



Newfoundland Aboriginal Women's Network

Know Your Rights – Criminal Justice System

Coming Together for a Stronger Future

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Who Is This Resource Guide For?

If you have been arrested or charged with a crime, you know someone who is going through the criminal justice system, or you are curious about your rights, then this booklet is for you. This booklet provides valuable information when going through the Canadian criminal justice system, information on your rights in the criminal justice system, and lists available support and services. **This booklet is not intended to be a substitute for legal advice from a lawyer. Information presented in this resource guide is accurate as of the time of publication.**

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Statistics:

According to **Statistics Canada**, in 2018/2019, Indigenous adults accounted for 31% of admissions to provincial/territorial custody and 29% of admissions to federal custody, while representing just 4.5% of the Canadian adult population¹.

In the provinces and territories in 2018/2019, Indigenous females accounted for 42% of female custody admissions, while Indigenous males accounted for 28% of male custody admissions².

In federal corrections, Indigenous males accounted for 29% of male admissions to custody whereas Indigenous females represented 41% of female admissions to custody.³

As part of the data collection process, the project gathered responses from a survey to evaluate Indigenous community member's knowledge of their rights within the Criminal Justice System. The survey

¹ <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2020001/article/00016-eng.htm>

² <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2020001/article/00016-eng.htm>

³ <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2020001/article/00016-eng.htm>

portion of the project received a total of 159 responses, both online and through distribution of paper copies. According to the survey, 58% of respondents had some sort of interaction with the justice system.

Additionally, 49% of respondents rated their knowledge of their rights within the criminal justice system as “not so familiar” or “not at all familiar.” 38% said that they were “somewhat familiar with their rights,” 9% said they were “very familiar” and 2% rated themselves as “extremely familiar.” A majority of respondents had experienced some sort of interaction with the justice system, and nearly half of respondents stated that they were either “not so familiar” with their rights at 24.84%, and not at all familiar at 24.2%. From these data, we can see that there is a need for Indigenous people to be more aware of their legal rights.

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms:

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is part of the Canadian Constitution. The Constitution is the highest law in Canada, and all laws must not violate the Constitution⁴. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms grant rights to any person inside Canada, even if they are not a permanent resident or citizen of Canada⁵. Rights such as the right to vote or to hold a seat in the House of Commons, however, are exclusive to Canadian citizens. Rights granted to those who are inside the criminal justice system are detailed within the following pages.

Definitions of bolded words can be found in the glossary at the end of the booklet.

⁴ <https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/how-rights-protected/guide-canadian-charter-rights-freedoms.html>

⁵ <https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/how-rights-protected/guide-canadian-charter-rights-freedoms.html>

If You Are Pulled Over While Driving:

When signaled by the police to pull over, you must immediately come to a safe stop, and you are not permitted to leave until the police officer allows you to.⁶ If you are pulled over by the police, you must provide them with any documents they request, such as your drivers license and proof of insurance. When pulled over, the officer is not required to inform you about your right to **counsel**, or to give you the opportunity to consult counsel. If the police ask you to do a **sobriety test**, you must comply with the test. You must answer the police officer's questions truthfully when stopped. Information that the police officer may require include your name, date of birth, and address. The officer may ask you whether you consumed alcohol or drugs before or while you were driving. The officer may inspect and request information about the mechanical condition of your vehicle.

⁶ RSNL1990 CHAPTER H-3 HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT
https://www.assembly.ni.ca/Legislation/sr/statutes/h03.htm#201_1

Can the Police Search my Car?

Section 8 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms states that everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure. The police may only search your car in certain circumstances. If the police want to search your car. Without a **warrant**, the police cannot search your car without your permission to do so. The exception to this rule is if the police have probable cause that a crime has been committed. If the police have probable cause that a crime has been committed, they are allowed to search your vehicle without your consent.

