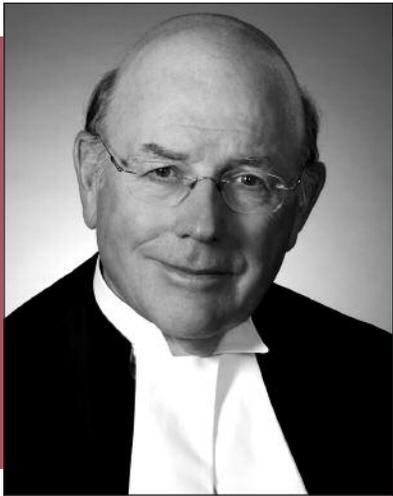




TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

2006 – 2007

ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL



The Honourable Warren K. Winkler

CHIEF JUSTICE OF ONTARIO

Co-Chair, Ontario Judicial Council



The Honourable Annemarie E. Bonkalo

CHIEF JUSTICE

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Co-Chair, Ontario Judicial Council



ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL

March 31, 2008

The Honourable Chris Bentley
Attorney General for the Province of Ontario
720 Bay Street, 11th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 2K1

Dear Minister:

It is our pleasure to submit the Annual Report of the Ontario Judicial Council concerning its twelfth year of operation, in accordance with subsection 51(6) of the *Courts of Justice Act*. The period of time covered by this Annual Report is from April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W. Winkler'.

Warren K. Winkler
Chief Justice of Ontario

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Annemarie E. Bonkalo'.

Annemarie E. Bonkalo
Chief Justice
Ontario Court of Justice



INTRODUCTION

The period of time covered by this Annual Report is from April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007.

The Ontario Judicial Council investigates complaints made by the public against provincially-appointed judges and masters. In addition, it approves the education plan for provincial judges on an annual basis and has approved criteria for continuation in office and standards of conduct developed by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice. The Judicial Council may make an order to accommodate the needs of a judge who, because of a disability, is unable to perform the duties of judicial office. Such an accommodation order may be made as a result of a complaint (if the disability was a factor in a complaint) or on the application of the judge in question. Although the Judicial Council itself is not directly involved in the appointment of provincial judges to the bench, a member of the Judicial Council serves on the provincial Judicial Appointments Advisory Committee as its representative.

The Ontario Judicial Council had jurisdiction over approximately 333 provincially-appointed judges and masters during the period of time covered by this Annual Report.



TWELFTH O.J.C. ANNUAL REPORT

2006 – 2007

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1. Composition and Terms of Appointment

The Ontario Judicial Council includes:

- ◆ the Chief Justice of Ontario (or designate from the Court of Appeal)
- ◆ the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice (or designate from the Ontario Court of Justice)
- ◆ the Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice
- ◆ a Regional Senior Judge of the Ontario Court of Justice appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Attorney General
- ◆ two judges of the Ontario Court of Justice appointed by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice
- ◆ the Treasurer of The Law Society of Upper Canada or another bencher of the Law Society who is a lawyer, designated by the Treasurer
- ◆ a lawyer who is not a bencher of The Law Society of Upper Canada, appointed by the Law Society
- ◆ four persons, neither judges nor lawyers, who are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Attorney General

The Chief Justice of Ontario chairs all proceedings dealing with complaints against specific judges, except for the review panel meetings, which are chaired by a provincial judge, designated by the Judicial Council. The Chief Justice of Ontario also chairs meetings held for the purpose of dealing with applications to accommodate a judge's needs resulting from a disability or meetings held to consider the continuation in office of a Chief Justice or an Associate Chief Justice. The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice chairs all other meetings of the Judicial Council.

2. Members Regular

The membership of the Ontario Judicial Council in its twelfth year of operation (April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007) was as follows:

Judicial Members:

CHIEF JUSTICE OF ONTARIO

R. Roy McMurtry(Toronto)

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Brian W. Lennox(Ottawa/Toronto)

ASSOCIATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Annemarie E. Bonkalo(Toronto)

REGIONAL SENIOR JUSTICE

Alexander Graham(London)

TWO JUDGES APPOINTED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

The Honourable Madam Justice Lucy Glenn
.....(Chatham)

The Honourable Madam Justice Judith Beaman
.....(Ottawa)

Lawyer Members:

TREASURER OF THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

Gavin Mackenzie(Toronto)

LAWYER DESIGNATED BY THE TREASURER OF THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA

Julian Porter, Q.C(Toronto)

J. Bruce Carr-Harris(Ottawa)

Community Members:

Madeleine Aldridge.....(Toronto)
Teacher, Toronto Catholic District School Board
Retired

Jocelyne Côté-O’Hara(Toronto)
President, The Cora Group

Mila Velshi.....(Toronto)
Independent Associate – Able Travel American Express

Gloria Connolly.....(Barrie)
Section Manager, Bell Canada; Teacher, Georgian College
Retired
(from April 19, 2006)

Members - Temporary

Sections 87 and 87.1 of the *Courts of Justice Act* give the Ontario Judicial Council jurisdiction over complaints made against every person who was a master of the Supreme Court prior to September 1, 1990 and every provincial judge who was assigned to the Provincial Court (Civil Division) prior to September 1, 1990. When the Ontario Judicial Council deals with a complaint against a master or a provincial judge of the former Civil Division, the judge member of the complaint subcommittee is replaced by a temporary member appointed by the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice – either a master or a provincial judge who presides in “Small Claims Court”, as the case may be.

During the period of time covered by this report, the following individuals served as temporary members of the Ontario Judicial Council to deal with any complaints against these provincially appointed judges and masters:

MASTERS

- Master Basil T. Clark, Q.C.
- Master R. B. Linton, Q.C.
- Master R. B. Peterson

JUDGES

- The Honourable Justice M. D. Godfrey
- The Honourable Justice Pamela Thomson

Subsection 49(3) of the *Courts of Justice Act* permits the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice to appoint a provincial judge to be a temporary member of the Ontario Judicial Council to meet the quorum requirements of the legislation with respect to Judicial Council meetings, review panels and hearing panels. The following judges of the Ontario Court of Justice have been appointed by the Chief Justice to serve as temporary members of the Ontario Judicial Council when required:

The Honourable Justice Bernard M. Kelly
The Honourable Justice Claude H. Paris

3. Administrative Information

Separate office space adjacent to the Office of the Chief Justice in downtown Toronto is utilized by both the Ontario Judicial Council and the Justices of the Peace Review Council. The proximity of the Councils’ office to the Office of the Chief Justice permits both Councils to make use of clerical and administrative staff, as needed, and computer systems and support backup without the need of acquiring a large support staff.

Councils’ offices are used primarily for meetings of both Councils and their members. Each Council has a separate phone and fax number and its own stationery. Each has a toll-free number for the use of members of the public across the province of Ontario and a toll-free number for persons using TTY/teletypewriter machines.

