

ANNUAL REPORT



The Provincial Court of Manitoba

2009-2010



*The Provincial Court
of Manitoba*

Our mission:

It is essential that a court, in keeping with the principles of justice, provide accessible, independent, impartial justice to the public without favour to anyone.

The Provincial Court of Manitoba is dedicated to the provision of service to the public through the effective management of available resources and to the provision of justice to our citizens with integrity, ethical conduct, and within the Rule of Law.

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Composition of the Court

Judiciary

The administration of the Provincial Court underwent significant change in 2009/10 starting in June with the appointment of The Honourable Ken Champagne as Chief Judge, succeeding The Honourable Raymond Wyant, who had concluded his seven year term at the helm of the court. The term of The Honourable Mary Kate Harvie as Associate Chief Judge came to a close in September, with The Honourable Michel Chartier being her successor. An additional Associate Chief Judge for the Winnipeg Centre of the court was also appointed at the same time- The Honourable Janice leMaistre, who together with Associate Chief Judge Chartier and Associate Chief Judge Murray Thompson of the Thompson Centre of the court would provide administrative judicial support to new Chief Judge Champagne.

On August 4th and September 1st respectively, The Honourable Sandra Chapman and The Honourable Robert Heinrichs were appointed to the court in Winnipeg. Judge Chapman replaced Judge Susan Devine who retired from the court after 21 years of dedicated judicial service in which she not only served the court and Manitobans well, but also inspired many young women to seek careers in the law and to take up the challenge of becoming members of the bench. Judge Heinrichs was appointed to address a number of unusually lengthy and complex matters that had come before the court.

Also in September was the retirement of Judge Roger Gregoire, following 19 years of service as a judge in the community of The Pas. It would not be until February 3, 2010 when a replacement for Judge Gregoire was named- The Honourable Malcolm McDonald who hailed from Thompson, Manitoba.

After a remarkable 33 years as a judge of the Provincial Court, The Honourable Ronald Meyers retired from the court on January 4, 2010. However, sadly and shortly following his departure from the court, the legal, arts and sporting community in Manitoba would mourn the passing of Ron Meyers on January 18, 2010. The 2010/11 year would close with Judge Meyers' former position with the court continuing to be vacant.

Judicial Justices of the Peace

The 2009/10 fiscal year brought a couple of changes to the judicial justice of the peace complement. Judicial Justice of the Peace Kim Bartlett retired from her position on November 3, 2009. The utmost gratitude and appreciation is extended to Judicial Justice of the Peace Bartlett for her many years of dedication and commitment to providing judicial services in Manitoba. On February 10, 2010 Boyd Lischenski and Lori Nelson were appointed Judicial Justices of the Peace for Winnipeg, addressing the vacancy created by the departure of Judicial Justice of the Peace Bartlett and fulfilling an additional judicial justice of the peace position created to bring the total complement of judicial justices of the peace for Manitoba to twenty-one.

Contingent Liability

Under *The Provincial Court Act*, the Annual Report of the court is to include the contingent liability of the government for public funds that results from unused vacation leave or retirement allowances of the judges". This requirement provides for representation of the financial liability of the Government of Manitoba for the retirement allowances of those judges entitled to same and who were eligible to retire on March 31st while also calculating the financial liability of those judges who had unused vacation leave as of March 31st based on the premise of them having resigned from judicial office as of March 31st. On this basis the calculation results in a total contingent liability for the Government of Manitoba of \$1,541,016.19 (\$1,020,146.42 for eligible retirement allowances and \$520,869.77 for unused vacation leave) for the period ending March 31, 2010.

The Work of the Court

The Provincial Court of Manitoba is established by *The Provincial Court Act*. It is a court of record and has primarily a criminal jurisdiction, as well as limited concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Queen's Bench in family law matters that originate outside the City of Winnipeg. More than ninety-five percent of all criminal cases in Manitoba are completed in the Provincial Court.

After an individual is charged, the Provincial Court hears applications for judicial interim release (bail), presides over administrative courts, disposition courts, preliminary inquiries (to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to order an accused to stand trial in the Court of Queen's Bench), and various types of trial courts. The Provincial Court also hears the majority of criminal cases involving young persons under the federal *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

The Provincial Court hears cases under a variety of federal statutes, such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, and hears all provincial statute cases, such as those under *The Highway Traffic Act* and *The Liquor Control Act*. The court also presides over inquests under *The Fatality Inquiries Act*, and reviews alleged police misconduct under *The Law Enforcement Review Act*.