Your Rights When Talking to the Police:

When you are questioned by police, you have the right to remain silent. Your right to remain silent is guaranteed under section 7 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Section 7 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms states that: “everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.” When you are arrested or detained for investigative purposes, the police officer must read you your right to counsel and the **Standard Police Caution**. The Standard Police Caution states that you have the right to remain silent, and that you cannot be made to say anything against your will. The police are allowed to continue to ask you questions if you remain silent, but you are not obligated to answer them. You may choose to respectfully inform the police officer that you are exercising your right to remain silent, but if you are more comfortable saying nothing, that is allowed. It is often a good idea to refrain from talking to the police until you speak with your lawyer.

Your Property Rights:

Section 8 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms states that “Everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure.” Section 8 protects your right to privacy. Any government official, including police officers, cannot enter private property without a clear legal reason.⁷ The police can only enter your property in the following circumstances:

- They have your express permission.
- They have a warrant to search the property.
- If there is an emergency 911 call placed, the police can enter the property to assist in an emergency situation.⁸
- If the police are pursuing someone who flees into a home, they are allowed to enter that home.⁹
- If the police have reason to believe that entering a home is necessary to prevent the destruction of evidence, they are allowed to enter.¹⁰

⁷ <https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/how-rights-protected/guide-canadian-charter-rights-freedoms.html>

⁸ R. v. Godoy

⁹ R. v. Maccooh

¹⁰ R. v. Silveira

Your Personal Property:

Section 8 protects you from having any of your personal items taken from you without a clear legal reason. If you are not under arrest and the officer does not have a warrant, you have the right to deny any access to your personal items, such as your cell phone. If the police have a warrant, they are able to confiscate your personal items if it is related to an ongoing criminal matter. Police are allowed to take your phone when you are arrested. When you are placed under arrest, the police can search your phone if the arrest is lawful, and the reason for searching the phone is related to the arrest. Police are permitted to search phones without a warrant if they are searching for data that is relevant to the reason you are under arrest, such as text messages and emails that occurred in a time frame that coincided with your arrest.¹¹ If your phone is password protected, you do not have to give police your password. Section 7 of the Charter guarantees that you may remain silent when dealing with police.

¹¹ R. v. Fearon

Your Rights When Under Arrest:

Section 9 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms states that: “everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily **detained** or imprisoned.” Government officials, such as police officers, cannot hold you in custody without a good reason to do so. You have the right to ask a police officer if you are under arrest, and if they say that you are, you have the right to ask them why you have been placed under arrest.

Section 10 of the Charter guarantees that the police must tell you why you have been placed under arrest. Section 10 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms states that: “Everyone has the right on arrest or detention:

- a. to be informed promptly of the reasons therefor;
- b. to retain and instruct counsel without delay and to be informed of that right; and
- c. to have the validity of the detention determined by way of **habeas corpus** and to be released if the detention is not lawful.”

Section 10 of the Charter guarantees that you be informed of why you have been arrested, that you be informed that you have the right to legal representation, and that you be allowed to contact a lawyer. Police must tell you why you have been arrested. Police have the obligation to tell you what legal aid services are available in your area, and they must allow you the opportunity to speak to a lawyer in private for legal advice. Habeas corpus allows you to ask a judge to decide if the arrest was legal. If the arrest was not legal, the judge will order your release.

Your Rights When Charged with a Crime:

The Charter outlines several protections for those who are charged with a crime to ensure that they are treated fairly.

Section 11(a) of the Charter states that you have the right to be informed of the specific offense you have been charged with without an unreasonable delay.

Section 11(b) states that you must be granted a trial within a reasonable amount of time. A reasonable amount of time defined by the Supreme Court of Canada is a maximum of eighteen months for matters in provincial court, and thirty months for matters in the Supreme Court,¹² however, there are exceptions.

Section 11(c) states that you cannot be forced to testify in your own trial.

¹² R. v. Jordan, 2016 SCC 27 (CanLII), [2016] 1 SCR 631

Section 11(d) grants you the right to be presumed innocent until the prosecution can prove beyond a reasonable doubt that you are criminally guilty of committing the offence.

Section 11(e) guarantees that you are entitled to reasonable bail, and that you are not to be denied reasonable bail without just cause.

Section 11(f) allows you the right to be tried by a jury if you are charged with a crime where the maximum punishment is more than five years incarceration.

Section 11(g) states that you cannot be held responsible for a crime if the action was not a crime at the time that it took place. A law can only be enforced after it is made law.

