

### Security Details (Graffiti and Vandalism)

Applying preventable measures to deter the reoccurrence or likelihood of graffiti and or other means of vandalism is a partnership between the City, HPS and most importantly the local community who are impacted by the criminal behaviour. While there are actual financial costs carried by the municipality with the removal and remediation of property damage from vandalism, there are often additional impacts to residents. Some of these impacts include the deterrence of use by residents, including members of marginalized communities where they are not able to enjoy recreational activities when hate bias vandalism prevents reasonable enjoyment of the space.

Additionally, there are also costs associated with the application of proactive and mitigating measures that are applied by a City. The funding; however, in a model where service enhancements, programming and community engagement are applied to deter criminal behaviour in park space is an investment into the preservation of the asset and legitimate use by the community. Additionally, the measures applied can be tracked, analyzed and modified based on their effectiveness to the criminal behaviour over an established period.

Criminal behaviour such as graffiti and property damage through vandalism is often caused by members of the immediate community where it takes place. Some of the contributing aspects of this behaviour is from boredom, anger, revenge, defiance and in some cases alliance with hate bias and political ideologies.

Corporate Security in coordination with Parks and Facility Management, has started an operational Parks Security Committee (PSC) in Q3 of 2020. The PSC will identify all applicable park properties and categorize each property as a regular site or high priority property (based on recent activities and criminal behaviour in the last 3 years). In April 2021, the 2-year Security Parks Patrol program has started where a dedicated security mobile patrol provides proactive attendance to City owned parks space with fluid focussed attention to high priority properties and concerns arise and as new challenges present themselves.

Corporate Security will complete site security assessments on high priority parks that have experienced criminal vandalism in the past 3 years to identify and implement mitigating measures that can be applied based on Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and target hardening principles including signage, intrusion alarm monitoring and CCTV cameras. The inclusion of target hardening principals such as CCTV and signage will be applied in the site security assessments through the specific application theories noted below. Projected budget impacts will be addressed through current year budgets where possible or referred to the 2021 budget process.

Other security consideration that will require future attention as and when this program matures:

#### CCTV Cameras

- CCTV is not recommended initially to be installed due to the winterization of a building alone if this type of technology is not already present during summer operations. A site assessment of the properties designated to be used in this winterization program should be conducted by Corporate Security to provide a more comprehensive recommendation report.
- It is also noted that the areas where the most significant amount of vandalism has occurred in previous incidents are primarily within areas that have a greater expectation of privacy (i.e. within the washroom), and the use of CCTV would not be considered within these spaces.
- For budget purposes, a traditional fieldhouse design may employ a CCTV system that includes up to 5 cameras on the exterior/common areas. An upset limit of \$9,500 for a 5 cameras CCTV solution can be considered at each applicable site. An annual operating impact of \$250 for PM service at each site where a CCTV system is installed should also be applied.

#### Access Control (Electronic Card Access)

- Access Control is not recommended initially to be installed due to the winterization of a building alone if this type of technology is not already present during summer operations. A site assessment of the properties designated to be used in this winterization program should be conducted by Corporate Security to provide a more comprehensive recommendation report.
- The operational control of the doors of each facility under this program should be maintained through physical presence and control. This will ensure that a reasonable approach to inspection of the space is conducted in-person by an authorized staff at opening and closing.
- For budget purposes, \$2,500 is proposed for each door where Access Control is required. If, however, a site does not already have City IT network access, an Access Control system cannot be considered as it requires remote connectivity and control. A case by case investigation into the introduction of City IT network access may not be feasible for the exclusive use of this technology.

#### Intrusion and Environment Monitoring

- Intrusion and environment monitoring are recommended to be installed within a property that would be fit-up for winterization use. This type of technology does not impact privacy concerns within washroom areas that would be present with CCTV, however it would be an appropriate consideration for how the City can continuously monitor the facilities to mitigate the impact of vandalism.
- This technology can be used to provide intrusion monitoring of the building both during times when it is open for public use and after hours. Restricted areas can

be established where access to utilities and other non-public spaces are present, while public access to the washrooms is provided.

- This technology can also be used to monitor the environmental temperature controls of the property, in the absence of a formal Building Automation System (BAS). Devices can be installed to initiate a response by authorized staff/contractors where impacts such as a power failure or equipment failure are likely to impact the temperature of the interior spaces to drops below a setpoint. This type of temperature impact may also introduce additional elements of potential damage to the property such as frozen/burst water pipes.
- This technology can also be used to monitor the interior environment where the audio frequency pitches associated with the breaking of glass or porcelain infrastructure is taking place. Examples of these type of frequency pitches that can be detected and initiate a response by authorized staff/contractors includes window's in the building being broken, porcelain sinks / toilets that are being damaged.
- This technology can also be used to provide monitoring related to newer builds where the Ontario Building Code (OBC) has required the introduction of an emergency activation button within a Universal/Accessible washroom with a local buzzer; however, the OBC does not require remote monitoring of this technology. While this type of OBC required equipment is introduced within occupied spaces, the unique environment of a fieldhouse style washroom presents a potential gap where the activation of this technology may not be received if no one is present within the immediate vicinity. The connection of these types of existing buttons where present, would enhance the City's reasonable management and control if these spaces all year round.
- For budget purposes, an upset limit of \$7,500 for each facility can be considered to introduce this type of technology at each site. An annual operating impact of \$150 for 3<sup>rd</sup> party monitoring of the system should also be applied.