Each week in Winnipeg, there is one judge assigned to be a duty judge and another assigned to be back-up duty judge. These judges deal with matters that do not require an appearance in court but require a judge's decision, such as search warrant applications. In addition to the regularly

scheduled trial and docket courts, judges conduct matters such as sentencing hearings, the giving of decisions and hearing breaches of conditional sentence orders outside of normal court hours, usually at 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. These types of hearings are conducted both in Winnipeg and in the Regional courts.

In October 2009, the Provincial Court implemented the requirement that all multi-day criminal cases (cases that are expected to take more than one day of court hearing time to complete) in Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie have a case management conference (presided over by a judge) before a date can be set for a preliminary hearing or trial. Case management conferences may also be held at the request of counsel or at the direction of the court. These judicial case management conferences provide a forum for the judge to assist legal counsel in resolving the matter without the need for a hearing; if a hearing is to take place, focus the issues to ensure the most efficient use of court time and counsel's time and assist counsel in determining the amount of court time required for the hearing.

The overriding goal of case management conferences is to ultimately reduce the time it takes for a multi-day case to proceed to preliminary hearing or trial. In order to properly schedule and monitor the case management conferences, a Case Management Coordinator's Docket was established, presided over by a Case Management Coordinator. The Case Management Coordinator is responsible for monitoring matters at the direction of a judge which have been the subject of a case management conference. The results thus far of this initiative have been positive in respect of making better use of valuable court time when it comes to multi-day criminal cases.

Circuit Court

The Provincial Court holds court regularly in over sixty communities throughout Manitoba. The communities to which the court travels from a larger court centre, such as Winnipeg, Thompson, Brandon, The Pas, Dauphin and Portage la Prairie are called "circuits". This is an important facet of Provincial Court work. Community facilities, such as legion halls and school gymnasiums, become the courtroom for the day. Judges, Crown Attorneys, defence counsel, court clerks, victim service workers and Aboriginal court workers may travel by car, plane, winter road, helicopter and/or boat to a circuit court location. For a listing of all Provincial Court sitting locations, please see Appendix C.

As a result of the distances and the number of matters involved, sittings in both regional court offices and circuit court communities are measured in days as opposed to half days as in Winnipeg. The circuit courts, in particular, sit less frequently and matters appearing in court may not be separated into special sittings but heard together at one sitting - youth, adult and sometimes family matters combined. One of the continuing goals of the Provincial Court is to expand our circuit sittings to First Nation communities in Manitoba and we continue to work with First Nations to achieve this important goal.

Proceedings Before the Court

The number of proceedings that come before the Provincial Court in a given year is currently measured in terms of number of charges or proceedings as opposed to number of accused persons before the court. One accused can be charged with more than one criminal offence or have before the court more than one proceeding, therefore, one can conclude that the number of accused persons, either adult or youth, before the court will be less than the number of proceedings before the court. The number of proceedings before the court for fiscal year 2009/10 is set out in the following table.

2009/2010			
	Outstanding from Previous Year	New	Disposed of During the Year
Total Adult Charges (including businesses)	70,197	78,521	78,392
<i>Criminal Code</i> Offences	61,582	68,226	67,593
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> Offences	3,458	3,105	3,152
Other Federal Statute Offences	930	326	551
<i>Highway Traffic Act</i> offences	2,062	2,541	2,733

Other Provincial Statute Offences	1029	1,189	1,258
Other matters e.g. applications, reviews, process hearings	1,136	3,134	3,105
Total Youth Charges	9,094	17,391	16,535

Time to Disposition of Charges

The time to disposition measures the time from the date of the first court appearance to the disposition of the case and takes into account matters not only disposed of by way of trial but also by way of guilty plea. The following information is provided in regard to the time to disposition of charges in both Winnipeg and its circuits and the regions and regional circuits of the Provincial Court during the 2009/10 fiscal year.