Section 11(h) protects you from being tried for the same crime more than once. If you are acquitted, you cannot be tried again for the same crime. However, the prosecution can still appeal the verdict, and that does not constitute a violation of Section 11(h), as Section 11(h) does not consider an appeal to be a new trial.

Section 11(i) states that if the penalty for a crime has changed since the crime has been committed, the punishment that you are sentenced for the crime will be whichever is lesser.

Section 12 of the Charter states that: “Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment.” Section 12 protects you from excessive punishment if you are found guilty of a crime, and protects you from a very long sentence for a minor crime.

Section 13 of the Charter states that: “A witness who testifies in any proceedings has the right not to have any incriminating evidence so given used to incriminate that witness in any other proceedings, except in a prosecution for perjury or for the giving of contradictory evidence.” This means that if you testify in court, your testimony cannot be used against you in other court proceedings. If you testify that you committed a crime in another trial, that testimony cannot be used by the Crown to prove that you committed the crime in your trial.

Section 14 of the Charter states that “A party or witness in any proceedings who does not understand or speak the language in which the proceedings are conducted or who is deaf has the right to the assistance of an interpreter.” If you do not speak the language spoken in your trial, or if you are deaf, you have the right to have an interpreter present. This right extends to anyone, no matter what language they are fluent in.

Section 15 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms states “(1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.” Section 15 of the Charter guarantees that everyone must be treated the same regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, sex, age, or mental or physical disability. Federal and Provincial Governments cannot discriminate against anyone in any programs, laws, or law enforcement.

Section 24 of the Charter states that “(1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied

may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances.” If your Charter rights have been violated, you may challenge the violation in court.

Legal Aid Services:

Legal aid is available to those who qualify based on their financial needs, and if they would be unable to afford a private lawyer. There are three ways to apply for legal aid.

1. **By appointment:** When applying for legal aid, call the legal aid office closest to you in advance to make an appointment.

When making the appointment, let them know if you have a court date, an emergency, or if you are under investigation for an offense and are being questioned by the authorities.¹³

2. **By mail:** You apply for legal aid through the mail.
3. **Dropping off an application:** Dropping off an application at their office closest to you.

Information that you need to apply for legal aid includes: Your monthly net income, your monthly expenses (rent, light and heat, loans, etc.) statement of liabilities (personal loans, business loans, mortgage,

¹³ <https://www.legalaid.nl.ca/apply.html>

bank overdraft, etc.) statement of assets, (cash on hand, bank account, credit union, securities, etc.) Life insurance, home, and personal property value. (Value of household furnishings, appliances, and vehicles.)¹⁴

It is very important to listen to the advice that your lawyer gives you. If there is something that you do not understand, ask your lawyer for clarification. Most people who work in the justice system want to help you, the sooner you engage with them, the better. It is never wrong to ask a question. Your lawyer will not know that you do not understand unless you ask them for clarification.

¹⁴ <https://www.legalaid.nl.ca/apply.html>

West Coast Legal Aid Offices:

Corner Brook

19 Union Street
Corner Brook, NL
A2H 5P9
Tel: (709) 639-9226
Fax: (709) 634-3760
Toll Free: 1-844-639-9226

Stephenville

157 Minnesota Drive
P.O. Box 570
Stephenville, NL
A2N 3Y3
Tel: (709) 643-5263
Fax: (709) 643-2798
Toll Free: 1-844-304-5263

Central Legal Aid Offices:

Gander

94 Airport Boulevard
Gander, NL
A1V 2M7
Tel: (709) 256-3991
Fax: (709) 256-4336

Grand Falls-Windsor

7A Queensway Drive,
P.O. Box 6
Grand Falls-Windsor, NL
A2A 2J3
Tel: (709) 489-9081
Fax: (709) 489-1197

East Coast Legal Aid Offices:

Carbonear

P.O. Box 340
21 Industrial Crescent
Carbonear, NL
A1Y 1B7
Tel: (709) 596-7835 / (709) 786-6003
Fax: (709) 596-1301
Toll Free: 1-844-596-7835

