

ANNUAL REPORT



The Provincial Court of Manitoba

2014-2015



The Honourable Chief Judge
Margaret Wiebe

The Provincial Court of Manitoba

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The Honourable Heather Stefanson
Minister of Justice and Attorney General
Legislative Building
Room 104, 450 Broadway
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Dear Minister:

We are pleased to enclose the Provincial Court's Annual Report for the fiscal year
April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Margaret Wiebe in blue ink.

Margaret Wiebe
Chief Judge

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Ken Champagne in blue ink.

Ken Champagne
Judge

Encl.



The Honourable Chief Judge
Margaret Wiebe

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M^{me} la ministre Heather Stefanson
Ministre de la Justice et procureur général
Palais législatif, bureau 104
450, Broadway
Winnipeg (MB) R3C 0V8

Madame la Ministre,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous soumettre le rapport annuel de La Cour provinciale du Manitoba pour la période du 1^{er} avril 2014 au 31 mars 2015.

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir agréer, Madame la Ministre, notre plus profonde considération.

Margaret Wiebe
Juge en chef

Ken Champagne
Juge

Encl.



***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

In 2014/15 there were several changes in the complement of the court. In May 2014, The Honourable Judge Brian Colli retired after twenty years of service as a judge of the Thompson Centre. However, Judge Colli would remain with the court as a Senior Judge, providing an opportunity for both members of the court and Manitobans to continue to have the benefit of his judicial skills and experience. In July 2014, The Honourable Catherine Hembroff was appointed, replacing Judge Colli as a judge of the court for the Thompson Centre.

In June 2014, The Honourable Judge Marvin Garfinkel retired from the court in Winnipeg, after having served a remarkable thirty-five years as a member of the court! Following in the footsteps of Judge Colli, Judge Garfinkel also would continue to serve Manitobans as a Senior Judge of the court. Then in August 2014, The Honourable Judge Raymond Wyant retired after having served sixteen years as a judge of the court, with seven of those years- from 2002 to 2009, as Chief Judge of the Provincial Court. There is no doubt, that Judge Wyant has made a most valuable contribution to improving the justice system of Manitoba during his tenure as a judge and Chief Judge of the court. Judge Wyant also decided to continue in the service of the court as a Senior Judge, following his retirement. Therefore, by the fall of 2014, the court welcomed three additional Senior Judges to its complement, bringing the total Senior Judge complement of the court at the close of the 2014/15 fiscal year to seven.

In September 2014, The Honourable Alain Huberdeau was appointed a judge of the court, joining Judge Hembroff and Judge Redhead as a judge of the Thompson Centre. This was made possible by the move of Judge Murray Thompson from the Thompson Centre to the Winnipeg Centre, where Judge Thompson would continue as a full time member of the court in place of Judge Garfinkel. The final judicial appointment to the court for the 2014/15 fiscal year came in December 2014, with the appointment of The Honourable Ryan Rolston, who would replace Judge Wyant as a full time member of the court in Winnipeg.

Judicial Justices of the Peace

The 2014/15 fiscal year saw five new faces within the judicial justice of the peace complement- two in each of the Thompson and Winnipeg Centres and one new judicial justice of the peace for the Brandon Centre of the court.

At the close of the 2013/14 fiscal year, Judicial Justices of the Peace Brian Martin (Brandon Centre) and Bev Spence (Thompson Centre) retired. In June 2014, their respective replacements were appointed- Shannon Becker as the judicial justice of the peace for Thompson and Debra Motuz as the judicial justice of the peace for the Brandon Centre.

In August 2014, Judicial Justice of the Peace Zelda Kitchekeesik resigned from her position as a judicial justice of the peace for the Thompson Centre to pursue other career opportunities, after having served as a JJP for Thompson since 2006. Thank you JJP Kitchekeesik for your service and best wishes in your future endeavours. In September 2014, Alana Schiller was appointed, replacing JJP Kitchekeesik as the new judicial justice of the peace for Thompson. Judicial Justice of the Peace Schiller would therefore, join Judicial Justice of the Peace Becker as the two new JJPs for the Thompson Centre in 2014.

In the fall and winter of 2014, the judicial justice of the peace complement experienced its final changes for the 2014/15 fiscal year, beginning with the resignations of Judicial Justice of the Peace Janis Raeburn (September) and Judicial Justice of the Peace Eileen O'Donnell (October), both wishing to pursue other career opportunities- thank you to both JJP Raeburn and JJP O'Donnell and best wishes in your future endeavours. Then in December 2014, Nettie Cuthbert-Buchanan and Karen Oxenforth were appointed as judicial justices of the peace for the Winnipeg Centre, filling the vacancies created by the departure of JJPs Raeburn and O'Donnell. The court was pleased to welcome these two new appointments fulfilling the complement of judicial justices of the peace for Manitoba.