Winnipeg Centre

Time to Disposition					
	Within 4 months	Between 4 and 8 months	Between 8 and 12 months	Between 12 and 18 months	After 18 months
Non-domestic violence charges	52%	21%	11%	8%	9%
Domestic violence charges	50%	28%	12%	6%	3%

Winnipeg Circuit Courts

Time to Disposition					
	Within 4 months	Between 4 and 8 months	Between 8 and 12 months	Between 12 and 18 months	After 18 months
Non-domestic violence charges	55%	12%	10%	11%	12%
Domestic violence charges	26%	54%	11%	6%	3%

Regional Court Centres

Time to Disposition					
	Within 4 months	Between 4 and 8 months	Between 8 and 12 months	Between 12 and 18 months	After 18 months
Non-domestic violence charges	77%	12%	6%	3%	3%
Domestic violence charges	67%	22%	5%	3%	3%

Regional Circuit Courts

Time to Disposition					
	Within 4 months	Between 4 and 8 months	Between 8 and 12 months	Between 12 and 18 months	After 18 months
Non-domestic violence charges	54%	19%	15%	7%	5%
Domestic violence charges	54%	24%	12%	6%	4%

Some circuit locations sit weekly; others sit once every month or once every two to three months. If a court is “weathered out” causing court to be cancelled, this contributes to increased delay as matters are then rescheduled to the next sitting of the court. The availability of trial dates is a concern in the North, specifically, the Thompson Centre and its circuits where a shortage of counsel for the Crown, Legal Aid and the private bar continues to create ongoing challenges. In some cases, the trial or preliminary inquiry date is one year from the entry of a not guilty plea. There has been an increase in the demand for multi-day criminal cases and for some time now there has been mandatory case management for any criminal cases over half a day in Thompson and for any trials scheduled for more than one day to be heard in a circuit location. For most circuits from The Pas Centre of the court, the trial date is approximately nine months from the entry of a not guilty plea. However, case management of criminal cases in The Pas is also underway.

Overall, it is important to keep in mind the following factors that determine the earliest available court date for a given matter at a given time:

- The resolution of previously scheduled cases close to the scheduled trial start date freeing-up trial dates that may or may not be able to be taken by another case looking to set trial dates- generally, court dates for cases resolved less than one month before the scheduled start date are unable to be used;

- Crown and defence counsel schedule of availability;
- Adjournments on the day of trial, for example, due to full disclosure having not yet been provided;
- Whether the accused was released from custody and then re-arrested on alleged breach of release conditions that result in a delay in the disposition of his or her substantive charge(s) before the court;
- The number of multi-day cases that require a block of trial dates so that fewer cases can be scheduled for trial at a given time.

The court continues to work with the Crown to explore better ways of managing and scheduling cases for trial and disposition so as to maximize the use of valuable court time and reduce court delay. The court also continues to emphasize to both Crown and defence counsel that adjournments or remands of cases should only occur when there is good reason to do so - that the goal of the criminal justice system is to move cases toward disposition in a timely way so as to permit both accused and victims to be able to move forward with their lives.

Court Utilization

In previous Annual Reports, Winnipeg court utilization was presented by courtroom and the type of matter that was heard there, such as domestic violence matters, and bail. Court utilization for the regional court centres was provided in a different format where the data for each regional court office and its circuit court locations was presented together.

The court utilization statistics of the Provincial Court for 2009/10 provides information on the effective utilization of the court in both the Winnipeg Centre and its circuits and the regional court centres and their circuits. Court sittings in all court centres are measured in half days so the statistics will represent the average hours per half day of court sitting for each month in the fiscal year. The utilization is broken down further by the average hours per half day that a judge, a judicial justice of the peace or a pre-trial coordinator presided in the Provincial Court, including the Summary Convictions Court located in Winnipeg.

Judicial Sittings

In 2009/10, there were 5,092 judicial sittings in the Winnipeg Centre; 146 judicial sittings in the Winnipeg Circuit Courts; 1,783 judicial court sittings in the Regional Court Centres and 661 judicial sittings in the Regional Circuit Courts. A judge in Provincial Court hears applications for judicial interim release (bail); presides over disposition courts, preliminary inquiries and inquests and various types of trial courts.

Average hours per half day in Provincial Court												
	2009									2010		
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Winnipeg Centre	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Winnipeg Circuit Courts	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
Regional Court Centres	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Regional Circuit Courts	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Judicial Justice of the Peace Sittings

Judicial justices of the peace are resident in Winnipeg, Thompson, The Pas, Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, and Selkirk. There are two judicial justices of the peace located in the Thompson Centre who travel to circuit locations in seven First Nations communities. Each year there are many

weathered out courts that add an additional burden on providing timely justice to the citizens of these communities. In an effort to combat this problem additional judicial justice of the peace sittings were added for each community. Similar to the overall case load of the court in Thompson, the volume of matters that appear before the judicial justices of the peace in Thompson continues to be significant and is increasing. There is therefore a need to properly assess the adequacy of the judicial justice of the peace resources in Thompson and Northern Manitoba when considering strategies toward improving justice system services for the North.