In the twelfth year of operation, the staff of the Ontario Judicial Council and the Justices of the Peace Review Council consisted of a registrar, two assistant registrars and a secretary:

VALERIE P. SHARP, LL.B. – Registrar
(on leave from December 31, 2006)

TARA DIER, LL.B. – Acting Registrar *(from January 15, 2007)*

THOMAS GLASSFORD – Assistant Registrar

ANA BRIGIDO – Acting Assistant Registrar

BETTY GIOVANIELLO – Acting Secretary
(to December, 2006)

MELISSA JOHNSTON – Acting Secretary
(from October 2006)

4. Education Plan

The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice is required, by section 51.10 of the *Courts of Justice Act*, to implement, and make public, a plan for the continuing judicial education of provincial judges and such education plan must be approved by the Judicial Council as required by subs. 51.10(1). During the period of time covered by this Annual Report a continuing education plan was developed by the Chief Justice in conjunction with the Education Secretariat and the continuing education plan was approved by the Judicial Council. A copy of the continuing education plan for 2006-2007 can be found at Appendix "C".

5. Communications

The website of the Ontario Judicial Council continues to include information on the Council as well as information about upcoming hearings. Copies of "Reasons for Decision" are posted on the website when released and all of the publicly available Annual Reports are included in their entirety.

The address of the Judicial Council's website is:
www.ontariocourts.on.ca.

6. Judicial Appointments Advisory Committee

Since proclamation of amendments to the *Courts of Justice Act* in February, 1995, the Judicial Council no longer has any direct involvement in the appointment of provincial judges to the bench. However, a member of the Ontario Judicial Council serves on the provincial Judicial Appointments Advisory Committee (J.A.A.C.) as its representative. The Honourable Madam Lucy Glenn was appointed by the Judicial Council to act as its representative on J.A.A.C.

7. The Complaints Procedure

A complaint subcommittee of Judicial Council members, comprised always of a provincially-appointed judicial officer (a judge, other than the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, or a master) and a lay member, examines all complaints made to the Council. The governing legislation empowers the complaint subcommittee to dismiss complaints which are either outside the jurisdiction of the Council (i.e., complaints about federally appointed judges, matters for appeal, etc.) or which, in the opinion of the complaint subcommittee, are frivolous or an abuse of process. All other complaints are investigated further by the complaint subcommittee. A more detailed outline of the Judicial Council's procedures is included as Appendix "B".

Once the investigation is completed, the complaint subcommittee may recommend the complaint be dismissed, refer it to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice for an informal resolution, refer the complaint to mediation or refer the complaint to the Judicial Council, with or without recommending that it hold a hearing. The decision of the complaint subcommittee must be unanimous. If the complaint subcommittee members cannot agree, the complaint subcommittee must refer the complaint to the Council to determine what action should be taken.

A mediation process may be established by the Council and only complaints which are appropriate (given the nature of the allegations) will be referred to mediation. The Council must develop criteria to determine which complaints are appropriate to refer to mediation.

The Council (or a review panel thereof) will review all recommendations for disposition of a complaint (if any) made by a complaint subcommittee and may approve the proposed disposition or replace any decision of the complaint subcommittee if the Council (or review panel) decides the decision was not appropriate. If a complaint has been referred to the Council by the complaint subcommittee, the Council (or a review panel thereof) may dismiss the complaint, refer it to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice or a mediator or order that a hearing into the complaint be held. Review panels are composed of two provincial judges (other than the Chief

Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice), a lawyer and a lay member. At this stage of the process, only the two complaint subcommittee members are aware of the identity of the complainant or the subject judge.

Complaint subcommittee members who participated in the screening of the complaint are not to participate in its review by Council or in a subsequent hearing. Similarly, review panel members who dealt with a complaint's review or referral will not participate in a hearing of the complaint, if a hearing is ordered.

By the end of the investigation and review process, all decisions regarding complaints made to the Judicial Council will have been considered and reviewed by a total of six members of Council – two members of the complaint subcommittee and four members of the review panel.

Provisions for temporary members have been made in order to ensure that a quorum of the Council is able to conduct a hearing into a complaint if a hearing has been ordered. Hearing panels are to be made up of at least two of the remaining six members of Council who have not been involved in the process up to that point. At least one member of a hearing panel is to be a lay member and the Chief Justice of Ontario, or his designate from the Court of Appeal, is to chair the hearing panel.

A hearing into a complaint is public unless the Council determines, in accordance with criteria established under section 51.1(1) of the *Courts of Justice Act*, that exceptional circumstances exist and the desirability of holding an open hearing is outweighed by the desirability of maintaining confidentiality, in which case the Council may hold all or part of a hearing in private.

Proceedings, other than hearings to consider complaints against specific judges, are not required to be held in public. The identity of a judge, after a closed hearing, will only be disclosed in exceptional circumstances as determined by the Council. In certain circumstances, the Council also has the power to prohibit publication of information that would disclose the identity of a complainant or a judge. The *Statutory Powers Procedure Act*, with some exceptions, applies to hearings into complaints.

After a hearing, the hearing panel of the Council may dismiss the complaint (with or without a finding that it is unfounded) or, if it finds that there has been misconduct by the judge, it may impose one or more sanctions or may recommend to the Attorney General that a judge be removed from office.

The sanctions which can be imposed by the Judicial Council for misconduct, either singly or in combination, are as follows:

- ◆ a warning
- ◆ a reprimand
- ◆ an order to the judge to apologize to the complainant or to any other person
- ◆ an order that the judge take specific measures, such as receiving education or treatment, as a condition of continuing to sit as a judge
- ◆ suspension, with pay, for any period
- ◆ suspension, without pay, but with benefits, for up to thirty days

The Council may also make a recommendation to the Attorney General that the judge be removed from office. This last sanction stands alone and cannot be combined with any other sanction.

The question of compensation of the judge's costs incurred for legal services in the investigation of a complaint and/or hearing into a complaint may be considered by the review panel or by a hearing panel when a hearing into the complaint is held. The Council may order compensation of costs for legal services (based on a rate for legal services that does not exceed the maximum rate normally paid by the Government of Ontario for similar services) and the Attorney General is required to pay compensation to the judge if such a recommendation is made.

The legislative provisions of the *Courts of Justice Act* concerning the Ontario Judicial Council are included as Appendix "D" to this Report.

8. Summary of Complaints

The Ontario Judicial Council received 32 complaints in its twelfth year of operation, as well as carrying forward 22 complaint files from previous years. Of these 54 complaints, 30 files were closed before March 31, 2007, leaving 24 complaints to be carried over into the thirteenth year of operation.

Of the 32 files opened in year twelve, 10 were closed before the end of that year. Two files carried over from the tenth year were closed, and the remaining 18 files closed were from year eleven. One file from year 11 was carried over to year thirteen.