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 \$1,394,676.15 (\$642,016.15 for eligible retirement allowances and \$752,660 for unused vacation leave) for the period ending March 31, 2015.

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.

Upon an adult or young person being charged with an offence, the Provincial Court hears judicial interim release (bail) applications, presides over administrative courts and disposition courts, determines at preliminary inquiries whether there is sufficient evidence to order an accused to stand trial in the Court of Queen's Bench, and hears various types of trials.

In addition to the *Criminal Code of Canada*, the Provincial Court hears criminal cases under a variety of federal statutes such as the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* and the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, and also 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*.

In Winnipeg on a weekly basis, one judge is assigned to be a duty judge and another judge is assigned to be the 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 regional court centres, these types of applications are handled by the respective resident judges as they arise and in addition to their regular court assignments. Over the course of the year, judges and judicial justices of the peace in Manitoba reviewed, considered and decided 2,463 ex parte or without notice applications requiring judicial authorizations under the Criminal Code. Also in Winnipeg, on a daily basis, judges are assigned and attend to hear in-custody youth criminal matters at the Manitoba Youth Centre.

In addition to the regularly scheduled trial and disposition courts, judges in Winnipeg and the regions hear bail applications, sentencing hearings, breaches of conditional sentence orders, and give decisions outside of normal court hours, usually at 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.

Circuit Court

The Provincial Court holds regular court sittings in over fifty communities throughout Manitoba. The communities to which the court party travels from a court centre such as Winnipeg, Brandon, Thompson, The Pas, Dauphin, or Portage la Prairie, are called "circuits." This important facet of the Provincial Court's work can mean that community facilities such as legion halls and school gyms become the courtroom for the day. Judges, Crown Attorneys, defence counsel, court clerks, victim services workers and Aboriginal court workers may travel by car, plane, helicopter, and/or boat, over winter roads and by air and water, in order to get to the 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 sit less frequently and matters appearing in court – youth, adult, and family matters - may be heard together in one combined sitting as opposed to the separate courts found in court centres and at larger circuit courts.

A continuing goal of the Provincial Court is to expand our circuit sittings to First Nations communities in Manitoba, and we continue to work with First Nations to achieve this important goal.

Criminal 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 2014/15 is set out in the following table. Please note that the number of charges cited under *The Highway Traffic Act* (HTA) does not include those charges that proceeded before the Summary Conviction Court in 2014/15 but only HTA charges that proceeded in conjunction with other criminal charges before the Provincial Court.

2014/2015			
	Outstanding from Previous Year	New	Disposed of During the Year
Total Adult Charges (including businesses)	70,523	80,576	82,387
<i>Criminal Code Offences</i>	62,071	68,967	70,708
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act Offences</i>	3,163	3,108	3,146
Other Federal Statute Offences	690	506	382
<i>Highway Traffic Act offences</i>	1,923	2,256	2,351
Other Provincial Statute Offences	1,367	1,311	1,664
Other matters e.g. applications, reviews, process hearings	1,309	4,428	4,136
Total Youth Charges	7,568	14,499	14,852

Family Proceedings

Pursuant to *The Provincial Court Act*, there is a Family Division of the Provincial Court and while the bulk of family matters in Manitoba proceed before the Family Division of the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, in some regional court centres and at circuit court locations, the judges of the Provincial Court will hear and determine family proceedings such as child protection applications under *The Child and Family Services Act* and family maintenance matters under *The Family Maintenance Act*. This work of the court can be significant and in 2014/15 there were a total of 407 new child protection and family case files opened before the Provincial Court in Manitoba.

Time to Disposition of Charges

The time to disposition measures the average time from the date of the first court appearance to the date of disposition of the charge which in the Provincial Court includes not only a charge disposed of by way of trial and guilty plea, but also when an accused is ordered to stand trial in the Court of Queen's Bench following a preliminary inquiry into the charge. The following information is provided in regard to the time to disposition of charges in Winnipeg and the regional court offices, as well as all Provincial Court circuits during the 2014/15 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	48%	23%	13%	10%	7%
Domestic violence charges	40%	27%	16%	11%	6%

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	40%	23%	13%	16%	8%
Domestic violence charges	29%	34%	17%	10%	10%

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	59%	18%	9%	7%	6%
Domestic violence charges	56%	25%	9%	6%	4%

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	40%	22%	15%	13%	10%
Domestic violence charges	38%	26%	16%	12%	8%

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 their scheduled trial or preliminary inquiry start date making hearing dates available that may or may not be used for another case; generally, when cases are resolved less than one month before the scheduled start date, the hearing dates are not able to be used for other trials or preliminary inquiries;
- Crown and defence counsel schedule availability;
- Adjournments on the day of trial, for example, due to issues of outstanding disclosure;
- Occasions where an accused was released from custody but then re-arrested for allegedly breaching bail conditions; one result is a delay in the disposition of his or her substantive charge(s) before the court;
- Numerous multi-day cases that require a block of time, resulting in fewer cases being scheduled for trial during that time.