Eight of the Winnipeg judicial justices of the peace and four of the regional judicial justices of the peace preside over contested *Summary Convictions Act* matters, with the majority of matters being offences under *The Highway Traffic Act*. During 2009/10 four additional judicial justices of the peace undertook specific educational sessions to assist them in hearing these contested matters. There has been a plan developed for the education of all judicial justices of the peace in this regard. There is a recognition that having the full complement of judicial justices of the peace being able to hear and determine summary conviction matters will lead to greater efficiencies in this work of the Provincial Court.

In addition to hearing the summary conviction trial matters, judicial justices of the peace also determine the appropriate disposition or sentence for summary convictions as a result of a guilty plea by the accused. The bulk of these matters appear before judicial justices of the peace at the 373 Broadway court facility in Winnipeg, but a fair number also go before the judicial justices of the peace based in regional court locations.

The judicial justices of the peace participate in ongoing education and training. All staff justices of the peace in Manitoba attend educational sessions in the fall, and the regular community justice of the peace education seminars are held at various locations throughout the province during the spring of each year.

In 2009/10, judicial justices of the peace conducted 393 court hearings in the regions and regional circuits of the Provincial Court.

Average hours per half day in Provincial Court											
2009									2010		
Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

In 2009/10, judicial justices of the peace in Manitoba conducted 1,453 protection order hearings.

Average hours per half day for protection order hearings											
2009									2010		
Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8

In 2009/10, the judicial justices of the peace conducted 423 hearings in Summary Convictions Court on matters governed by *The Summary Convictions Act* that include provincial statutes, (i.e. *The Highway Traffic Act*) and by-laws. Most of these hearings were conducted in the two trial courts in Winnipeg but some were also held in various circuit court locations.

Average hours per half day in Summary Convictions Court											
2009									2010		
Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4

Pre-Trial Coordinator Sitzings

As part of Provincial Court front end processes, Pre-Trial Coordinators preside in court to ensure that specific administrative matters are addressed within appropriate timelines and that in-custody accused are transported from correctional facilities to court only when necessary. In 2009/10, Pre-Trial Coordinators presided over 1231 court sittings in Winnipeg and 9 court sittings in Fisher Branch before the court sitting was moved to Peguis First Nation in January 2010. From January to March, 2010 there were 3 Pre-Trial Coordinator sittings in Peguis First Nation.

Average hours per half day in Provincial Court												
	2009									2010		
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Winnipeg Centre	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fisher Branch/Peguis Court	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3

Inquests

Under *The Fatality Inquiries Act*, where the Chief Medical Examiner determines that an inquest ought to be held, it is presided over by a judge of the Provincial Court. At the end of inquest hearings, the inquest judge provides a written report to the Minister of Justice and the Chief Medical Examiner. The report is to include any recommendations by the inquest judge concerning the laws of the province, programs, policies or practices of government or relevant public agencies or institutions which, in the opinion of the inquest judge, would reduce the likelihood of deaths in similar circumstances to those which resulted in the death that is the subject of the inquest.

The inquest judge is not to express an opinion or make a determination about who is or could be blamed in a way that could reasonably identify a person at fault.

Inquest Reports are to be completed within six months following the end of inquest hearings, unless the Chief Judge has approved an extension (up to 3 months or in exceptional circumstances, a length of time beyond 3 months).

As of March 31, 2010, there were three inquest hearings ongoing and seven inquests that had been called by the Chief Medical Examiner but where inquest hearing dates had yet to be scheduled or had been scheduled to commence after April 1, 2010. One Inquest Report was awaiting completion as of March 31, 2010.

In 2009/10 there were five Inquest Reports issued by the Provincial Court:

<i>Name of Deceased</i>	<i>Date of Report Release</i>	<i>Time to Complete Report</i>
Darlene Rose Owens	May 11, 2009	6 months
Zunga Ramadan Bashir	July 15, 2009	6 months
Russell Cook	November 26, 2009	6 months
Howard Glenn Fleury	December 4, 2009	6 months
Devon Chester Newson	December 16, 2009	6 months

Law Enforcement Review Act

The Law Enforcement Review Act sets out the process to be followed when there is a complaint about the conduct of members of policing agencies in Manitoba. There are two processes under the *Act* where the Provincial Court is required to be involved: one is called a “review” and the other is called a “hearing”. If the Commissioner of the Law Enforcement Review Agency decides not to take further action with respect to a complaint, the complainant may apply to the Commissioner to have the decision reviewed by a judge of the Provincial Court. In 2009/10 there were sixteen reviews conducted by Provincial Court judges.