An investigation was conducted in all cases by a complaint subcommittee of Council, which was composed of a provincial judge and a community member. In each case the complaint subcommittee reviewed the complainant's letter and, where necessary, reviewed the transcript and/or the audiotape of the proceedings that took place in court in order to make a fully informed decision about a complaint. In some instances, further investigation was conducted where warranted. At the conclusion of its investigation, the complaint subcommittee made a recommendation as to the disposition of the complaint. This recommendation was reviewed by a four member committee, called a review panel. The review panel had representation from the community, the bench and the bar. None of its members had any prior knowledge of the complaint or knew the names of those involved. The review panel may agree with and approve the disposition recommended by the complaint subcommittee or it may disagree and make its own disposition.

In the twelfth year, the review panel disagreed with the recommended disposition of the complaint subcommittee and substituted its own disposition in only one case.

Twenty eight of the 30 complaint files closed in Year 12 were **dismissed** by the Judicial Council.

Three of the 28 complaint files **dismissed** by the Ontario Judicial Council during the period of time covered by this report were found to be outside the jurisdiction of the Council. These files typically involved a complainant who expressed dissatisfaction with the result of a trial or with a judge's decision, but who made no allegation of misconduct. While the decisions made by the trial judge in these cases could be appealed, the absence of any alleged misconduct meant that the complaints were outside the jurisdiction of the Judicial Council.

The remaining 25 of the 28 complaint files that were **dismissed** by the OJC contained allegations of judicial misconduct including allegations of improper behaviour (rudeness, belligerence, etc.), lack of impartiality, conflict of interest or some other form of bias. The allegations contained in each of these files were investigated by a complaint subcommittee and determined to be unfounded.

One file was closed after the matter was referred to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, Mr. Justice Brian W. Lennox, to speak to the judge in question.

The remaining file was closed after a public hearing in which the panel dismissed the complaint.

Twenty-four files were carried over into Year 13.

FISCAL YEAR:	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Opened During Year	49	55	36	23	32
Continued from Previous Year	33	34	35	19	22
Total Files Open During Year	82	89	71	42	54
Closed During Year	48	54	52	21	30
Remaining at Year End	34	35	19	21	24



9. Case Summaries

In all cases that were closed during the year, notice of the Judicial Council's decision, with the reason(s) therefore, was given to the complainant and to the subject judge, in accordance with the judge's instructions on notice (please see page B-26 of the O.J.C. Procedures Document, Appendix "B").

Files are given a two-digit prefix indicating the year of Council's operation in which they were opened, followed by a sequential file number and by two digits indicating the calendar year in which the file was opened (i.e., file no. 12-009/06 was the ninth file opened in the twelfth year of operation and was opened in calendar year 2006).

Details of each complaint, with identifying information removed as required by the legislation, follow.



CASE SUMMARIES

CASE NO. 10-035/05

The complainant was the Plaintiff in a Small Claims Court action in which he appeared before a number of Deputy Judges as well as a judge of the Small Claims Court. The complainant alleged that the judge colluded with the law firm representing the defendant in dismissing the complainant's application. The complainant advised that on the date set for trial, the judge asked the defendant for submissions regarding whether or not the court had jurisdiction to hear the plaintiff/complainant's action and the defence was ready with an argument that it was not the proper forum. The complainant advised that the judge then dismissed his action. The complainant alleged that the judge and the defendant's law firm must have colluded together prior to the trial date otherwise, "How/why did the Defence have its written submissions for the preliminary objection ready for presentation at the trial and how did the judge know about it..." so that the judge "could invite its submission"?

The complaint subcommittee reviewed the complaint and requested and reviewed the audiotape of the proceedings. The complaint subcommittee also asked for a response to the complaint from the judge. Upon review of the material before them, the complaint subcommittee recommended that the complaint be dismissed as it was of the view that there was no judicial misconduct evident in the exercise of the judge's discretion in the decision made in this matter. The members of the complaint subcommittee were also of the view that the complainant's allegations of collusion between the judge and the defendant were unfounded. The complaint subcommittee noted that the question of whether or not a court has jurisdiction to hear a matter brought before it is a fundamental

part of any court hearing and a law firm would have been aware of that fact. The complaint subcommittee also noted that the judge ensured that both parties were given every opportunity to present their case. The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's recommendation to dismiss this complaint.

CASE NOS. 11-002/05, 11-004/05, 11-005/05, 11-006/05, 11-024/06

The complainant was the owner of a strip club which had been the subject of numerous raids by police over the years. The complainant alleged that various judges of the Ontario Court of Justice, the Superior Court of Justice, members of City Council, police officers, crown attorneys and members of the defence bar were involved in both the "Red Mafia" and the "Oriental Mafia" for the purpose of creating a three billion dollar "sex slave colony" built around prostitution in the adult entertainment industry in Canada.

Numerous volumes of material were submitted to Council in support of the complainant's allegations. This material was comprised mainly of transcripts of every court appearance made by the complainant, his brother and their employees over the years as well as lengthy correspondence outlining the complainant's conspiracy theories.

The complainant alleged the following (judges over whom the Ontario Judicial Council had jurisdiction will be referred to as Justice "A", Justice "B", Justice "C", Justice "D" and Justice "E"):
Justice "A" – The complainant alleged that the judge proceeded to give a judgment with only a copy and not the original Information before him. The

CASE SUMMARIES

complainant also alleged that the judge exceeded his jurisdiction by trying an offence under the *Provincial Offences Act* which was outside the limitation period.

Justice “B” – The complainant alleged that the judge refused to set a trial date for the ‘found-ins’ and advised defence ‘that he was aware that the matter would be resolved and if the Crown got the people they were after, his client might walk’.

Justice “C” – The complainant alleged that the judge and a court official removed “sworn pages” and Informations from the court file and hid them in the Office of the Court Clerk. The complainant also alleged that the judge did not have jurisdiction.

Justice “D” – The complainant made no allegations in relation to this judge and merely narrated what occurred before this judge in Court.

Justice “E” – The complainant alleged that the judge granted two search warrants containing the same information, unsealed search warrants and “stayed the proceedings on the ground that the section of the *Criminal Code* dealing with issues of morality were vague and should be redefined by parliament.”

After a lengthy investigation by the complaint subcommittee, its members determined that there was no misconduct on the part of the judges complained about and recommended to the review panel that these complaints be dismissed.

The disposition of the complaints subcommittee was as follows:

In the case of Justice A, the complaint subcommittee advised that the allegation that the judge proceeded without the original Information is not misconduct as the judge has a right to proceed on a copy of an Information provided he or she is satisfied that an original is in existence. The complaint subcommittee suggested that, if the allegation regarding the *Provincial Offences Act* matter was correct, that is that the judge had no jurisdiction, the matter would more appropriately be the subject matter of an appeal and the Judicial Council would have no jurisdiction to intervene.