The court continues to work with stakeholders 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

A judge of the Provincial Court hears applications for judicial interim release (bail); presides over criminal disposition and trial courts, preliminary inquiries, inquests and some family court matters, including child protection. While presiding in court is considered to be the primary work of a judge, there is certainly a significant amount of work performed by judges outside of the courtroom that is required to fulfill their duties and responsibilities as a judge. The most significant of these responsibilities is that of judgment writing and the accompanying legal research and review that comes with that process. There are also matters that come before a judge for determination outside of court such as applications for a search warrant, which requires review of the application and evidence in support of same in an office environment. In addition, there are many judicial committees of the court to ensure that the operation of the court is kept current and to review and consider new initiatives to improving court process, and that necessitates policy and procedure work on the part of judges.

While in prior years' Annual Reports, court utilization was reported in terms of the number of judicial sittings in a fiscal year, in 2014/15 the court began to examine a more informative and transparent way of reporting on available judicial time and how that translates into court room utilization. However, that work is still ongoing. In the interim, the total available judge time for the hearing of matters before the court was surpassed in the 2014/15 year as evidenced by the requirement of the Chief Judge to draw upon the complement of Senior Judges of the court (retired judges who are designated as Senior Judges and may be assigned by the Chief Judge for judicial service on a per diem basis) to ensure that the hearing schedule of the court was met. Therefore, the total number of sitting days that were made available for Senior Judges, as provided for under the *Senior Judges Regulation* was fully utilized in 2014/15.

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. 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. It should also be noted that the amount of tasks a judicial justice of the peace performs on a daily basis today, in comparison to the program's inception in 2006, has increased significantly. There is therefore a need to properly assess the adequacy of the judicial justice of the peace resources, particularly in Thompson and Northern Manitoba when considering strategies toward improving justice system services.

The judicial justices of the peace preside over contested *Summary Convictions Act* matters, with the bulk of matters being offences under *The Highway Traffic Act*. The judicial justices of the peace preside in Summary Convictions Court in their resident communities, as well as in eight circuit locations across the province.

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. These hearings are done both in person and via telephone. In 2014/15 there were a total of 5,673 hearings in the Provincial Court before judicial justices of the peace.

Judicial justices of the peace also hear and determine applications for protection orders, and in 2014/15 there was a total of 1,512 applications for orders of protection under *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act*.

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, 2015, there were five inquest hearings ongoing and thirteen inquests that had been called by the Chief Medical Examiner, however, inquest hearing dates had yet to be scheduled or had been scheduled to commence after April 1, 2015. There was one inquest report awaiting completion as of March 31, 2015.

In 2014/15 there were six Inquest Reports issued by the Provincial Court:

<i>Name of Deceased</i>	<i>Date of Report Release</i>	<i>Time to Complete Report</i>
Donald Ray Moose	May 21, 2014	6 months
Jaylene Redhead	May 23, 2014	5 months
Robert Wood	May 29, 2014	1 month
Douglas Sanderson	June 5, 2014	6 months
Jeffrey Ray Mallett	December 5, 2014	6 months
Brian Lloyd Sinclair	December 12, 2014	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 2014/15 there were four 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 2014/15 there were no hearings held by the Provincial Court.

Overview

- The Honourable Ken Champagne, Chief Judge

Strategic Planning

As reported in the Annual Report of the Provincial Court for 2012/13 fiscal year, the court undertook a strategic planning initiative that led to the identification of five priority topics which the court would continue to work on, through designated committees established for this purpose, and report back as to their progress. I am pleased to provide a report on the progress made in some of those key areas in the 2014/15 fiscal year.

The Court's Public Face and Media Related Issues

In recognition of the significant role that the media plays in not only reporting on court cases but also informing the public on how the court and justice system works, the court sought to increase its involvement with journalism and public relations students; identify creative opportunities for media members to learn more about the court system and closely observe the work of the court; and explore ways to make better use of the courts' website presence and social media.

As reported in the 2013/14 Annual Report of the Provincial Court, the Manitoba Courts launched a new website in March 2014 and in the 2014/15 fiscal year much progress was made in making the courts' site a most valuable tool in the provision of practical, plain language information about court process and procedures for Manitobans. There were a number of informational videos that were produced, most notably, general information about the work of the Provincial Court; what a person can expect when attending court; as well as specific processes of the Provincial Court such as applications protection orders; what it means to be a surety for someone who is granted bail, and information as to the youth criminal justice process. We know that this form of providing information about the court has been very well received and we therefore plan to move into more hands on or tutorial video presentations, so that Manitobans who require the services of the Provincial Court are not intimidated and have a good understanding of how their court works.