Hearings may be held where the Commissioner recommends a penalty for a disciplinary default and the complainant disagrees with the recommended penalty; and where the Commissioner refers the complaint to a judge for a decision on whether the complaint should result in disciplinary action. In 2009/10 there was one hearing held by the Provincial Court.

Overview

- The Honourable Ken Champagne, Chief Judge

I stated in the 2008/09 Annual Report that there was no doubt that future initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency of Provincial Court processes would involve technology. During the 2009/10 fiscal year, the court continued to work with courts administration and justice system partners in efforts to make better use of our existing technological resources to enhance court service and provide greater access to justice for Manitobans. Work also continued on the development of technological enhancements such as the much needed electronic judicial scheduling system or rota for the judges of the court, which once implemented, I am confident will free our trial coordination and administrative staff from the often overwhelming current manual paper processes that are necessary to ensure the effective assignment of our judicial resources.

In terms of making better use of our existing technological resources, perhaps the most important of those that has a direct impact on the timeliness of the services we provide is video conferencing. Video conferencing provides the means for us to be able to enhance the timely provision of justice that is to be expected by all Manitobans, no matter whether they live in a large urban centre or a small community accessible only by boat in the summer and snowmobile in the winter. However, it is important we ensure that video conferencing technology, like all technologies we may use in our day-to-day operations, is there only to assist us in what we do, and does not overtake or transform our operation to something that may ultimately, ironically take us away from our goal of providing an accessible justice system. For example, while video conferencing technology may make it possible for us to carry out our regular monthly court sitting in a community that we would otherwise not be able to attend at certain times of the year given the weather, it should not evolve into the new way in which we provide services to such a community. The main goal of video conferencing technology is to assist us in reducing the delays that can result from justice participants not being able to physically come together and carry out their respective duties and responsibilities.

The benefits of video conferencing technology is not just being able to continue with a court sitting that otherwise would be cancelled or adjourned, but it also provides justice system participants with the ability to carry out particular steps in the criminal court process that would otherwise have to

wait until a time when individuals can meet face-to-face. In 2009/10 a committee comprised of representatives from the correctional facilities, the defence bar and courts administration was established to explore ways in which the ongoing issue of defence counsel having access to their in-custody clients could be resolved. The inability of defence counsel to be able to meet in a meaningful way with their client to take instruction is, and continues to be, one of the major causes for delay in the movement of criminal cases before the Provincial Court to disposition and also the reason for many costly Sheriff transports of accused persons in-custody to court from correctional facilities for a court appearance that would otherwise not require the presence of the accused. Video conferencing technology can play an integral role in facilitating this required counsel-client communication, when the client is an in-custody accused person. The court will continue to be an avid supporter of efforts designed to enhance the use of video conferencing technology within the Provincial Court system as a means of providing greater and timelier access to justice in Manitoba.

In October 2009 the court embarked upon a mandatory judicial case management process for all criminal cases in the Winnipeg and Portage la Prairies centres that are expected to take more than one day of court time to complete- a process which had already been undertaken in the Thompson and Brandon centres. The case management process essentially enhanced the existing pre-trial conference process- while pre-trial conferences were mandatory for all multi-day cases, they occurred after the trial or preliminary inquiry dates had been set, whereas case management conferences now occur *before* the trial or preliminary inquiry dates are set. In this way, valuable court time is not set aside with the significant risk of being lost or not able to be fully re-utilized, when a multi-day case that, through the case conferencing process, is resolved by way of a disposition or requires significantly less trial time. Judicial case management of multi-day criminal cases together with the adherence to the well established timeline protocol respecting the processing of the less complex cases in the front end of the Provincial Court system in Winnipeg, should result in a significant improvement overall, in the processing of criminal cases before the court. However, significant progress is not attainable overnight in a system that is adversarial in nature and where there are many variables that are not within the authority of the court to manage or change. As was the case in 2009/10, the court will continue in the coming year to work closely with courts administration and liaise frequently with justice system participants on the fine tuning of current processes and the development and implementation of new initiatives all undertaken

toward ensuring the provision of an effective and efficient court service and, in turn, timely access to justice.