Clarenville

50B Manitoba Drive, Park Place
Clarenville, NL
A5A 1K5
Tel: (709) 466-7138
Fax: (709) 466-7024
Toll Free: 1-844-260-7138

Labrador Legal Aid Offices:

Happy Valley-Goose Bay

2-4 Hillcrest Road
P.O. Box 442, Stn B
Happy Valley-Goose Bay, NL
A0P 1E0
Tel: (709) 896-5323
Fax: (709) 896-4444
Toll Free: 1-833-896-5323

Labrador West

P.O. Box 370
Wabush Shopping Centre,
Grenfell Drive,
Wabush, NL A0R 1B0
Tel: (709) 282-3425
Fax: (709) 282-3427

Marystown

P.O. Box 474
4 Industrial Park
Marystown, NL
A0E 2M0
Tel: (709) 279-3068
Fax: (709) 279-4249
Toll Free: 1-844-340-3068

St. John's

Suite 200, 251 Empire Avenue
St. John's, NL
A1C 3H9
Tel: (709) 753-7863
Fax: (709) 753-6226

Gladue Report:

A Gladue Report is a type of pre-sentencing document that the court can request during the consideration of sentencing an Indigenous offender. Section 718.2 of the Criminal Code of Canada states that a court that imposes a sentence shall also take into consideration “all available sanctions, other than imprisonment, that are reasonable in the circumstances and consistent with the harm done to victims or to the community should be considered for all offenders, with particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal offenders.”¹⁵ Gladue reports are usually written by Gladue caseworkers at the request of the defense, **Crown Attorney**, or judge.¹⁶ The intention of Gladue Reports is to combat the overrepresentation of Indigenous people who are incarcerated, and to allow the court to make a fair sentence that takes an offender’s Indigenous background into consideration. Gladue rights extend to all

¹⁵ Criminal Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46)

¹⁶ The Gladue Primer. 2011 Legal Services Society, BC

Indigenous people, regardless of status.¹⁷ Section 718.2(e) is stated to apply to “all Aboriginal persons wherever they reside, whether on or off reserve, in a large city or rural area¹⁸.” Gladue rights extend to every Indigenous person. An Indigenous person must state to the court that they wish to exercise their Gladue rights. Letting your lawyer know that you are Indigenous is a good practice, as they may be able to direct you to services to best accommodate your needs.

¹⁷ The Gladue Primer. 2011 Legal Services Society, BC

¹⁸ R. v. Gladue

Different Kinds of Canadian Courts:

Canada has four different levels of court, which each have their own authority to decide specific types of cases. The levels of court are as follows:

Provincial and Territorial (Lower) Courts:	Provincial and territorial courts are established by the provincial or territorial governments. The court for Newfoundland and Labrador is the Provincial Court of Newfoundland and Labrador. For most criminal cases, the matter will be decided within provincial court, with the exception of serious offences, which will usually be differed to a higher court. Some of the reasons you may be involved in provincial court include: Family law matters, (such as child support, divorce, etc.) traffic and bylaw infractions, small claims court, and any offense undertaken by a youth between twelve and seventeen years
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	of age. Provincial court also handles all preliminary inquiries. ¹⁹
Provincial and Territorial Superior Courts:	These courts deal with more serious crimes and also hear appeals from provincial and territorial courts. The Federal Court is on the same level, but is responsible for deciding civil matters assigned to it by statute, such as immigration and patents ²⁰ .
Provincial and Territorial Courts of Appeal and the Federal Court of Appeal	These courts hear appeals from the decisions of the superior courts and the provincial/territorial courts. The courts of appeal also hear constitutional questions that may be raised in appeals involving individuals, governments, or governmental agencies. ²¹
The Supreme Court of Canada:	The final court of appeal for Canada. ²²

¹⁹ <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/csj-sjc/ccs-ajc/02.html>

²⁰ " <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/csj-sjc/ccs-ajc/02.html>

²¹ <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/csj-sjc/ccs-ajc/02.html>

²² <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/csj-sjc/ccs-ajc/02.html>

Speciality Courts in Newfoundland:

You may also experience speciality courts when going through the justice system. Speciality courts are not always available everywhere on the island. Details about the different types of speciality courts are as follows.