In 2014/15 we also established a Twitter feed for the court, which has enabled us to advise of important news and initiatives of the court at the first possible moment. Another first for the court was the televising of court proceedings in a pilot initiative that involved all three levels of court in Manitoba. In May 2014, a disposition court of the Provincial Court was broadcast that provided Manitobans with the ability to see a live stream of the sentencing process in respect of a number of cases before the court involving drug and weapons offences. The courts in Manitoba had previously adopted guidelines for the media in the recording (both video and audio) of court proceedings, and these guidelines remain in place, making it possible for future further broadcasts of Provincial Court hearings.

Specialty Courts

Winnipeg Drug Treatment Court

In the 2014/15 fiscal year, we underwent a transition in the Winnipeg Drug Treatment Court (WDTC) with Manitoba Justice assuming the responsibility of the management of programming for this important problem solving court of the Provincial Court, supported by the federal Drug Treatment Court Funding program. Prior to this change in management, the Addictions Foundation of Manitoba managed and operated the program of the court, providing both therapy and case planning supports to WDTC participants. With the management of the WDTC program moving to Manitoba Justice, this provided opportunity to enhance the programming model for the court and to better align it with the guiding principles established for drug treatment courts in Canada. The Addictions Foundation of Manitoba would continue to provide therapy services to WDTC participants, however, the case planning- connecting participants to much needed supports respecting education and job training, housing, and other social services, would now be provided by case managers, working in tandem with the therapists. By the close of the 2014/15 fiscal year, there was much optimism for the future of the WDTC and the potential for expansion to other court centres in Manitoba.

Mental Health Court

Also in the 2014/15 fiscal year, the Mental Health Court (MHC) of the Provincial Court in Winnipeg, having been established in May 2012, began to explore expansion of its mandate to include the fitness assessment process as provided for under the Criminal Code. By the close of the fiscal year, plans for a fitness assessment docket as part of the weekly MHC sitting

were well underway with the goal of implementation in June 2015. This would enable in-custody accused persons appearing for the first time in court, and where there is concern raised by both Crown and defence counsel as to his or her fitness to stand trial and where the judge agrees and makes an order for a fitness assessment, for the person to be assessed on the morning of the next MHC sitting with the attending psychiatrist reporting his or her findings to the court that afternoon as part of the MHC weekly sitting. This ensures that the person is being assessed within a seven day time period as mandated by the Criminal Code and also enables the person, if found fit, to then apply and be considered for acceptance to the MHC, bearing in mind the criteria for the MHC.

Circle of Care – Sagkeeng Wellness

In the 2014/15 fiscal year there was much ground work laid for the future implementation of an initiative focused on the child protection matters that come before the Provincial Court. The work in this area is significant, to say the least, and the goal of the court is to try to address more appropriately the circumstances of families involved in the child welfare system. The court therefore, began discussions with Sagkeeng First Nation toward the establishment of a new program for families involved in the child welfare system entitled Circle of Care. Families involved in the child welfare system, and who are willing to participate in the Circle of Care program, will be provided with an opportunity to create a comprehensive plan of support from within their community in an effort to achieve early resolution, reducing both the time that a family is before the court and the time that children are in alternate care outside of their families and their community.

Strategic Planning – Judicial Justices of the Peace

In the fall of 2014, the Judicial Justices of the Peace (JJPs) as part of their semi-annual continuing education sessions, included a strategic planning exercise to identify areas for improvement within the JJP program that has been in existence since 2006 when amendments to *The Provincial Court Act* were made, establishing the judicial justice of the peace. This exercise resulted in the identification of priority areas for improvement and also highlighted the need for ongoing review of the JJP program to ensure that the resources of this very busy and critical area of the Provincial Court are in place for the future. As set out earlier in this report, the work of the

JJPs cannot be understated and the volume of matters that they hear and determine continues to increase- especially in the area of the Summary Conviction Court. I look forward to working with the JJPs and courts administration in bringing about the changes identified through the JJP strategic planning session to ensuring a robust JJP program that can readily meet the current and future challenges that come with such an integral front line service of the Provincial Court.