In the case of Justice B, the members of the complaint subcommittee were of the view that this portion of the complaint was merely a narrative of what occurred before the judge and there was no allegation of improper conduct.

In the case of Justice C, the complaint subcommittee determined that the allegation made by the complainant was totally unsubstantiated and no more than conjecture on his part. The complaint subcommittee further noted that if the jurisdictional issue alleged by the complainant was true, the matter would more appropriately be the subject matter of an appeal and the Judicial Council would have no jurisdiction to review the judge’s decision.

In the case of Justice D, the complaint subcommittee found, after a review of this allegation, that this was only a narrative of what occurred before the judge and there was no allegation of improper conduct.

In the case of Justice E, the complaint subcommittee found that there was no allegation of misconduct made by the complainant, only a recitation of what

CASE SUMMARIES

the judge did and/or said during the complainant's appearances before Her Honour. The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's recommendation to dismiss this complaint.

CASE NO. 11-008/05

The complainant filed a complaint against the trial judge in relation to an impaired driving charge against her. The complainant indicated that she and her companion went for a few drinks with friends on the eve of Valentine's Day and it was decided that her companion would be the designated driver. On their way home, the complainant indicated they were pulled over by the police and the companion was arrested for impaired driving. According to the complainant, her companion was taken into custody and she was left stranded on the side of a rural road in the middle of February. Although in an impaired state, the complainant felt it was safest, considering the circumstances, to drive to the local OPP station after she received no assistance from the arresting police officer. Upon arrival at the police station, the complainant indicated that another officer arrested her for impaired driving.

The complainant believed that she was wrongfully and unfairly convicted of impaired driving before the subject judge. The complainant alleged that the judge had predetermined the outcome of her trial, that the judge had accepted as fact evidence that implied guilt on the part of her companion in relation to his outstanding impaired driving charge and that the judge acted with bias in delaying the review and approval of the transcript of her trial, while having full knowledge of the complainant's wish to file an appeal of the judge's decision.

The complaint subcommittee reviewed the complaint and requested and reviewed the transcript of the trial proceedings. After consideration, the complaint subcommittee was of the view that the transcript of record did not support the allegation that the judge had pre-determined the outcome of the complainant's trial. Nor did it support the allegation that the judge accepted as fact that the companion was indeed impaired and applied that guilt in some manner to the complainant's case. Of concern to the complaint subcommittee, however, was the extended delay attributed to the judge by the complainant in reviewing and approving the transcript of the trial.

The complaint subcommittee requested and received a response from the judge with respect to the delay in releasing the transcript. In her response, the judge acknowledged that a lack of administrative "checks and balances", combined with the burden of other judicial-related obligations, had caused the transcript request to go undetected, and therefore unfulfilled, for a number of months. When the transcript request was brought to the judge's attention and she discovered it had been mishandled, the judge indicated in her response that she immediately began working on its review. The judge also indicated that she expressed regret for the oversight and had directed the Court Supervisor to express her apologies to the complainant for the delay and to inform the complainant that she was directing her full attention to the matter. In addition, the judge indicated in her response that she has since established a system, in coordination with her judicial secretary, to ensure that transcript requests are managed more effectively.

CASE SUMMARIES

Following their review of the judge's response, the members of the complaint subcommittee were of the view that the judge should have demonstrated more care in the handling of this transcript request. Although the judge had taken steps to correct any future oversight of this nature, the complaint subcommittee recommended that this complaint be referred to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice for the distinct purpose of emphasizing to the judge that her primary responsibility is to those who appear before her in court and that other judicial responsibilities she may assume should not distract her from that priority.

The members of the review panel shared the complaint subcommittee's concerns and agreed with its recommendation to refer this complaint to the Chief Justice.

The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice met with the judge and expressed the concerns of the Ontario Judicial Council to her. The Chief Justice reported to the Judicial Council that the judge fully appreciated the seriousness of this matter, was both embarrassed and distressed by the transcript delay and accepted full responsibility for the "inordinate delay" and its consequences to the complainant. The judge also acknowledged that there was merit to the complainant's concerns and that her own course of conduct had not been appropriate.

After reviewing the Chief Justice's report to the Judicial Council, the review panel expressed its satisfaction with the report and agreed with his recommendation that this file be closed.

CASE NO. 11-010/05

The complainant had filed allegations of misconduct on the part of a judge of the Small Claims Court in relation to a pre-trial of the complainant's claim. The complainant alleged that the judge "made a decision in favour of (the respondent) without hearing my side of the complaint". In delivering the decision, the complainant indicated that the judge allegedly remarked "you can't win here and you won't win at a trial". The complainant indicated that he decided to withdraw his claim "as it appeared that a decision was preformed" and he was concerned that the judge's "biased view" would be passed along to the trial judge.

The complaint subcommittee reviewed the complaint and requested the transcript and audiotape of the pre-trial proceedings. Court Services confirmed, however, that the pre-trial was not recorded and therefore no transcript or audiotape could be provided. The complaint subcommittee requested and received a response from the lawyer for the defendant. In his response, the lawyer for the defendant expressed the view that the judge's conduct was entirely appropriate during the pre-trial session. The defendant's lawyer also included a copy of notes made throughout the pre-trial by an associate and the notes did not support the complainant's allegations that the judge made a decision "without hearing my side".

The complaint subcommittee also requested a response from the judge. The judge was unable to recall making the comment "you can't win here and you won't win at a trial" but was fairly confident the complainant would have been advised that he would not be successful at trial based on the defendant's arguments. The judge

CASE SUMMARIES

also stated that the complainant would not have been forced to consent to a dismissal of his Claim and that any opinions expressed at the pre-trial would not have been brought to the attention of the trial judge if the matter had proceeded.

For these reasons the complaint subcommittee recommended to the review panel that this complaint be dismissed. The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's recommendation to dismiss this complaint.

CASE NO. 11-011/05

The complainant was accused of a number of criminal offences. The complainant alleged misconduct against the judge in relation to pre-trial appearances on November 1st and November 10th, 2004 and the preliminary hearing, which was heard by the same judge, on December 8th, 2004. Although much of the complainant's letter related to allegations of misconduct on the part of his lawyer, the complainant alleged that the judge, at the preliminary hearing, "brought forward evidence that was presented at my pre-trial" despite indicating that he had no recollection of the pre-trial when a conflict of interest was alleged. The complainant also alleged that the judge "over-stepped" his judicial duties by recalling witnesses for purposes of identification, which the complainant asserted is the role of the Crown. In addition, the complainant alleged that the judge "overlooked lies" the complainant maintained were uttered by a key Crown witness.

