

ANNUAL REPORT



The Provincial Court of Manitoba

2011-2012



***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 2011/12 year began with the court at its full judicial complement and it remained at full complement, there being no changes to the complement during the year.

Judicial Justices of the Peace

The 2011/12 fiscal year brought a few changes to the judicial justice of the peace complement. Judicial Justice of the Peace Deanna Deniset retired on August 2, 2011 followed by the appointment of her replacement, Judicial Justice of the Peace Guillaume Dragon on November 2, 2011. The utmost gratitude and appreciation is extended to Judicial Justice of the Peace Deniset for her many years of dedication and commitment to providing judicial services in Manitoba.

On March 27, 2012, Judicial Justice of the Peace Lori Sinclair passed away after a courageous battle against terminal illness. Judicial Justice of the Peace Sinclair was a valuable member of the judicial justice of the peace team and her contributions to judicial services in Manitoba will not be forgotten. The vacancy created by JJP Sinclair's untimely passing remained at the end of the 2011/12 fiscal year.

The Judicial Appointment Process

For both judges and judicial justices of the peace, the appointment process is similar and is one that has been the envy of other provincial court jurisdictions in Canada who are looking to significantly improve their judicial appointment process to ensure the best persons comprise their provincial benches and to address the political considerations that can often overtake the process and lead to public perception that a judicial appointment is no different than any other public office appointments made by government. The appointment process for the Provincial Court of Manitoba essentially takes away or makes it very difficult for political considerations to have sway in the process. While, ultimately, the appointment is made by the government or Cabinet, the way in which the names of candidates for judicial appointment are put forward is done through a process

that ensures input from the community, the court, and the legal profession and without political considerations.

The judicial nominating committee (JNC) is comprised of seven people- the Chief Judge as chairperson, a judge of the court designated by the judges' association, a representative of the Law Society of Manitoba, a representative of the Manitoba Bar Association, and three community members nominated by the government. The committee for the appointment of JJPs, while smaller with only three members, follows suit with being comprised of a judge of the court, and two other persons named by the government- who have routinely been a community member and a member of courts administration. The community members of these JNCs provide invaluable insight into the process toward ensuring that those persons put forward for consideration of appointment to the court are persons who not only have the necessary qualities, characteristics and experience to be a judge or JJP, but are reflective of the diversity of citizenry that comprises Manitoba. The provisions of *The Provincial Court Act* respecting the JNC process make it clear that the government can only appoint a person who has been recommended for appointment by the JNC, thereby ensuring that only a candidate that has been thoroughly considered by the committee, which includes a personal interview, will ultimately receive the appointment.

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 \$1,696,708.46 (\$1,027,496.86 for eligible retirement allowances and \$669,211.60 for unused vacation leave) for the period ending March 31, 2012.

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 2,169 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 2011/12 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 2011/12 but only HTA charges that proceeded in conjunction with other criminal charges before the Provincial Court.

2011/2012			
	Outstanding from Previous Year	New	Disposed of During the Year
Total Adult Charges (including businesses)	70,119	83,722	81,551
<i>Criminal Code</i> Offences	62,105	71,959	70,459
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> Offences	3,185	3,757	3,413
Other Federal Statute Offences	799	621	631
<i>Highway Traffic Act</i> offences	1,978	2,507	2,476
Other Provincial Statute Offences	964	1,155	1,024
Other matters e.g. applications, reviews, process hearings	1,088	3,723	3,548
Total Youth Charges	9,216	18,750	18,846

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 2011/12 there were a total of 659 new child protection and family case files opened before the Provincial Court in Manitoba.

While court improvement and innovation initiatives have been primarily focused on the criminal jurisdiction of the court, the court cannot lose sight of the steps that need to be taken to ensuring that its family court processes are also efficient and effective given the volume of work that is undertaken by the court in this area.