Judicial Resources

In the Provincial Court Annual Report of the 2007/08 fiscal year, his last as Chief Judge, the Honourable Raymond Wyant cited the concern, that is still very much with us today, as to the "*...ability to handle cases before our criminal and child protection courts in a timely fashion*", and reported, again, that which is still very much the case today, that:

"We find that there are more cases and more increasingly complex cases coming into the criminal justice system. We all support public safety and we all applaud when more police are on the street and more prosecutors are there to prosecute offenders; but those initiatives generate more work and when we do not allow for sufficient resources to handle these increasingly complex and serious cases, we run the risk of bringing the administration of justice into disrepute....We are finding it increasingly difficult to channel this increase in complex cases into a finite number of courtrooms before a limited number of judges."

While we continue to try and do our part as judges to bring about changes in the court and judicial process to achieve a more efficient criminal justice system, we can only do so much without an influx of additional resources; additional resources that have been allocated within some other parts of the system, to the detriment of the equilibrium that is required in this regard to operate an efficient criminal justice system. There is acknowledgement that there has been some strides made in this regard following the tenure of Chief Judge Wyant, with the establishment of a senior judge program for the court, but that is not enough to meet the breadth of the challenges we currently face.

Aperçu

- Monsieur le juge en chef Ken Champagne

Planification stratégique

Comme il est indiqué dans le rapport annuel de la Cour provinciale pour l'exercice financier 2012-2013, la Cour a entrepris une initiative de planification stratégique qui s'est soldée par la détermination de cinq sujets prioritaires sur lesquels la Cour allait continuer à se pencher, par l'intermédiaire de comités désignés établis à cette fin, et à faire état de l'avancement des travaux. Je suis heureux de fournir un rapport sur les progrès réalisés dans certains de ces domaines clés pendant l'exercice 2014-2015.

Le visage public de la Cour et les questions médiatiques

La Cour reconnaît le rôle important que jouent les médias, non seulement dans les communications relatives aux affaires portées devant la Cour, mais également dans la diffusion de l'information au public quant à la manière dont la Cour et le système judiciaire fonctionnent. Elle a donc cherché à accroître sa participation à diverses activités réalisées avec des étudiants en journalisme et en relations publiques, à repérer les possibilités novatrices pour permettre aux membres des médias de se renseigner davantage sur le système judiciaire et d'observer étroitement le travail de la Cour, et à trouver des moyens de faire une meilleure utilisation de la présence de la Cour dans son site Web et dans les médias sociaux.

Comme il a été mentionné dans le rapport annuel de la Cour provinciale de 2013-2014, les tribunaux du Manitoba ont lancé en mars 2014 un nouveau site Web. Au cours de l'exercice 2014-2015, le site Web a été grandement amélioré, et est devenu un outil précieux pour la diffusion d'information utile en langage clair à l'intention de la population manitobaine, au sujet du processus et des procédures judiciaires. Un certain nombre de vidéos d'information ont été produites, donnant notamment des renseignements généraux sur le travail de la Cour provinciale, sur ce à quoi une personne peut s'attendre lorsqu'elle doit se rendre en cour, sur certains processus précis de la Cour provinciale comme les requêtes d'ordonnance de protection, sur le rôle qu'une personne joue lorsqu'elle sert de caution à une personne mise en liberté sous caution et, finalement, des renseignements sur la procédure de justice pénale pour les adolescents. Nous savons que le format

utilisé pour la diffusion de renseignements sur la Cour a été fort bien accueilli, et avons donc l'intention de produire d'autres vidéos pratiques ou didacticiels, afin que les Manitobains et les Manitobaines qui ont besoin des services de la Cour provinciale ne soient pas intimidés et qu'ils comprennent bien le fonctionnement du tribunal.

De plus, en 2014-2015, nous avons créé un fil Twitter pour la Cour, ce qui nous a permis de transmettre rapidement des actualités et initiatives importantes à son sujet. Une autre première dans l'histoire de la Cour a été lancée : un projet pilote de télédiffusion des procédures judiciaires qui a fait intervenir les trois paliers de tribunaux manitobains. En mai 2014, une audience décisionnelle de la Cour provinciale a été télédiffusée permettant ainsi aux Manitobains et aux Manitobaines d'assister en direct à la représentation sur la détermination de la peine pour plusieurs chefs d'accusation liées à la drogue et à aux armes. Les tribunaux du Manitoba avaient adopté précédemment des lignes directrices concernant les enregistrements audio et vidéo des médias en salle d'audience. Elles sont toujours en vigueur, et, ainsi, les diffusions des audiences de la Cour provinciale pourront se poursuivre.

