduct Hearings may follow an unlawful act or violation of the conditions of T.A.P.

Budget of the Ontario Director, Inmate Enquiries and Appeals Branch

The annual budget for this Branch reflects only part of the actual operational costs for the program since it only refers to the operational costs of the Main Office Branch. As previously outlined, local operations are carried out through all of our M.C.S. Institutions and in the larger centres, involves full-time T.A. Supervisors.

Unlike many other correctional programs many of these costs are offset or defrayed particularly in the case of remunerative employment T.A.P.s through recovery of taxes, payments toward family support, restitution and other debts and toward the care and keep of the participant whilst engaged in these programs.

Other Involvement and Performance Indicators re T.A. Programs:

Temporary Absence also involves collaboration with various Main Office, Institutional and Community Programs; local institutional classification, treatment and training programs, and the Probation Parole Services of this Ministry for investigative and supervisory assistance. An array of Community Agencies and resources may be involved.

With Institutional or Probation/Parole Officer liaison and supervision, Volunteer Programs of the Ministry are also becoming increasingly involved in various types of investigative, supportive and supervisory functions associated with Temporary Absence Programs.

While it is evident that certain humanitarian and rehabilitative goals are being achieved through T.A. Programs, consistent with legislative and administrative purposes of this Ministry, other important benefits accrue from these programs.

Educational Programs are normally sponsored privately or through Manpower assistance and the benefits are of a more long-term nature and less quantifiable in terms of immediate dollars and cents values and returns.

Employment programs contain by far the largest group of inmates on long-term Temporary Absences and will, naturally, reflect some of the most obvious and immediate cost-benefits as revealed by the following table on page 10.

For the great range of cases involved in Community Work/Service T.A. projects and in Employment T.A.P.s there are obvious personal and socio-economic benefits for participants and for the community. Work/Service T.A. projects involve voluntary unpaid services for individuals and the community through non-profit community agencies. Institutional Employment T.A. projects normally involve continuation of a former remunerative employment placement or commencement of a new placement.

#### Conclusion

The above portrayal of T.A. programs and benefits serves to illustrate that there are both increasing options and significance being assigned to institutional-community involvement-progressions. Accompanying this emphasis is a more realistic effort to approximate and link conditions for and expectations of the participant for change - with programs which serve to encourage, facilitate and enable individual inmates to take on more responsible roles in planning for their own re-establishment in conjunction with immediate institutional and community resources which are available to be mobilized and utilized. In contrast with many other correctional progressions, these programs may to a lesser extent be viewed as initiatives involving "someone doing something to the participant" than as programs in which the participant becomes personally engaged in the process. The participant qualifies, graduates and proceeds through various stages or may be "set-back" depending upon assessments and reconciliation of presented needs and plans and as to eligibility, support, progress and performance within legislative, policy and procedural guidelines. Graduated planning and program opportunities and involvement within institutional and community programs gives increasing significance to concepts such as "self-determination", "graduated release"... "planning involvement and testing progressions" i.e. to opportunities, rewards and sanctions which tend to correspond with those of the larger community.

#### INTRODUCTORY NOTES: COMPARATIVE TEMPORARY ABSENCE STATISTICS

It will be noted that there are rather significant differences between the revocation rates of persons on "long-term" Educational, Employment and 6-15 day T.A.P.s and those on "short-term" 1-5 day T.A.P.s. This appears to reflect that specific "short-term" 1-5 day programs are normally more likely to be completed successfully and without either court, or institutional misconduct proceedings. This should not be too surprising since there is really a longer period involved for long-term programs, during which time such persons may be involved in much more "testing-out," while reflecting their readiness and capacity or otherwise, to assume the fuller responsibilities of freedom and citizenship.

Despite the differences between short and long-term T.A. Programs, our research experience in this Ministry, from a small follow-up sample of some 40 Employment T.A. cases, revealed that after 8½ months of freedom, none had been reincarcerated, and only one individual had committed a further crime leading to a fine. (See Crispino L., the T.A. Program for Employment: A Study of Benefits, Ministry of Correctional Services, May, 1974).

A significant increase in the incidence of 6 to 15 and employment T.A.P. leaves has occurred since September, 1978. This reflects certain normal, general and expected increases in applications received and processed, yet it also coincides with implementation in September, 1978, of the Ministry's decision to decentralize initial decision-making authority to Superintendents in regard to such leaves.

Superintendents, from inception of these programs in 1969, have always had authority for local decision-making, within policy guidelines in regard to short-term T.A.P.s. As of September 1978 however, these further and broader powers for initial decision-making authority, were accompanied by clearer provisions for first level reviews of all T.A.P.s, and for second level appeals in regard to long-term programs which are of sixteen days or more consecutive or intermittent intervals.