The 2009/10 year also saw the continuation of the Winnipeg Drug Treatment Court and the FASD Youth Justice Program in Winnipeg and The Pas. Both of these initiatives are positive examples of how the traditional court process can be adapted so as to allow the court to play an active role in addressing some of the root causes of criminal behaviour. As Chief Judge, I continued in 2009/10 to champion the goal of establishing a mental health court as chair of a mental health court steering committee comprised of representatives from both the justice system and Manitoba's mental health system. The growth in problem solving courts in Canada, and indeed, across North America, is testament to a new way of thinking when it comes to the role of our courts in a democratic society. As opposed to the criminal court process being the "end of the road" for an accused person, the court process now offers an accused person the opportunity for a new beginning by hopefully and finally addressing the issues that have led to his or her involvement in criminal activity. In some Canadian and American jurisdictions, courts have developed and implemented community courts which recognize and address the often integrated or connected issues that an accused person may present- mental health issues, drug addictions, homelessness. Community courts also ensure that accused or offenders make reparation to the community for the harm caused by their offending behaviour. Of course this approach is not new and we need only look to the court reform recommendations of Manitoba's Aboriginal Justice Inquiry which were summarized by the Aboriginal Justice Implementation Commission as providing

"...communities with a greater role in defining problems, developing approaches, reaching decisions, and then implementing those decisions. While community justice approaches are particularly appropriate in Aboriginal communities where, in the past, the justice system has often appeared to be little more than a foreign and imposed regime of punishment and regulation, it may be that incorporating community justice approaches in our legal system would benefit all Manitobans. Community justice approaches enhance the legitimacy, fairness, and effectiveness of the justice system. Furthermore, a community justice approach is supportive of, and, indeed, integral to, the community development approach to crime prevention...."¹

I am pleased that over the last few years the court has been able to move forward in its goal of increasing its sittings within First Nation communities, such as Sandy Bay, Camperville and Peguis. Liaisons and discussions continue in this regard between court administration and First Nations

leadership and I expect that in the not too distant future there will be additional sittings of the Provincial Court in other First Nation communities. This community problem solving approach which has been and will continue to be taken by the Provincial Court in its work will not only enhance public involvement in our court system but in turn, public confidence in our overall justice system.

Appendix A

Judges of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2010

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Judge	Date of Appointment	Court Centre
The Honourable Chief Judge Kenneth Champagne	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Appointed Chief Judge of the Provincial Court from July 10, 2009 to July 9, 2016- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 13, 2005	Winnipeg
The Honourable Associate Chief Judge Murray Thompson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Appointed Associate Chief Judge of the Provincial Court from August 2, 2006 to August 1, 2013- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on March 26, 2003	Thompson
The Honourable Associate Chief Judge Janice leMaistre	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Appointed Associate Chief Judge of the Provincial Court from September 9, 2009 to September 9, 2016- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on November 22, 2006	Winnipeg
The Honourable Associate Chief Judge Michel L.J. Chartier	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Appointed Associate Chief Judge of the Provincial Court from September 18, 2009 to September 17, 2016- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on September 17, 2007	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Theodore J. Lismer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on January 17, 1977	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Marvin F. Garfinkel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on December 5, 1979	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Richard W. Thompson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on January 28, 1987	Dauphin
The Honourable Judge Brian M. Corrin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on March 4, 1988	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Linda M. Giesbrecht	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on March 4, 1988	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge John P. Guy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on May 15, 1989	Winnipeg

Appendix A

Judges of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2010

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Judge	Date of Appointment	Court Centre
The Honourable Judge Krystyna D. Tarwid	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 6, 1994	Brandon
The Honourable Judge Brian G. Colli	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on September 21, 1994	Thompson
The Honourable Judge Heather R. Pullan	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on December 21, 1994	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Brent D. Stewart	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 15, 1998	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Raymond E. Wyant	- Appointed Chief Judge of the Provincial Court from July 10, 2002 to July 9, 2009 - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on May 20, 1998	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Sidney B. Lerner	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on August 4, 1999	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Lynn A. Stannard	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on August 4, 1999	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Marva J. Smith	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on October 27, 1999	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Judith A. Elliott	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 26, 2000	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Mary Kate Harvie	- Appointed Associate Chief Judge of the Provincial Court from September 18, 2002 to September 17, 2009 - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 26, 2000	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Kathlyn Mary A. Curtis	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on February 28, 2001	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge John Combs	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on March 26, 2003	Brandon
The Honourable Judge Fred H. Sandhu	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 30, 2003	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Timothy Preston	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 30, 2003	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Kelly Moar	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 13, 2005	Winnipeg