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 2011/12 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	46%	23%	13%	10%	9%
Domestic violence charges	41%	30%	17%	9%	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	36%	18%	16%	16%	14%
Domestic violence charges	22%	30%	23%	14%	11%

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	67%	15%	8%	6%	5%
Domestic violence charges	57%	22%	11%	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	43%	24%	15%	11%	8%
Domestic violence charges	38%	25%	17%	14%	7%

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

In past annual reports, the average hours per half day of court sitting utilized was presented based on data gathered from the Criminal Courts Automated Information Network (CCAIN). However, a review of this data, in respect of court sittings presided over by judges of the court, has indicated that this may not be the best method of obtaining accurate information as to court sitting utilization. The court is looking to undertake a new process to be able to determine accurately the amount of time utilized by it within its scheduled court sittings- this information is critical in deciding where to make the necessary changes within the court scheduling process to be able to maximize the court's resources toward enhancing its service to the public. Therefore, until we are able to report accurately on this information, for the court utilization portion of this report, we will only be providing the number of judicial sittings for the fiscal year.

Judicial Sittings

In 2011/12, there were 5,153 judicial sittings in the Winnipeg Centre; 145 judicial sittings in the Winnipeg Circuit Courts; 1,561 judicial court sittings in the Regional Court Centres and 733 judicial sittings in the Regional Circuit Courts. 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.

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. 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 at circuit court locations. It should also be noted that the amount of

tasks a judicial justice of the peace performs on a daily basis now, in comparison to the program's inception in 2006 is increasing at a fairly rapid pace. 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.

All but one of the judicial justices of the peace in the province presides 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.

The 2011/12 fiscal year was an exciting year for the 373 Broadway court facility. A formal courtroom was created for the judicial justices of the peace to hear guilty pleas and determine the appropriate sentence or disposition. This transition has been positive in all respects. It has streamlined our process to hear guilty pleas and has also greatly assisted with decorum and respect.

All levels of justices of the peace in Manitoba - judicial justices, staff justices and community justices are provided with and participate in ongoing education and training throughout the year. This is critical to ensuring that they have both the legal and administrative information they need to carry out their respective duties and responsibilities within Manitoba's criminal justice system.

In 2011/12, judicial justices of the peace conducted 367 court hearings in the regions and regional circuits of the Provincial Court and heard 1,435 applications for orders of protection under *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act*.

In 2011/12, the judicial justices of the peace conducted 714 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. As referred to earlier, in January 2012, a third more formal courtroom setting was established at the Summary Conviction Court in Winnipeg for the taking of guilty pleas followed by a disposition hearing. In this courtroom, three judicial justices of the peace hear matters simultaneously. The figure of 714 hearings provided for in the 2011/12 fiscal year therefore, includes these disposition hearings.

Pre-Trial Coordinator Sitzings

As part of Provincial Court front-end processes in Winnipeg, Pre-Trial Coordinators (PTCs) preside in court to ensure that specific administrative matters are addressed within appropriate timelines and in custody accused are not transported for court appearances except for meaningful events. In 2011/12, the Pre-Trial Coordinator docket that had been operating in Peguis First Nation was replaced by a judicial sitting in October 2011 and a new Pre-Trial Coordinator docket was established in Garden Hill at that same time. There were a total of 1185 PTC sittings in Winnipeg, at Peguis First Nation and Garden Hill. A similar program in Portage la Prairie, the Portage Resolution Docket, which was first implemented in April 2010, experienced 41 docket sittings presided over by Staff Justices of the Peace in 2011/12.

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, 2012, there were four inquest hearings ongoing and ten 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, 2012. One Inquest Report was awaiting completion as of March 31, 2012.

In 2011/12 there were four Inquest Reports issued by the Provincial Court:

<i>Name of Deceased</i>	<i>Date of Report Release</i>	<i>Time to Complete Report</i>
Andrew Szabo	June 17, 2011	6 months
Cheryl Lynn Tom	July 7, 2011	7 months (one month extension granted)
Maurice Paul Thomas	July 20, 2011	6 months
Ahmad Saleh-Azad	September 30, 2011	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 2011/12 there were eleven 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 2011/12 there were four hearings held by the Provincial Court.