Beyond the above considerations, recent innovations within one Ministry program, have encouraged many judges to increasingly consider the option of recommending candidates for immediate/provisional participation in educational, employment and other rehabilitative T.A. placements in cases of particular need, urgency and merit when they might otherwise have sentenced these persons for an Intermittent period. Obviously the program is intended to be limited to persons who have received a sentence of 90 days or less. Unless factors are established within the concurrently proceeding or follow-up enquiries as conducted under the aegis of the Superintendent and/or Probation/Parole, the T.A.P. will usually be provisionally implemented within a 24 hour period. If factors emerge within the course of these enquiries which contraindicate implementation or continuation, appropriate action will be taken, and the information relayed to the sentencing Judge and to the Director, Inmate Enquiry and Appeals who is responsible for monitoring these programs.



COMPARATIVE TEMPORARY ABSENCE STATISTICS

	<u>April 1/77 to March 31/78</u>		<u>April 1/78 to March 31/79</u>	
	<u>Long Term Central &amp; Local</u>	<u>Short Term Recurring &amp; 1 to 5</u>	<u>Long Term Central &amp; Local</u>	<u>Short Term Recurring &amp; 1 to 5</u>
No. of Applications Received				
Academic	94		109	
Vocational	149		166	
Employment	1801		2181	
6 to 15 day	169		500	
Subtotals received	<u>2213</u>	<u>18,234</u>	<u>2956</u>	<u>17,665</u>
No. of Application Activated				
Academic	47		74	
Vocational	97		130	
Employment	1385		1740	
6 to 15 day	39		308	
Subtotals Activated	<u>1568</u>	<u>12,539</u>	<u>2252</u>	<u>12,649</u>
No. of Applications completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	1342	12,397	2020	12,320
% completed of totals activated	85.5%	98.8%	89.7%	97.4%
Grand totals (long & short term) approved and activated T.A.s	14107	100.00%	14901	100.00%
Revoked	186	1.3 %	186	1.2%
Withdrawn	182	1.3%	375	2.6%
Grand totals completed without revocation	13921	98.7%	14715	98.8%
Grand totals completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	13739	97.4%	14340	96.2%

"Institutional T.A." Annual Earnings and Disbursements Planned and Undertaken by Persons Approved for Employment Temporary Absence:

Month	*No. of persons on Work TA		** Man Days Worked		** Earnings		** Room and Board		** Family Support	
	77/78	78/79	77/78	78/79	77/78	78/79	77/78	78/79	77/78	78/79
April	208	197	1709	1700	\$41,884.97	\$40,923.20	\$ 7,057.51	\$ 6,211.50	\$10,548.74	\$10,101.84
May	282	283	3628	3099	61,130.61	65,987.43	10,310.50	14,961.10	14,891.10	29,813.26
June	254	256	2444	2680	91,105.70	78,081.58	14,550.75	13,367.00	23,237.30	1,571.55
July	206	179	2202	1728	58,263.81	48,545.83	10,061.50	9,377.76	18,114.46	15,649.87
August	262	217	2974	3146	78,189.25	74,019.88	14,049.50	14,698.50	19,144.87	15,305.34
September	262	272	2380	2654	77,854.03	83,250.18	13,943.00	14,011.00	22,697.00	16,274.90
October	206	243	1847	2864.5	60,176.49	56,125.17	9,979.00	10,707.15	22,843.61	11,245.00
November	180	235	1621	2529.3	44,151.76	57,446.45	8,317.50	9,491.90	11,861.52	17,191.16
December	141	172	1274	1323.3	33,079.26	41,138.96	6,212.00	6,595.70	9,610.76	12,389.42
January	133	166	1253	1303	33,767.43	36,022.44	8,790.36	6,421.50	15,967.43	8,947.88
February	140	165	1227	1247.5	32,689.97	31,781.05	6,711.00	5,517.50	9,266.98	9,842.26
March	123	355	1370	2741.5	35,580.00	73,153.50	6,303.00	11,912.75	6,643.00	16,573.21
TOTAL	2397	2740	23929	27016.1	647,882.19	686,475.67	116,285.62	123,306.36	184,826.77	164,905.69
AVERAGE PER MONTH	200	228	1995	2251.34	53,990.26	57,206.30	9,690.46	10,275.53	15,402.23	13,742.14

\* Per Institutional Records and Statistics Form #9957.

\*\*Estimated and Projected from Application Data and as directly reported from monthly Institutional Statistics for months noted.

\*\*Projected over a year, this reflects that persons on normal Institutional Employment T.A.s earned \$647,882.19 for the Fiscal Year 1977/78, and \$686,475.67 from April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979, out of which they will have paid room and board, family support, taxes and other financial obligations. The earnings reflected by participants in normal Institutional Employment T.A.s are proportionately comparable for last year and the present Fiscal year. These figures do not include earnings for participants in C.R.C. Employment T.A.s, nor for those engaged in Institutional Industrial Employment T.A.s.