Appendix A

Judges of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2010

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Judge	Date of Appointment	Court Centre
The Honourable Judge Christine Harapiak	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 13, 2005	Dauphin
The Honourable Judge Robin A. Finlayson	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on January 31, 2006	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Catherine Carlson	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on November 22, 2006	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Robert (Rocky) Pollack	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on December 14, 2006	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Doreen Redhead	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 4, 2007	Thompson
The Honourable Judge Patti-Anne L. Umpherville	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on September 17, 2007	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Carena Roller	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on September 17, 2007	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Lee Ann Marie Martin	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on September 17, 2007	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Jean McBride	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on June 18, 2008	Portage la Prairie
The Honourable Judge Tracey M. Lord	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on November 19, 2008	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Wanda M. Garreck	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on November 19, 2008	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Herbert Lawrence Allen	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on January 29, 2009	The Pas
The Honourable Judge Shawna Hewitt-Michta	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on January 29, 2009	Brandon
The Honourable Judge Sandra L. Chapman	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on August 4, 2009	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Robert M. Heinrichs	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on September 1, 2009	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Malcolm W. McDonald	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on February 3, 2010	The Pas

Appendix B

Judicial Justices of the Peace of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2010

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Judicial Justice of the Peace	Date of Appointment	Court Centre
Judy Beer	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Winnipeg
Dennis Chambers	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Selkirk
Judeta Cohn	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Winnipeg
Deanna Deniset	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Winnipeg
Benji Harvey	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Winnipeg
Helen Karr	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Winnipeg
Donna Kentziger	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Winnipeg
Zelda Kitchkeesik	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Thompson
Weldon Klassen	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Winnipeg
Brian Martin	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Brandon

Appendix B

Judicial Justices of the Peace of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2010

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Judicial Justice of the Peace	Date of Appointment	Court Centre
Angela Kintop	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Winnipeg
Diane Normore	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	The Pas
Myriam Rosset	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Winnipeg
Bev Spence	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Thompson
Norman Sundstrom	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Winnipeg
Leslee Verhelst	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Brandon
Lori Sinclair	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on June 11, 2008	Winnipeg
Christopher DeLong	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on November 19, 2008	Portage la Prairie
Valerie Adams	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on February 20, 2009	Dauphin
Boyd Lischenski	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on February 10, 2010	Winnipeg
Lori Nelson	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on February 10, 2010	Winnipeg

Appendix C

Provincial Court - Court Locations

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ALTONA (*Winnipeg Circuit*)

Rhineland Pioneer Centre
221 – 10th Avenue Northwest

AMARANTH (*Portage La Prairie Circuit*)

Amaranth Memorial Hall
205 Kinosota Road North

ARBORG (*Winnipeg Circuit*)

Community Hall

ASHERN (*Winnipeg Circuit*)

Centennial Hall

BEAUSEJOUR (*Selkirk Circuit*)

Court House
20 – 1st Street South

BERENS RIVER (*Selkirk Circuit*)

Roman Catholic Mission Hall

BLOODVEIN (*Selkirk Circuit*)

Band Office

BOISSEVAIN (*Brandon Circuit*)

Civic Complex
420 South Railway Street

BRANDON

Provincial Court
100 - 1104 Princess Avenue

BROCHET (*Thompson Circuit*)

Community Hall

CAMPERVILLE (*Dauphin Circuit*)

Community Hall

Appendix C

Provincial Court - Court Locations

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CARMAN (*Morden Circuit*)

Ladies Auxiliary Hall

Royal Canadian Legion #18

28 – 1st Street

CHURCHILL (*Thompson Circuit*)

Royal Canadian Legion

23 Hudson Square

CRANBERRY PORTAGE (*Flin Flon Circuit*)

Royal Canadian Legion

CROSS LAKE (*Thompson Circuit*)

Community Hall

DAUPHIN

Provincial Court

114 River Avenue West

EASTERVILLE (*The Pas Circuit*)

Community Hall

EMERSON (*Selkirk Circuit*)

Town Hall

104 Church Street

FISHER BRANCH (*Winnipeg Circuit*)

Community Centre Hall

FLIN FLON

Provincial Court

104 – 143 Main Street

GARDEN HILL (*Selkirk Circuit*)