Tribunaux spécialisés

Tribunal de traitement de la toxicomanie de Winnipeg

Au cours de l'exercice 2014-2015, nous avons apporté certaines modifications au programme du Tribunal de traitement de la toxicomanie de Winnipeg. La responsabilité de la gestion du programme de cet important tribunal axé sur la résolution de problèmes de la Cour provinciale est désormais assumée par le ministère de la Justice, avec l'appui du programme fédéral de financement des tribunaux de traitement de la toxicomanie. Avant ce transfert sur le plan de la gestion, la gestion et l'exploitation du programme relevait de la Fondation manitobaine de lutte contre les dépendances, laquelle fournissait l'aide au traitement et à la planification de cas aux participants du Tribunal. Le transfert de la responsabilité du programme du Tribunal au ministère de la Justice a aussi permis d'améliorer le modèle du programme du Tribunal afin qu'il soit plus conforme aux principes directeurs établis pour les tribunaux de traitement de la toxicomanie au Canada. La Fondation manitobaine de lutte contre les dépendances devrait continuer à dispenser les services de traitement aux participants du programme du Tribunal, tandis que la planification de cas — comme la nécessité de mettre les participants en relation avec les ressources vraiment nécessaires relatives à l'éducation et à la formation professionnelle, au

logement et aux autres services sociaux — serait assumée par des gestionnaires de cas, qui travailleront en collaboration avec des thérapeutes. À la fin de l'exercice 2014-2015, l'optimisme régnait quant à l'avenir du Tribunal de traitement de la toxicomanie de Winnipeg et aux possibilités d'expansion vers d'autres centres judiciaires du Manitoba.

Tribunal de la santé mentale

Pendant l'exercice 2014-2015, le Tribunal de la santé mentale de la Cour provinciale à Winnipeg, créé en mai 2012, a commencé à examiner la possibilité d'élargir son mandat afin d'y inclure un processus d'évaluation de l'aptitude à subir un procès comme stipulé dans le *Code criminel*. À la fin de l'exercice, les plans visant à intégrer un rôle d'évaluation à la séance hebdomadaire du Tribunal étaient en bonne voie, avec un objectif de juin 2015 pour la mise en œuvre. La mise en place de ce processus permettrait — lorsque les procureurs de la défense et de la Couronne ont exprimé conjointement des doutes quant à l'aptitude de l'accusé à subir un procès et qu'un juge convient qu'une telle évaluation est nécessaire et rend une ordonnance à cet égard — que l'évaluation des personnes accusées et détenues qui comparaissent en justice pour la première fois soit effectuée le matin de la prochaine séance du Tribunal. Le psychiatre attitré devra rendre compte de ses conclusions au cours de l'après-midi de la même journée dans le cadre de la séance hebdomadaire du Tribunal. Ainsi, ces personnes seront évaluées dans un délai d'au plus sept jours tel que précisé dans le *Code criminel*. Ces personnes, si elles sont considérées comme aptes à subir leur procès, pourront alors faire une demande et leur cas sera examiné pour acceptation au Tribunal de la santé mentale, en tenant compte des critères d'acceptation.

Cercle de soins – Sagkeeng Wellness

Au cours de l'exercice 2014-2015, les jalons ont été posés en vue de la mise en œuvre future d'une initiative axée sur les affaires relatives à la protection des enfants portées devant la Cour provinciale. Les travaux réalisés dans ce secteur revêtent indubitablement une grande importance. L'objectif de la Cour est d'essayer d'évaluer de manière plus appropriée la situation des familles impliquées dans le programme de protection de l'enfance. En conséquence, la Cour a amorcé des discussions avec la Première Nation Sagkeeng afin de créer un nouveau programme, qui sera appelé *Circle of Care* (le Cercle de soins), à l'intention de ces familles. Les familles concernées qui souhaitent participer au programme *Circle of Care* pourront concevoir un plan de

soutien complet dans leur communauté afin de trouver un règlement rapide, de réduire le nombre de comparutions en cour et le nombre de jours où un enfant est pris en charge dans un établissement à l'extérieur de sa famille et de sa communauté.

Planification stratégique - Juges de paix judiciaires

À l'automne 2014, les juges de paix judiciaires, dans le cadre de leur séance semi-annuelle de formation continue, avaient inclus un exercice de planification stratégique afin de repérer les secteurs d'amélioration possible au sein du programme qui les avait établis en 2006 à la suite de modifications à la *Loi sur la Cour provinciale*. Cet exercice a donc permis de cibler les secteurs prioritaires d'amélioration et a aussi mis en lumière la nécessité d'instaurer un principe d'examen continu de ce programme afin que les ressources nécessaires futures soient en place pour assurer le fonctionnement de ce secteur très achalandé et essentiel de la Cour provinciale. Comme il a été indiqué précédemment dans le présent rapport, il ne faut surtout pas minimiser le travail qu'accomplissent les juges de paix judiciaires, sans oublier que le nombre d'affaires qu'ils entendent et règlent ne cesse d'augmenter, particulièrement dans le secteur du Tribunal des poursuites sommaires. J'ai l'intention de travailler avec eux et avec l'administration judiciaire afin de concrétiser les changements nécessaires repérés au cours de la séance de planification et de veiller au fonctionnement solide du programme pour que ce service intégral de première ligne de la Cour Provinciale soit prêt à relever les défis actuels et futurs qui se présentent.