# ABBREVIATED FLOW CHART ONTARIO TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAMS AND RELATED INMATE ENQUIRY, REVIEWS AND APPEAL PROCESS

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Director  
Inmate Enquiry & Appeals  
January 1979

Specific guidelines of eligibility are further defined within the legislation, regulations, the Manual, and Inmate Information Booklets. For official citations, see these sources since this chart is essentially a consolidation prepared from such sources.

The grounds and reasons for dispositions shall be provided. General reasons shall be summarized and supplied to the applicant within the usual bounds of confidentiality which are reflected in M.C.S. policy guidelines.

**CORRECTIONAL SERVICES, CONSULTATION, INTERVENTIVE, INVESTIGATIVE AND RESOURCING PROCESSES**

Some Representative Community Consultation and Resourcing References: e.g. Court System, Police, Employment Resources, Educational Resources, Various Clinical, Social Agencies, Debt and Family Counselling Agencies, C.R.C.s and Other Half-Way Houses and Services and Volunteers.

Basic Main Office and Regional M.C.S. Resources.

**APPLICATION PROCESS**

**APPEAL PROCESSES**

**DIRECTOR INMATE ENQUIRY AND APPEALS**  
After exhausting local provisions for review, representations for appeal are to this authority. The appeals may normally be considered on the basis of new or substantially different information and considerations within legislative or policy guidelines, other than as were present or identified within the Superintendent's prior review. The Director might find grounds for either "a preliminary appeal" or "a formal appeal" process. This could lead to further investigations, consultations and appraisals and a disposition such as:  
— Reaffirmation of the preceding disposition  
— variation with new or alternative conditions  
— direction of a new application  
Such appeals may be instituted in regard to applications and in regard to violations of all T.A.P.s of sixteen days or more, consecutive or intermittent periods, such as Employment, Education, Rehabilitative and C.R.C. House of Concord and Industrial T.A.P.s of this duration.

Discussion of Types of T.A.P.s and of possible Plans Presented or to be Pursued — occurs with Superintendent and/or Designated staff member

Inmate completes application form for T.A.

The T.A.P. Committee shall gather relevant information review the application and related materials as soon as possible (or as specifically prescribed by policy e.g. provisional employment T.A.P.s recommended by the Court) and not later than 15 days after receiving the request. Similarly and not later than 7 days after completing its review, the Committee shall submit its report, related materials, recommendations, grounds and reasons to the Superintendent.

The Superintendent considers the recommendation(s) and takes appropriate action in accordance with T.A.P. legislative and policy references. Superintendent's own grounds for disposition are supplied. Written notice of the decision and reasons for same are to be summarized by the Superintendent and supplied to the Inmate with careful regard for M.C.S. policies on confidentiality within 7 days after making the decision.

- Approve Activate
- Approve Provisionally and Activate
- Approve in Principle — Deferral
- Defer
- Deny

- Continue
- SUPERVISORY PROCESSES**
- Suspend

- No Action or Not Guilty
- Continue with Caution and/or Sanction
- ENFORCEMENT PROCESS/ HEARING**
- Withdraw or Revoke and Impose Sanction
- Provisionally Withdrawn or Revoke
- Court process may be instituted per M.C.S. Act Section 27(3) other statutes and/or Criminal Code

Superintendent's Preliminary Review and Formal Review of Application and Enforcement Processes

Director may provide an initial ruling or advice on the face of materials at hand or may extend enquiries as applicable. The Director reviews the materials and representations assembled locally and centrally. Finally, he supplies his decision and related reasons for the Superintendent, Inmate and others as prescribed.

Upon Review or Appeal, either the Superintendent, or the Director of Inmate Enquiry and Appeals may direct that a new application be taken and processed as one of their optional dispositions.

This reflects M.C.S. structures for centralized monitoring of T.A.P. decision-making and for reviews and appeals. It enables the M.C.S. to consolidate the review of and response to inmate appeals and enquiries which are currently directed to various Ministry officials, including the Minister and Deputy Minister.

A permit is deemed to be null and void whenever a person is:  
a) apprehended and placed under arrest for the alleged commission of a crime against Federal law or an offence against Provincial law, or  
b) where there is an apparent breach of the Ministry's regulations or of the terms.  
The Superintendent or his authorized Deputy and designate may, for prescribed and related reasonable causes, suspend temporary absence authorization permit and arrange for or direct the return of the T.A. participant to the institution.  
ii) to face further institutional charges, or  
ii) consider, having regard to the circumstances and gravity of the offence, whether or not the participant shall be proceeded against under the M.C.S. Act Section 27(3) other Statutes and/or Criminal Code.



**END**