The complaint subcommittee reviewed the complaint material and requested and reviewed the transcripts of all of the pre-trial proceedings in this case

before the judge. The complaint subcommittee noted that at the November 10th, 2004 proceeding, all parties, including the complainant, indicated that they were satisfied that the judge could hear the preliminary hearing even though he had conducted the pre-trial appearances. In reviewing the transcript of the preliminary hearing on December 8, 2004, the complaint subcommittee was of the view that the transcript did not support the complainant's allegations that the judge was in a conflict of interest or "over-stepped" his judicial duties. With respect to the allegation that the judge "overlooked lies" allegedly uttered by a key Crown witness, the complaint subcommittee was of the view that the judge exercised his judicial discretion in assessing the credibility of the evidence of all witnesses, based on the testimony given in-chief and under cross-examination. For the aforementioned reasons, the complaint subcommittee recommended to the review panel that the complaint be dismissed. The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's recommendation to dismiss the complaint.

CASE NO. 11-013/05

The complainant filed allegations of misconduct against the judge in relation to a criminal charge against the complainant which was heard on April 27, 2005. According to the complainant, he appeared unrepresented and advised the court that he could not afford a lawyer and that his application for legal aid was denied. The complainant indicated that there were inaccuracies with the disclosure and the charges before the court and that he requested a mistrial and, failing that, an adjournment. The complainant alleged that the judge denied his requests and proceeded with the hearing, thereby

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ignoring the inaccuracies in the information before the court. During the trial, the complainant alleged that after he had testified in his own defence, the judge “told me to my face, ‘off the record’, that he was going to go with the officer’s hearsay evidence”. The complainant advised that, because he believed the judge was biased, he “submitted to a Peace Bond Agreement with conditions”. The complainant indicated that he was advised that by signing the “Peace Bond Agreement” he was not admitting guilt. However, he indicated he has now found out otherwise and is concerned about the future implications of agreeing to the peace bond, particularly its possible impact on future employment.

The complaint subcommittee reviewed the complaint and requested and reviewed the transcript and audiotape of the trial proceeding. The complaint subcommittee recommended that the complaint be dismissed as it was of the view that there was no judicial misconduct evident in the exercise of the judge’s discretion to deny the mistrial and adjournment requests made by the complainant and to proceed with the trial. The complaint subcommittee noted that nine months had elapsed from the charge date and that the alleged error in the disclosure was merely typographical in nature, which caused no prejudice to the complainant. In reviewing the transcript, the complaint subcommittee noted that the judge did not rely on hearsay evidence and in fact did not completely hear all arguments before suggesting a possible resolution to the charge. The complaint subcommittee was of the view that the complainant was not coerced by the judge into agreeing to the peace bond and was provided assistance by Duty Counsel who explained the peace bond to the complainant before he signed it. For the aforementioned reasons,

the complaint subcommittee recommended to the review panel that the complaint be dismissed. The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee’s recommendation to dismiss the complaint.

CASE NO. 11-014/05

The complainant, who was the victim of an assault, filed a complaint against the judge who heard the trial of the two individuals accused of assaulting him. According to the complainant, the two individuals charged with assaulting him both pled guilty before the judge on September 17, 2004. On January 6, 2005 the judge completed the sentencing hearing and the complainant felt the judge’s decision was “sympathetic and understanding to the individuals who committed the crime” and “paint[ed] me (the complainant), the victim, as an individual that exaggerated his testimony, [was] racially insensitive and intolerant and when viewed in its entirety suggests that I probably got what I deserved”. The complainant was of the view that he was let down by the criminal justice system and was left feeling “numb, embarrassed, humiliated and in a state of disbelief”. Apart from the decision of the judge, the complainant alleged that the judge “may have had a conflict of interest that led him to neglect his duty as Justice”, due to the judge’s alleged association with an organization, whose mandate it is to “promote peace and to eliminate war, discrimination, poverty and disease”.

The complaint subcommittee reviewed the complaint and requested and reviewed the transcript of the sentencing hearing on January 6, 2005. The complaint subcommittee recommended that the complaint be dismissed as it

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was of the view that there was no judicial misconduct evident in the exercise of the judge's discretion in making findings of credibility for or against any witnesses involved in the case. The complaint subcommittee noted that the victim (i.e., the complainant in this matter) had given testimony and his victim impact statement to the court on November 10, 2004. The complaint subcommittee further noted that the victim was re-called by the Crown in reply to sentencing evidence given by the accused. The complaint subcommittee was of the view that the judge was polite and patient throughout the proceeding, allowing everyone the opportunity to submit their views. The decision on sentencing made by the judge, in the complaint subcommittee's opinion, was based on the evidence and case law presented and was not intended to humiliate the victim or suggest that "he got what he deserved" in the assault by the accused, as the complainant alleged. The complaint subcommittee was also of the view that there was no substance to the allegation of potential conflict of interest. For the aforementioned reasons, the complaint subcommittee recommended to the review panel that the complaint be dismissed. The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's recommendation to dismiss the complaint.

CASE NO. 11-015/05

The complainant filed a complaint against a judge who was presiding over criminal proceedings against the complainant's husband. The husband had been charged with uttering threats against his wife, breach of probation and breach of recognition. The complainant indicated that, in the

past, her husband had been emotionally abusive towards her and in fact she explained that that was the reason she decided to leave the marriage. The complainant advised that she provided testimony and was cross-examined by her husband during the proceedings. The complainant alleged that the judge allowed the accused to spend "one and a half hours badgering me and asking irrelevant questions regarding the events that surrounded the incident as well as making many sarcastic demeaning remarks regarding my character." Further, the complainant alleged that the judge allowed her husband to "say just about anything he pleased about me with no limitation" which she found abusive and degrading. The complainant also indicated that her husband, the accused, had already pled guilty and a plea bargain had been arranged with the Crown and yet the judge "allowed this matter to take up a whole day, rather than about an hour".

The complaint subcommittee reviewed the complaint and reviewed the transcript of the court proceedings which had taken place before the judge. The complaint subcommittee recommended that the complaint be dismissed, as it was the complaint subcommittee's opinion that there was no misconduct on the part of the judge. The complaint subcommittee advised that, although the complainant's husband had already pleaded guilty to a charge of "uttering a threat" against the complainant, he disagreed with one of the Crown's allegations and because the outcome of this factual issue was relevant to the question of sentence, the Crown entered into a "Gardiner Hearing" thereby making it necessary for the complainant/wife to give evidence on the matter

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and her husband, who was self-represented, the opportunity to cross-examine her evidence.

The complaint subcommittee further advised that after this hearing took place, and during the sentencing stage of the proceeding, the complainant/wife next provided a Victim Impact Statement to which the husband also took exception, and likewise, she was again subjected to his cross-examination on this statement.