Ressources judiciaires

Dans le rapport annuel de 2007-2008 de la Cour provinciale, Monsieur Raymond Wyant, qui en était alors à la dernière année de son mandat en tant que juge en chef, a exprimé l'inquiétude suivante, toujours d'actualité aujourd'hui, quant à... *la capacité de nos tribunaux criminels et de nos tribunaux de protection de l'enfance à traiter les affaires dans des délais satisfaisants*, et a aussi insisté sur la situation, qui n'a pas beaucoup changé depuis, à savoir:

Nous constatons l'augmentation du nombre et de la complexité des affaires que le système de justice criminelle a à traiter. Nous sommes tous favorables à la sécurité publique et nous nous félicitons tous de voir davantage de policiers patrouiller dans les rues et davantage de

procureurs pour poursuivre les délinquants. Mais ces initiatives génèrent un plus grand volume de travail, et, lorsque nous n'affectons pas suffisamment de ressources au traitement de ces causes de plus en plus complexes et graves, nous courons le risque de déconsidérer l'administration de la justice. (...) Il nous apparaît de plus en plus difficile d'acheminer ces affaires de plus en plus complexes vers un nombre limité de salles d'audience et de juges.

Certes, nous continuons d'essayer et contribuons, en tant que juges, à faire évoluer le tribunal et le processus judiciaire afin que le système de justice pénale soit plus efficace, mais il y a des limites à ce que nous pouvons faire sans l'ajout de nouvelles ressources. Des ressources supplémentaires ont été ajoutées dans certains secteurs du système, mais ce fut au détriment de l'équilibre nécessaire au fonctionnement d'un système de justice criminelle efficient. Il a été reconnu que des avancées ont été réalisées à cet égard, lancées pendant le mandat du juge en chef Wyant, avec, notamment, la création d'un programme des juges aînés pour la Cour, mais cela ne suffit pas, compte tenu de l'ampleur du défi auquel nous sommes actuellement confrontés.

Appendix A

Judges of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2015

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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 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 Shawna Hewitt-Michta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointed Associate Chief Judge of the Provincial Court from August 2, 2013 to August 1, 2020 - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on January 29, 2009 	Brandon
The Honourable Associate Chief Judge John P. Guy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointed Associate Chief Judge of the Provincial Court from October 18, 2013 to October 17, 2020 - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on May 15, 1989 	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 (Senior Judge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designated a Senior Judge of the Provincial Court on July 31, 2014 - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on December 5, 1979 	Winnipeg
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 Brian G. Colli (Senior Judge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designated a Senior Judge of the Provincial Court on July 2, 2014 - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on September 21, 1994 	Thompson
The Honourable Judge Heather R. Pullan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on December 21, 1994 	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Brent D. Stewart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on April 15, 1998 	Winnipeg

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Judges of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2015

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Judge	Date of Appointment	Court Centre
The Honourable Judge Raymond E. Wyant (Senior Judge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designated a Senior Judge of the Provincial Court on September 16, 2014 - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on August 4, 1999 	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Lynn A. Stannard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on August 4, 1999 	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Marva J. Smith (Senior Judge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designated a Senior Judge of the Provincial Court on August 14, 2012 - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on October 27, 1999 	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Judith A. Elliott (Senior Judge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designated a Senior Judge of the Provincial Court on December 21, 2012 - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 26, 2000 	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Mary Kate Harvie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 (Senior Judge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designated a Senior Judge of the Provincial Court on April 19, 2013 - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on February 28, 2001 	Winnipeg
The Honourable 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 	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge John Combs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on March 26, 2003 	Brandon

Appendix A

Judges of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2015

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Judge	Date of Appointment	Court Centre
The Honourable Judge Fred H. Sandhu (Senior Judge)	- Designated a Senior Judge of the Provincial Court on August 14, 2012 - 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
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 Michel L.J. Chartier	- Appointed Associate Chief Judge of the Provincial Court from September 18, 2009 to August 2, 2013 - 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 Sandra L. Chapman	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on August 4, 2009	Winnipeg

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Judges of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2015