<p><u>Family Court:</u></p>	<p>Family court handles child support, divorce, adoption, child custody, marriage, annulment, and the division of matrimonial assets²³.</p>
<p><u>Adult Court:</u></p>	<p>Criminal court for people usually over the age of eighteen charged with offenses under the Criminal Code of Canada.²⁴</p>
<p><u>Drug Treatment Court:</u></p>	<p>The Drug Treatment Court is primarily for individuals with a substance abuse problem who may have a history of difficulty with prior supervision and treatment. Individuals in Drug Treatment Court voluntarily agree to participate in treatment and drug testing.²⁵ If the person successfully completes the treatment program, the court is not required to impose</p>

²³ <https://court.nl.ca/provincial/courts/family/index.html>

²⁴ <https://court.nl.ca/provincial/courts/adult/index.html>

²⁵ <https://court.nl.ca/provincial/courts/drugtreatment/index.html>

	the mandatory minimum penalty for the offence. ²⁶
<u>Family Violence Intervention Court (FVIC):</u>	A special court that attempts to better serve victims and hold offenders more accountable. Offenders are required to participate in intervention or programming regarding family violence. FVIC aims to focus on improving victim safety and offender responsibility ²⁷ .
<u>Youth Court:</u>	Youth court is meant for offenders between twelve and eighteen years old. There is less emphasis on punishment and more on identifying and correcting the cause of the offending behavior. ²⁸
<u>Mental Health Court:</u>	Mental health court is meant for offenders who are charged with crimes as a consequence of their mental health condition, or lifestyle issues that arise based on their mental health, such as those who are unable to find employment because of their mental health.

²⁶ *Public Prosecution Service of Canada Deskbook.*

²⁷ <https://court.nl.ca/provincial/courts/familyviolence/index.html>

²⁸ <https://court.nl.ca/provincial/courts/youthcourt.html>

	<p>Health care professionals and corrections professionals work together to provide medical support and "community based" support to individuals who are accepted into mental health court²⁹.</p>
<p><u>Small Claims Court:</u></p>	<p>A civil court that hears disputes between parties that are under the monetary value of twenty-five thousand dollars.³⁰</p>
<p><u>Traffic Court:</u></p>	<p>“The Traffic Court component of the Provincial Court deals primarily with ticketable offences under the Highway Traffic Act, the Motorized Snow Vehicles and All Terrain Vehicles Act, the Contraventions Act and various municipal or institutional parking by-laws or regulations”³¹</p>

²⁹ <https://court.nl.ca/provincial/courts/mentalhealth/index.html>

³⁰ <https://court.nl.ca/provincial/courts/smallclaims/index.html>

³¹ <https://court.nl.ca/provincial/courts/traffic.html>

Best Practices When Attending Court³²:

- Appear for all hearings.
- Arrive fifteen minutes before your hearing is to start.
- Confirm your Court time, date, and location.
- Have any documents prepared ahead of time.
- Listen and follow your Lawyer’s advice.
- Dress professionally in clean clothes.
- Turn off any electronic devices.
- Address the judge and all courtroom personnel respectfully. In Newfoundland Provincial Court, Judges are addressed as “Your Honour,” in the Supreme Court, Judges are referred to as “My Lord” or “My Lady.”³³
- Do not chew gum or bring food or drink into the courtroom.
- Do not wear a hat to court.

³² <https://court.nl.ca/provincial/goingtocourt/etiquette.html>

³³ <https://www.gov.nl.ca/jps/files/victim-services-pdf-introduction-to-court.pdf>

Supports In Court:

You may apply to have a support person in court with you. This support person can either be someone from Victim Services, or someone that you know. The application to apply for a support person depends on if you are the accused or a victim. If you are the victim of a crime, the application is made by the Crown Attorney. If you are the one on trial, the application is made by your lawyer. The application for the support person is based on the needs of the individual. The application is granted by the judge. It is best to complete the application in advance, however, depending on your needs, you can ask the judge if you need someone on the day of the trial.