The complaint subcommittee was of the view that the judge was placed in a difficult situation when the Crown pursued a “Gardiner Hearing” as the self-represented husband was then in a position to personally cross-examine his wife on her evidence. The complaint subcommittee further advised that, after the Crown decided to proceed with the “Gardiner Hearing”, the judge had no alternative but to hear the evidence, and she also had little alternative but to allow the husband to cross-examine the complainant/wife both on this evidence and on her Victim Impact Statement. As the complaint subcommittee noted, at the time of the hearing (November, 2005), there were no provisions in the *Criminal Code* to shield an adult victim from cross-examination by a self-represented accused.

The complaint subcommittee advised that the complainant’s suggestion that the judge “let this carry on with little or no warnings to the accused” was not accurate. The complaint subcommittee noted that, during the course of these proceedings, the judge intervened on at least 46 occasions in order to re-direct the husband, and in addition, called two recesses to allow the parties to regain their composure.

The complaint subcommittee advised that on January 2, 2006, amendments to the *Criminal Code* under s.486.3 (2) came into effect allowing a judge to appoint counsel to conduct cross-examination of a witness on behalf of a self-represented accused in certain circumstances and that these provisions might well have been relied on in this case had they been in force at the time.

The review panel agreed with the recommendation of the complaint subcommittee to dismiss this complaint.

CASE NO. 11-017/05

The complainant was charged with two counts of common assault and filed a complaint against the trial judge. The complainant indicated that although she was acquitted of both charges, her complaint against the judge was in relation to “unjustified and improper comments His Honour made in the reasons for judgment”. The complainant stated that she found the judge’s comments to be “both disparaging to me and to women in general and illustrate the sexist views harboured by (the judge)”. The complainant provided the transcripts for the trial on June 13 and 14, 2005 and its conclusion, including the Reasons for Judgment, on August 10, 2005.

The complaint subcommittee reviewed both the complaint and the transcripts provided by the complainant. The complaint subcommittee was of the view that the judge’s comments about the complainant were unnecessary to arrive at his conclusion in the case. Although the judge’s remarks were uncomplimentary, they were not viewed as “sexist”, as alleged by the complainant and were not viewed by the complaint subcommittee

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as amounting to judicial misconduct. For this reason, the complaint subcommittee recommended to the review panel that the complaint be dismissed. The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's recommendation to dismiss the complaint.

CASE NO. 11-018/05

The complainant was a plaintiff in a Small Claims Court dispute regarding faulty workmanship by a re-upholstery company. The complainant indicated that although she was successful in her claim at trial, her complaint against the judge relates to "uncalled for" comments during closing remarks. According to the complainant, the judge made a remark about being "uncertain that the plaintiff did not cause a flaw in the fabric herself". The complainant expressed that she found the comments to be "not really productive and only serve to embarrass people, as they are not founded in fact".

The complaint subcommittee recommended that the complaint be dismissed as the judge made a finding based on the evidence, thus the remarks were indicative of the fact the complainant did not prove a defect or a flaw in the fabric at delivery and, as a result, it was open to the judge to speculate about the cause. The complaint subcommittee noted that the judge ruled in the complainant's favour nonetheless. The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's recommendation to dismiss this complaint.

CASE NO. 11-019/06

The complainant appeared in court as an agent representing an individual who was charged with tax evasion. The complainant advised in his letter that

the judge before whom he appeared had been a Crown Prosecutor before her appointment to the court. The complainant further advised that he himself had been charged and convicted of fraud some years ago and the judge had been the prosecutor on those charges. The complainant advised that when he appeared in court as agent the judge held the matter down and allegedly "called a federal crown counsel, to advise her out of her courtroom that I had criminal record (sic) and that she did not like me to appear before her". According to the complainant, the federal crown informed him that the matter would be traversed to another judge and that another federal Crown would be handling the matter. The complainant alleged that the crown prosecutors showed his criminal record to the other judge. The complainant was of the view that the judge complained against "should not be able to make comments against an individual outside her courtroom in the absence of the other party".

After reviewing the complaint and the transcript before the judge complained against and the judge to whom the case was traversed, the complaint subcommittee decided that the judge in question did not act improperly in alerting the crown prosecutor to the fact that the complainant had a criminal record. In the complaint subcommittee's view, the judge had a responsibility to alert opposing counsel to her concerns when the fact of the complainant's known record for dishonesty was combined with the confusion caused by the complainant's misleading statements in court on the morning in question. Further, the complaint subcommittee advised that, although it might have been preferable if the judge had raised her concerns on the record, the complainant fully acknowledged his own notoriety before the courts

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for his criminal activities. For these reasons, the complaint subcommittee recommended to the review panel that the complaint be dismissed. The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's recommendation to dismiss the complaint.

CASE NO. 11-020/05

The complainant was appealing a decision made in a traffic court case. The complainant alleged that the judge who heard her appeal discriminated against her "cognitive and neurological dysfunction" by denying her request for an adjournment.

The complaint subcommittee, after reading the transcript of the appeal, felt that it demonstrated that the judge was courteous and gave the complainant ample opportunity to present her case. The complaints subcommittee concluded there was no misconduct by the judge and recommended that the complaint be dismissed. The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's recommendation to dismiss this complaint.

CASE NO. 11-021/06

The complainant filed a complaint against a judge in relation to a hearing in June of 2003 that resulted in the complainant being sentenced to a jail term of nine days. The complainant alleged that the judge ignored an order made by another judge at a previous hearing and sentenced him for no reason. The complainant indicated in his letter of complaint that the judge who sentenced him is "a dangerous and sick person" who is "abusing the power of the court and only the most stupid person in the world with the hyenas (sic) character can send innocent person to jail for following the order of

the Judge of the Superior Court of Justice". The complainant indicated in his letter that he appealed the decision and was found not guilty; however, he had already served the jail term. The complainant claims he was not allowed to appeal the sentence until he had served the nine days in jail.

The complaint subcommittee reviewed the complaint and determined that the complaint related to the judge's decision and not the conduct of the judge and recommended that it be dismissed as there was no basis for an allegation of misconduct.

The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's recommendation to dismiss this complaint.

CASE NO. 11-022/06

The complainant was a party to an adult adoption application. The complainant was the adoptee and her biological father was the applicant in the proceeding. The complainant alleged that the judge commenced an "interrogation" into their lives, requesting irrelevant information and information that was impossible to provide. The complainant indicated that the proceedings "became uncomfortable, threatening and racially probing". The complainant further alleged that the judge "mocked" her father after hearing his responses to questions regarding his previous employment and life around the time when the complainant was born. The complainant also alleged that the judge said that she did not look like her father possibly due to "recessive genes" and ordered a DNA test.

The complaint subcommittee ordered a transcript and audiotape of the proceedings before the

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judge and after review forwarded this complaint to the review panel for decision. The review panel requested and received a response from the judge to the allegations made by the complainant. After careful consideration, the review panel determined that there was no judicial misconduct on the part of the judge and dismissed this complaint.