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Judge	Date of Appointment	Court Centre
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
The Honourable Judge Dale C. Schille	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on May 19, 2010	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Donald R. Slough	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 28, 2010	Dauphin
The Honourable Judge Cynthia A. Devine	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 23, 2012	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Timothy J. P. Killeen	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 23, 2012	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Margaret I. Wiebe	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on December 12, 2012	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Donovan J. Dvorak	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on February 27, 2013	Brandon
The Honourable Judge Anne Krahn	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on June 5, 2013	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Dale Harvey	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 10, 2013	Winnipeg
The Honourable Judge Catherine Hembroff	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 16, 2014	Thompson
The Honourable Judge Alain Huberdeau	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on September 24, 2014	Thompson
The Honourable Judge Ryan Rolston	- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on December 17, 2014	Winnipeg

Appendix B

Judicial Justices of the Peace of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2015

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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
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
Weldon Klassen	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Winnipeg
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

Appendix B

Judicial Justices of the Peace of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2015

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Judicial Justice of the Peace	Date of Appointment	Court Centre
Leslee Verhelst	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Brandon
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
Beverley Scharikow	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on December 8, 2010	Winnipeg
Guillaume Dragon	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on November 2, 2011	Winnipeg
Monique Allard	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on October 16, 2013	Portage la Prairie
Shannon Becker	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on June 11, 2014	Thompson
Debra Motuz	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on June 18, 2014	Brandon
Alana Schiller	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on September 9, 2014	Thompson
Nettie Cuthbert-Buchanan	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on December 17, 2014	Winnipeg
Karen Oxenforth	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on December 17, 2014	Winnipeg

Appendix C

Provincial Court - Court Locations

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ALTONA (*Winnipeg Circuit*)
Rhineland Pioneer Centre
221 – 10th Avenue Northwest

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*)
Town Office
420 South Railway Street

BRANDON
Provincial Court
100 - 1104 Princess Avenue

BROCHET (*Thompson Circuit*)
Community Hall

CAMPERVILLE (*Dauphin Circuit*)
Community Hall
16 Main Street

CHURCHILL (*Thompson Circuit*)
Royal Canadian Legion
23 Hudson Square

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Provincial Court - Court Locations

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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

GIMLI (*Selkirk Circuit*)

Municipal Building

GOD'S LAKE NARROWS (*Thompson Circuit*)

Community Hall

GOD'S RIVER (*Thompson Circuit*)

Amos Okemow School Gymnasium

Appendix C

Provincial Court - Court Locations

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GRAND RAPIDS (*The Pas Circuit*)
St. Alexander Roman Catholic Mission

LAC BROCHET (*Thompson Circuit*)
Thomas Dettanikkeaze Memorial Area

LEAF RAPIDS (*Thompson Circuit*)
Town Council Chamber

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS (*Selkirk Circuit*)
School Gym

LUNDAR (*Winnipeg Circuit*)
Legion Hall
50 – 3rd Avenue

LYNN LAKE (*Thompson Circuit*)
Royal Canadian Legion
467 Sherriff Avenue

MINNEDOSA
Provincial Court
70 – 3rd Avenue South West

MOOSE LAKE (*The Pas Circuit*)
Community Hall
23 Martin Road

MORDEN
Provincial Court
301 Wardrop Street

NELSON HOUSE (*Thompson Circuit*)
Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation Family Community Wellness Centre

NORWAY HOUSE (*Thompson Circuit*)
Kinosao Sipi Multiplex

Appendix C

Provincial Court - Court Locations

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OXFORD HOUSE (*Thompson Circuit*)

Band Hall

PAUINGASSI (*Selkirk Circuit*)

Band Hall

PEGUIS (*Winnipeg Circuit*)

Peguis First Nation Community Hall

POPLAR RIVER (*Selkirk Circuit*)

Band Hall

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

Provincial Court

25 Tupper Street North

POWERVIEW-PINE FALLS (*Selkirk Circuit*)

Legion Hall

7 Tamarack Street, Pine Falls

PUKATAWAGAN (*The Pas Circuit*)

Mathias Colomb Cree Nation Youth Centre

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

Appendix C

Provincial Court - Court Locations

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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*)
Public Safety Building/Complex Building

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

SIOUX VALLEY DAKOTA NATION (*Brandon Circuit*)
Resource Centre

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

Appendix C

Provincial Court - Court Locations

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STONEWALL (*Winnipeg Circuit*)

Odd Fellows Hall

SWAN RIVER

Provincial Court

201 – 4th Avenue South

THE PAS

Provincial Court

300 – 3rd Street East

THOMPSON

Provincial Court

59 Elizabeth Road

VIRDEN

Provincial Court

232 Wellington Street West

WAYWAYSEECAPPO (*Minnedosa Circuit*)

Waywayseecappo Inn

WINNIPEG

Provincial Court

Law Courts Building

100C Main Floor, 408 York Avenue

WINNIPEG

Manitoba Youth Centre

170 Doncaster Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

WINNIPEG

Summary Convictions Court

Main Floor - 373 Broadway

Winnipeg, Manitoba