When going through Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Courts, you will be asked to swear (or affirm) to tell the truth. In Newfoundland, you may elect to swear on an Eagle Feather instead of swearing on a Bible. Witnesses, victims, and offenders appearing in the Provincial Court of Newfoundland and Labrador have the option to take an affirmation or oath with a sacred eagle feather.³⁴

³⁴ <https://www.gov.nl.ca/releases/2019/jps/0125n02/>

What Does it Mean to be “Criminally Responsible?”

There is a difference between being involved or responsible in some way and being “criminally responsible.” Section 16(1) of the Criminal Code of Canada states that “No person is criminally responsible for an act committed or an omission made while suffering from a mental disorder that rendered the person incapable of appreciating the nature and quality of the act or omission or of knowing that it was wrong.” If the defendant suffered from a mental disorder during the time the offense was committed, they are not criminally responsible. However, Section 16(2) states that “Every person is presumed not to suffer from a mental disorder so as to be exempt from criminal responsibility by virtue of subsection (1), until the contrary is proved on the balance of probabilities.” This means that every defendant is presumed to not have a mental disorder until it has been proven that they do. The one to prove that the person has a mental disorder is the side that invokes Section 16. Section 16(3) of the Criminal Code states “The burden of proof that an accused was suffering from a

mental disorder so as to be exempt from criminal responsibility is on the party that raises the issue.”

Being proven Criminally Guilty is different than feeling guilty or responsible in some way. In a criminal trial, the job of the Crown is to prove that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The Crown must prove that the person who committed the physical act, known as “*actus reus*” must have done so with a guilty mind (*mens rea*) before they can be found guilty of the offense. Feeling guilty does not necessarily mean that you are criminally guilty.

Victim Services:

The Victim of Crime Services act states that “(1) Victims should be treated with courtesy, compassion and with respect for their dignity and privacy. (2) Victims should suffer the minimum of necessary inconvenience from their involvement with the criminal justice system. (3) Victims should receive prompt and fair redress for the harm which they have suffered.”³⁵

Victim Services Newfoundland and Labrador is a voluntary, free, and confidential service for victims of crime. Victim Services offers a client-centered approach that tailors services to meet the needs of each victim. Their principles are that all victims are treated with courtesy, compassion, and respect. They believe that all victims should suffer as little inconvenience as possible from their involvement with the criminal justice

³⁵ *Victims of Crime Services Act*, Assembly NL.

system, and receive prompt and fair redress they have suffered.

Victim Services Can Help With³⁶:

- General information about the criminal justice system to help you understand how it works.
- Providing you with information that is happening in your case.
- Pre-court preparation so you can participate more meaningfully in the court process.
- Helping you prepare a Victim Impact Statement, if you wish to complete one.
- Identifying and referring you to specialized community resources if you need them.
- Providing emotional support and short-term counselling as you prepare to go through court.

Adult Victims of criminal offenses who are sixteen years of age or older are eligible for Victim Services. Children who are under the age of

³⁶ Victim Services". *Victim Services*, 2021, <https://www.gov.nl.ca/victimservices/>.

sixteen who will be testifying in criminal proceedings as either a victim of crime or a witness to a crime are eligible, as well as the child's family.

Services are available to those who feel they have been victimized regardless of whether a complain has been made to the police or a charge has been laid. You may get help from Victim Services by contacting one of their local offices in your area.

Western Region Victim Services:

Stephenville

35 Alabama Drive
Stephenville, NL A2N 3K9
Tel: (709) 643-6588 / 643-6618
Fax: (709) 643-9231

Corner Brook

84 Mount Bernard Avenue
6th Floor, Sir Richard Squires Building
P.O. Box 2006
Corner Brook, NL A2H 6J8
Tel: (709) 637-2614
Fax: (709) 637-2530

Port Saunders

90 Route 430
The Dobbin Building
P.O. Box 149
Port Saunders, NL A0K 4H0
Tel: (709) 861-2147 Fax: (709) 861-3302

Central Region Victim Services:

Gander

2nd Floor, Fraser Mall, 230 Airport
Blvd
P.O. Box 2222
Gander, NL A1V 2N9
Tel: (709) 256-1028 / 256-1070
Fax: (709) 256-1024