CASE NO. 11-023/06

The complainant alleged that the judge engaged in racial profiling by “attaching certain unbelievable traits or behaviours to a minority person or group that do not exist,” thereby violating his “equality rights”. The complainant advised that he was of aboriginal ancestry and had some physical infirmities. He stated that the judge’s findings about his actions during the alleged assault of another person by him would more closely reflect “the physical prowess of a 25-year-old professional athlete” than himself.

The complaints subcommittee determined that there was no evidence that the judge engaged in racial profiling in the findings of fact in her decision. The complaints subcommittee concluded there was no misconduct by the judge and recommended that the review panel dismiss this complaint.

The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee’s recommendation that this complaint should be dismissed.

CASE NO. 12-001/06

The complainant was the respondent in a family court matter dealing with the custody and support of a child born to the complainant and the applicant. The applicant had left the respondent and

returned to her hometown, with the child, to live with her parents. The family court matter was heard in the applicant’s hometown and at the conclusion of the hearing, the judge awarded custody to the mother with access rights to be exercised by the complainant/father. The complainant alleged that the judge demonstrated a bias against him, based on “ethnicity, gender and heritage including religious background, and that the applicant was given preferential treatment because she was “born and raised” in Canada and he was an immigrant who had moved to Canada from Bangladesh. The complainant also alleged that the judge did not treat him as an equal to the applicant because she was a teacher, and although he was not employed at the time of the decision, he was an “established professional” which was not mentioned by the judge during the trial. The complainant stated that the judge “manipulated the trial” to “validate his preconceived notion” which “resulted in tainting the final outcome of the case”. The complainant also advised that it was almost a year before a signed final order was available and, according to his lawyer, “the elapsed time...resulted in a loss of being able to file an appeal.”

The complaint subcommittee reviewed the letter of complaint and the transcript and was of the view that there was no basis for an allegation of bias. The complaint subcommittee reported that it was their opinion that the judge did not reach his decisions for the reasons which were alleged by the complainant. The complaint subcommittee also noted that both parties were represented by counsel, that it is not the role of the judge to issue the order and that the judge was not responsible for any delay in filing an appeal, if such delay existed.

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The complaint subcommittee concluded that there was no misconduct by the judge and recommended that the complaint be dismissed. The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's recommendation to dismiss this complaint.

CASE NO. 12-002/06

The complainant was in criminal court facing a charge of assault against his common-law spouse. The complainant alleged that the trial judge was biased and that he did not receive a fair trial because the victim of the alleged assault was the sister of a "close colleague" and fellow judicial officer (the victim's sister had been an articling student with the judge's former law firm and was also appointed a justice of the peace in the same judicial region in which the judge presided). The complainant also alleged that the judge knew his common-law spouse from social events. As a result, the complainant stated that the judge should have stepped down from hearing his trial in the circumstances.

The complaint subcommittee reported that they asked the judge to respond to specific questions relating to the complainant's allegations. The judge responded that any connection he may have had with the sister of the victim of the alleged assault (the complainant's common-law spouse) would have been in the distant past and that person was not involved in any way with the trial. The judge also advised that he did not know the complainant and his common-law spouse beyond minor acquaintance. As an example, he advised that he had spent a brief period of time with both of them at the funeral of the woman's mother a couple of years prior to the court proceeding. The

members of the complaint subcommittee advised that they were satisfied with the judge's response and also advised that the allegation of bias was not raised by the complainant at the trial. The complaint subcommittee recommended that the complaint be dismissed and the review panel agreed with that recommendation.

CASE NO. 12-003/06

The complainant alleged that the trial judge demonstrated bias against her, was incompetent and denied her the opportunity of defending herself against criminal charges. The complainant also alleged that the judge illegally imposed a common law peace bond.

The complaint subcommittee reviewed the complainant's letters, transcripts of the proceedings and volumes of supporting documents submitted by the complainant. After their review, the complaint subcommittee was of the opinion that the judge's conduct did not amount to judicial misconduct. The complaint subcommittee advised that if there were errors in law committed by the judge (and the Judicial Council made no such finding), such errors could be remedied on appeal and are, without evidence of judicial misconduct, outside the jurisdiction of the Ontario Judicial Council.

The complaint subcommittee recommended to the review panel that this complaint should be dismissed.

The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's recommendation to dismiss this complaint.

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CASE NO. 12-004/06

The complainant was an unrepresented accused in a domestic violence proceeding. He adjourned his case numerous times before his appearance in front of the judge who was the subject of this complaint. The complainant alleged that the judge did not provide him with the opportunity to retain counsel. The complainant also alleged that the transcript had been altered because, in his opinion, it did not accurately reflect what occurred during the proceedings and “contained lies”. The complainant alleged that the judge was predisposed to convict him and sentenced him to 15 days in jail, made him attend the PARS (Partner Assault Response) program and gave him two years probation.

The complainant also requested that in addition to investigating the judge, the Council should test the judge for drug usage because, “If you look at the effects that drugs have on you, they make you believe whatever you wish, not the hard reality, hence, I suspect this judge of being on drugs when he heard my case.” The complainant offered to undergo a lie detector test to prove that he was telling the truth in his letter of complaint to the Council.

After reviewing the complainant’s letter and the transcript of the proceedings before the judge, the complaint subcommittee advised that they found that the judge listened patiently to the complainant during the trial. In relation to the complainant’s allegation that the judge did not give him an opportunity to retain a lawyer, the

subcommittee noted that the complainant had two previous trial dates which were adjourned at his request. The first adjournment was to retain a lawyer and the second was to speak to a lawyer about a “Third Party Records Application” which was abandoned. The complaint subcommittee also observed that the domestic assault was alleged to have occurred in June of 2004 and the third trial date was October 5, 2005. The complaint subcommittee found that the judge gave the complainant ample opportunity to obtain counsel. The complaint subcommittee also found that the judge made findings of fact based on the evidence with which the complainant disagreed.

The complainant also alleged that the transcript was altered. The complaint subcommittee commented that it appeared to them that the complainant confused the disclosure allegations with the evidence heard at trial. The complaint subcommittee requested a response from the Court Reporter to determine whether the judge had edited the transcript. Audiotapes of the proceedings were also ordered. One member of the complaint subcommittee, the Registrar and Assistant Registrar concluded that the record was not altered. The complaint subcommittee concluded there was no basis for an allegation of judicial misconduct, and recommended to the review panel that this complaint be dismissed.

The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee’s recommendation to dismiss this complaint.

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CASE NO. 12-005/06

The complainant was a party in a family court proceeding. The complainant was unrepresented and had been denied assistance from legal aid. The complainant was upset with the judge's decision to permit his ex-wife to move to Argentina with their 12 year old son. The complainant advised that he was very distressed by the political instability in Argentina and felt that the judge had put his son in danger by permitting him to leave the country with his mother. The complainant also alleged that the reason his wife originally left Argentina was because she was involved with political activities that put her life in danger.