CFS Boardroom

GILLAM (*Thompson Circuit*)

Recreational Centre

235 Mattonabee Avenue

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Provincial Court - Court Locations

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GIMLI (Selkirk Circuit)

Municipal Building

GOD'S LAKE NARROWS (Thompson Circuit)

Community Hall

GOD'S RIVER (Thompson Circuit)

Amos Okemow School

GRAND RAPIDS (The Pas Circuit)

St. Alexander Roman Catholic Mission

KILLARNEY (Brandon Circuit)

Community Centre

300 Broadway

LAC BROCHET (Thompson Circuit)

Band Hall

LAC DU BONNET (Selkirk Circuit)

Royal Canadian Legion

45 McArthur Avenue

LEAF RAPIDS (Thompson Circuit)

Town Council Chamber

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS (Selkirk Circuit)

School Gym

LUNDAR (Winnipeg Circuit)

Community Hall

LYNN LAKE (Thompson Circuit)

Royal Canadian Legion

467 Sherriff Avenue

MINNEDOSA

Provincial Court

70 – 3rd Avenue South West

Appendix C

Provincial Court - Court Locations

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MOOSE LAKE (*The Pas Circuit*)

Community Hall

MORDEN

Provincial Court

301 Wardrop Street

MORRIS (*Winnipeg Circuit*)

Morris Legion Hall

NEEPAWA (*Minnedosa Circuit*)

Neepawa Municipal Offices

282 Hamilton Street

NELSON HOUSE (*Thompson Circuit*)

Wellness Centre

NORWAY HOUSE (*Thompson Circuit*)

Kinosao Sipi Multiplex

OXFORD HOUSE (*Thompson Circuit*)

Band Hall

PAUINGASSI (*Selkirk Circuit*)

Band Hall

POWerview-PINE FALLS (*Selkirk Circuit*)

Legion Hall

7 Tamarack Street, Pine Falls

POPLAR RIVER (*Selkirk Circuit*)

Band Hall

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

Provincial Court

25 Tupper Street North

PUKATAWAGAN (*The Pas Circuit*)

Mathias Colomb Cree Nation Youth Centre

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Provincial Court - Court Locations

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ROBLIN (*Dauphin Circuit*)

Provincial Building
117 – 2nd Avenue North

ROSSBURN (*Minnedosa Circuit*)

Community Hall
Main Street

RUSSELL (*Minnedosa Circuit*)

The Russell & District Community Centre
106 Shell River Avenue South

ST. BONIFACE (*Winnipeg Circuit*)

Provincial Court
227 Provencher Boulevard

ST. MARTIN (held in Gypsumville) (*Selkirk Circuit*)

Community Centre

ST. PIERRE-JOLYS (*Steinbach Circuit*)

Red River Region Bilingual Service Centre
427 Sabourin Street

ST. THERESA POINT (*Selkirk Circuit*)

Band Office

SANDY BAY (*Portage la Prairie Circuit*)

Sandy Bay Community Complex
239 Main Road
Sandy Bay First Nation

SELKIRK

Provincial Court
101 – 235 Eaton Avenue

SHAMATTAWA (*Thompson Circuit*)

Band Hall

Appendix C

Provincial Court - Court Locations

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SNOW LAKE (*Flin Flon Circuit*)

BPO Elks Lodge Hall
7 Wekusko Drive

SOUTH INDIAN LAKE (*Thompson Circuit*)

2nd Floor – Memorial Arena

SPLIT LAKE (*Thompson Circuit*)

Band Hall

STEINBACH

Provincial Court
Unit A - 284 Reimer Avenue

SIOUX VALLEY (*Brandon Circuit*)

Resource Centre

STONEWALL (*Winnipeg Circuit*)

Old Fellows Hall

SWAN RIVER

Provincial Court
201 – 4th Avenue South

TEULON (*Selkirk Circuit*)

Rockwood Centennial Centre

THE PAS

Provincial Court
300 – 3rd Street East

THOMPSON

Provincial Court
59 Elizabeth Road

VIRDEN

Provincial Court
232 Wellington Street West

Appendix C

Provincial Court - Court Locations

Page 7 of 7

WAYWAYSEECAPPO (*Minnedosa Circuit*)

Band Hall

WINNIPEG

Provincial Court

Law Courts Building

100C Main Floor, 408 York Avenue

WINNIPEG (Summary Convictions)

Provincial Court

Main Floor - 373 Broadway

Winnipeg, Manitoba