Overview

- The Honourable Ken Champagne, Chief Judge

New Initiatives

Mental Health Court

In the 2011/12 fiscal year, the government announced that it would provide funding to support the establishment of a Mental Health Court of the Provincial Court. This was a very welcomed development given that a steering committee, led by my office and comprised of various justice and health system stakeholders, had been working for some time on a proposal to get this important initiative off the ground. There have been a number of provincial court jurisdictions in Canada that have established this problem solving approach to addressing the often minor criminal charges of persons with mental illness and whose cases have been languishing before the court due to their inability to move their case forward to completion given the lack of a much needed coordinated approach between the justice and health sectors. At the close of the 2011/12 fiscal year, the court was close to launching the start of its Mental Health Court (MHC). The goal of the court being to provide persons who have been diagnosed with a severe and persistent mental disorder, such as schizophrenia or bipolar mood disorder, and who are facing criminal charges before the court, the ability to seek intensive services and supports and the establishment of a responsive recovery plan. The MHC Crown Attorneys will review cases referred to them to determine if applicants meet the MHC criteria. The MHC process is expected to take between 18 and 24 months for each participant to complete. Upon completion of the recovery plan, either the Crowns will stay the charges or a community-based sentence will be ordered. It is of course, hoped that persons who graduate from the MHC, will continue with the supports and services they have been provided to maintain a positive course and not experience a return to the criminal justice system.

Case Management

The case management initiative that was fully implemented in January 2010 continued to help reduce the time it takes for a multi-day case to proceed to preliminary inquiry or trial, as well as assisting counsel in resolving matters without the need to set hearing dates or, in cases where hearings must be arranged, determining the amount of court time required. The Case Management

Coordinator, under the direction of the respective Case Management judge and with the aid of the weekly Case Management Coordinator's Docket, monitors the scheduling of various court actions in case-managed matters. As with all initiatives of the court aimed at making better use of court and judicial resources to bring about more timely case outcomes, the court will continue to monitor and amend case management processes as required to ensure the achievement of this overarching goal.

Saturday Bail Court

Another initiative begun in the latter part of the 2011/12 fiscal year was the Saturday Bail Court (SBC) initiative of the Provincial Court in Winnipeg. In an effort to reduce the numbers of accused appearing in custody on bail court dockets at the beginning of the week and to provide enhanced access to justice outside of traditional working hours of the court, I brought together staff and justice system stakeholders to see whether by offering a bail court sitting on a Saturday, with a judge presiding, would result in greater uptake in bail applications and in turn, reduce the strain on the court and justice system in the earlier part of the regular work week. The first sitting of the SBC was on January 7, 2012. As of March 31, 2012 the SBC was ongoing as a six month pilot project.

Judicial Rota

In July 2011, the electronic judicial scheduling system of the court was launched, finally taking the scheduling of judges to court proceedings from a paper based system to a computerized application. This new judicial rota system enables more efficient scheduling or assignment of judges of the Provincial Court in Winnipeg to court sittings in Winnipeg as well as the Winnipeg circuit court sittings. The system has yet to be expanded to include the assignment of judges resident in the various regional court centres throughout Manitoba. As with any new computerized or electronic system application, it is anticipated that once initial usage of it becomes routine, enhancements can then be pursued to bring about additional efficiencies in the scheduling of judicial resources. I express my sincere thanks to those in courts administration and within the information technology sector of Manitoba Justice for finally bringing this project to fruition.

Future Directions

I had mentioned in my 2010/11 Annual Report the establishment of the Justice Innovation directorate within the Department of Justice and that I would endeavour to report in future years on initiatives that have been undertaken that have a direct positive impact on the way we do business in the Provincial Court. In January 2012, the court began in earnest to work with Justice Innovation toward making improvements to its service. A new approach was taken with respect to the disposition of summary criminal offences in Winnipeg.

The Summary Disposition Court was piloted for one year and following a successful evaluation, this court would now become regular business of the court. The court hears summary criminal matters or criminal charges where the Crown is not proceeding by an indictment; less serious criminal offences. The average time to disposition of the matters heard in the Summary Disposition Court was 85 days. While these are less serious criminal matters, approximately 50% of the accused who appeared during the one year pilot project phase had been detained in custody. To be able to dispose of matters involving in-custody accused persons in such a short time frame, not only assists the court in managing its significant case load but it also has a positive impact on other areas of the justice system- the correctional facilities in Manitoba, where overcrowding continues to be a challenge. At the close of the 2011/12 fiscal year, the Provincial Court would continue to examine and explore new ways of approaching the scheduling and hearing of the numerous cases that come before it for trial and disposition, buoyed by the success of the Summary Disposition Court.