Grand Falls-Windsor

4th Floor, Provincial Building
3 Cromer Avenue
Grand Falls-Windsor, NL A2A 1W9
Tel: (709) 292-4508 / 292-4548 /
292-4544
Fax: (709) 292-4511

Labrador Region Victim Services:

Happy Valley – Goose Bay

171 Hamilton River Road

P.O. Box 3014, Stn. “B”

Happy Valley – Goose Bay, NL A0P 1E0

Tel: (709) 896-0446 / 896-3251 / 896-3825

Fax: (709) 896-2230

Nain

General Delivery

P.O Box 2006

Nain, NL A0P 1L0

Tel: (709) 922-2360

Fax: (709) 922-2238

Eastern and Avalon Region Victim Services:

St. John’s

3rd Floor, Atlantic Place, Suite 303

P.O. Box 8700

St. John’s, NL A1B 4J6

Tel: (709) 729-0900

Fax: (709) 729-0053

Clareville

Clareville Public Building

97 Manitoba Drive, Suite 101

Clareville, NL A5A 1K3

Tel: (709) 466-5808

Fax: (709) 466-4031

Carbonear

Carlyle Bldg., Unit 3

80 Powell Drive

Carbonear, NL A1Y 1A5

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Public Legal Information Association of Newfoundland and Labrador:

Public Legal Information Association of Newfoundland and Labrador (PLIAN) is a non-profit organization that provides legal information and legal education services to people within the province. Legal-information line and lawyer-referral service is available: Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM until 1:30 PM, Wednesday from 6:00 PM to 9:00 PM.

Public Legal Information Association of Newfoundland and Labrador:
Toll Free Phone Number: 1(888) 660-7788
Phone: (709)-722-2643
Email: info@publiclegalinfo.com
Website: www.publiclegalinfo.com

Labrador Office Telephone: 709-896-5235

Labrador Office Email: labrador@publiclegalinfo.com

Glossary of Terms:

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms – Part of the Canadian Constitution. A set of Rights and Freedoms guaranteed to all Canadian citizens.

Counsel – legal advice from a lawyer.

Crown Attorney – a lawyer who acts for the Crown, a prosecutor in criminal court.

Crown – the government, or the state.

Defense Attorney – The lawyer who acts on behalf of the defendant.

Defendant – The person who is accused of committing a crime in a criminal court.

Detained – Being in police custody.

Habeas Corpus – right to report an unlawful imprisonment to a court and to be released if the imprisonment was unlawful.

Sobriety Test – a test that a police officer uses to test if someone is under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Standard Police Caution - states that you have the right to remain silent, and that you cannot be made to say anything against your will.

Statistics Canada – A Canadian government agency that collects data and statistics.

Warrant - a document issued that allows the police to make an arrest, search private property, or carry out other actions as the law requires.

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At a Glance Resource Page:

First Nations and Inuit Hope for Wellness Help Line: 1-855-242-3310

Sexual Assault Crisis Hotline: 1-888-737-4668

The Journey Project:

support@journeyprojectnl.com

1-883-722-2805

Victim Services:

Stephenville: (709) 643-6588 / 643-6618

Corner Brook: (709) 637-2614

Port Saunders: (709) 861-2147

Gander: (709) 256-1028 / 256-1070

Grand Falls-Windsor: (709) 292-4508 / 292-4548 / 292-4544

Legal Aid:

Corner Brook: (709) 639-9226 Toll Free: 1-844-639-9226

Stephenville: (709) 643-5263 Toll Free: 1-844-304-5263

Gander:(709) 256-3991

Grand Falls-Windsor: (709) 489-9081

CHANNAL Warm Line: 1-855-753-2560

RCMP:

Stephenville: 709) 643-2118

Corner Brook: (709) 637-4433

Deer Lake: 709-635-2173

Gander: (709) 256-6841

Grand Falls-Windsor: (709) 489-2121

Rocky Harbour: (709) 458-2222

St. Anthony: (709)-454-3543

Port Saunders: (709) 861-3555

RNC:

Corner Brook: 709-637-4100

Labrador City: 1-709-944-7602

Churchill Falls: 1-709-925-3524

In an emergency, dial 911.



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