Judicial Education

I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge the work of the court's Education Committee in its efforts to ensure that our judges have every opportunity to fulfill their ongoing educational development requirements integral to their judicial service. Similar to the obligations of members of the legal profession in respect of ongoing professional development requirements, judges also have to ensure that they continue to learn of the latest developments in the law. Also, given the number of social and health issues that are often intertwined with the legal ones in the cases that come before them, judges also need to be aware of new developments and approaches in areas of health and social sciences. During the 2011/12 fiscal year, judges of the Provincial Court attended

three main conferences organized by the Education Committee in addition to attending individual education programs. Some of the topics covered were in the areas of restorative justice, domestic violence, and evidence law. In addition some of the judges attended programs on Cross-Border Child Abduction cases, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders, and search and seizure law.

It Takes a Team Effort

Former Chief Judge, The Honourable Raymond E. Wyant, spoke of the important role of court staff in a past annual report, in particular, the work of court clerks, trial coordinators, justices of the peace and sheriff officers. I once again wish to provide comment on the incredible work of various personnel within the Provincial Court system. As a judge of the court, I certainly value and appreciate the various roles and responsibilities of those of us working in the court system of Manitoba and that so much of the work we do, in order to be truly successful requires a team effort. However, since becoming Chief Judge in the summer of 2009, I have come to appreciate and value even more the importance of team work toward ensuring successful improvements to the Provincial Court system and enhancement of public confidence in the justice system as a whole. I look forward to working with these most dedicated and hardworking team members in the years ahead- thank you!

Appendix A

Judges of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2012

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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 Brian M. Corrin	<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
The Honourable Judge Krystyna D. Tarwid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Appointed a Judge of the Provincial Court on July 6, 1994	Brandon
The Honourable Judge Brian G. Colli	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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

Appendix A

Judges of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2012

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Judge	Date of Appointment	Court Centre
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
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

Appendix A

Judges of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2012

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Judge	Date of Appointment	Court Centre
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
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

Appendix B

Judicial Justices of the Peace of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2012

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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
Donna Kentziger	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Winnipeg
Zelda Kitchekeesik	- 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

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Judicial Justices of the Peace of The Provincial Court at March 31, 2012

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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
Leslee Verhelst	- Appointed a Judicial Justice of the Peace of the Provincial Court on May 17, 2006	Brandon
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
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

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*)

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

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 Gymnasium

GRAND RAPIDS (*The Pas Circuit*)

St. Alexander Roman Catholic Mission

KILLARNEY (*Brandon Circuit*)

Shamrock Centre

725 Broadway Avenue

LAC BROCHET (*Thompson Circuit*)

Thomas Dettanikkeaze Memorial Area

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*)

Legion Hall

50 – 3rd Avenue

LYNN LAKE (*Thompson Circuit*)

Royal Canadian Legion

467 Sherriff Avenue

MINNEDOSA

Provincial Court

70 – 3rd Avenue South West

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Provincial Court - Court Locations

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MOOSE LAKE (*The Pas Circuit*)

Community Hall
23 Martin Road

MORDEN

Provincial Court
301 Wardrop Street

MORRIS (*Winnipeg Circuit*)

Morris Legion Hall

NEEPAWA (*Minnedosa Circuit*)

Beautiful Plains County Court Building
282 Hamilton Street, Second Floor

NELSON HOUSE (*Thompson Circuit*)

Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation Family Community Wellness Centre

NORWAY HOUSE (*Thompson Circuit*)

Kinosao Sipi Multiplex

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

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Provincial Court - Court Locations

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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

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

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Provincial Court - Court Locations

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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

STONEWALL (*Winnipeg Circuit*)

Odd 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

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Provincial Court - Court Locations

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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