The complainant alleged that the judge was negligent "for having failed to take Amnesty International information into account based on a duty of care owed by the judiciary to dependent Canadian citizens not able to make decisions for themselves." He also alleged that the judge failed to take "judicial notice of country conditions in Argentina".

After reviewing the material submitted by the complainant and the decision from the appeal court (which upheld the judge's decision), the complaint subcommittee decided that there was no misconduct on the part of the judge. The complaint subcommittee was of the view that there was no basis for an allegation of judicial misconduct and recommended to the review panel that the complaint be dismissed.

The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's recommendation to dismiss the complaint.

CASE NO. 12-006/06

The complainant was charged with impaired driving, having a blood alcohol level exceeding 80 milligrams of alcohol in 100 milliliters of blood and dangerous driving. The complainant brought a Charter application before the presiding judge claiming that her rights to counsel following her arrest had been denied. The application was unsuccessful and the complainant pled guilty to the impaired charge. The complainant alleged that the police officer lied when he testified in court and that the judge's decision was based on those lies. She also alleged that she was treated unfairly and unlawfully by the police and that she did not have a fair and impartial trial. She stated that her case was not proven beyond a reasonable doubt and the judge's decision was "a glowing example of the appalling abuse of power exhibited not only on the night of [her] arrest but in the courtroom."

The complaint subcommittee reviewed the complaint and reviewed the transcript of the court proceedings before the judge on March 31, 2006. The complaint subcommittee recommended that the complaint be dismissed, as it was the complaint subcommittee's opinion that there was no misconduct on the part of the judge. The complaint subcommittee reported that the judge stayed two of the charges and imposed a fine of \$700.00 and a license suspension for a term of one year. The complaint subcommittee reported that, in its opinion, the judge gave detailed reasons for his decision and the complainant was granted a fair and unbiased trial. If there were errors in law committed by the judge (and the Judicial Council made no such finding), such errors could be remedied on appeal and are, without

CASE SUMMARIES

evidence of judicial misconduct, outside the jurisdiction of the Ontario Judicial Council.

The review panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's recommendation to dismiss the complaint.

CASE NO. 12-007/06

The complainant had applied for standing before a public inquiry, presided over by a provincially-appointed judge acting as a Commissioner, to contribute his knowledge of the circumstances being investigated. The Commissioner denied the application.

The complaint subcommittee determined that the complainant was dissatisfied with a decision made by the Commissioner in the course of his duties which, if incorrect, is subject to judicial review by a court. In addition, the complaint subcommittee advised that no allegation of judicial misconduct was made by the complainant. The subcommittee determined that this complaint was outside the jurisdiction of the Ontario Judicial Council and recommended to the review panel that this complaint be dismissed.

The review panel agreed with the subcommittee's recommendation and dismissed the complaint.

CASE NO. 12-008/06

The complainant was an unrepresented accused in a criminal harassment matter involving a former neighbour. The complainant alleged that the judge made a biased and prejudicial statement at the commencement of the trial indicating that he had made up his mind prior to hearing evidence. The complainant also alleged that the judge was in a conflict of interest in that the judge knew the other party in the complainant's court proceeding. The complainant further alleged that he did not have enough time to review Crown disclosure.

After reviewing the transcript and listening to the audiotape, the complaint subcommittee concluded that there was no basis for the complainant's allegations. The complaint subcommittee advised that the transcript and the audiotape included everything that was said in the courtroom from the time that the judge entered the courtroom. The subcommittee determined that the complainant's allegation that the judge said that he "wanted to fix this guy" was incorrect and appeared nowhere on the transcript or audiotape. The transcript shows that the reason the judge presided over the complainant's case was because another judge at the court location had a conflict. In relation to the allegation that the complainant was not given an opportunity to review Crown disclosure, the complaint subcommittee noted that the complainant did not make a request at trial to have more time to review the disclosure. For the reasons mentioned above, the complaint subcommittee recommended to the review panel that this complaint be dismissed. The review panel agreed with this recommendation.



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CASE NO. 12-009/06

The complaint related to a decision made by the judge who presided on an application to extend the duration of a peace bond under s.810 of the *Criminal Code*. The judge, having listened to police and psychiatric evidence as well as the complainant's testimony, held that the complainant must continue to abide by the peace bond with prescribed conditions.

The complainant felt that he was treated unfairly by the judiciary and the legal system. He was unrepresented and his brother was unable to testify at the initial hearing in July 2006, although he was in attendance at the next appearance in August 2006. The complainant wanted the judge's decision reversed.

The complaint subcommittee reviewed the material submitted by the complainant and the transcript of the proceedings. The subcommittee observed that the transcript indicated that the complainant did not want to call evidence at the August appearance, and that the judge had given the complainant an opportunity to speak. The subcommittee advised that the complainant had ample opportunity to call his brother to testify on his behalf and that the complainant felt that he was capable of representing himself and did not require psychiatric help. The complaint subcommittee found that no allegation of judicial misconduct had been made and that the complaint was outside the jurisdiction of the Ontario Judicial Council. The subcommittee recommended to the Review Panel that this complaint be dismissed.

The Review Panel agreed with the complaint subcommittee's decision to dismiss this complaint.

CASE NO. 12-017/06

This complaint involved a judge who wrote an internal memo to staff at the courthouse where she presides advising staff to move the Christmas tree from the front lobby of the Courthouse to a private corridor because non-Christians entering the courthouse might find the tree offensive. This memo was given to the media and sparked public outrage. This was reported in all of the local papers, radio stations and television news stations, across Canada, in the Gainesville, Florida paper and in a publication in Western Australia. Council received numerous telephone calls from upset public members.

The complainant believed that the judge had abused her power, was racist, showed her bias towards Christians and should be removed from office.

The complaint subcommittee determined that there was no basis for an allegation of judicial misconduct. The complaint subcommittee recommended to the review panel that this complaint be dismissed. The review panel agreed with their recommendation.

APPENDIX-A

ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL –
DO YOU HAVE A COMPLAINT?

ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL – DO YOU HAVE A COMPLAINT?

The information in this brochure deals with complaints of misconduct against a Provincial Judge or a Master.

Provincial Judges in Ontario – Who are they?

In Ontario, most criminal and family law cases are heard by one of the many judges appointed by the province to ensure that justice is done. Provincial Judges, who hear thousands of cases every year, practised law for at least ten years before becoming judges.

wrong conclusion, they may request a review or an **appeal** of the judge's decision in a higher court. This higher court is more commonly known as an appeal court. If the appeal court agrees that a mistake was made, the original decision can be changed, or a new hearing can be ordered.

Ontario's Justice System:

In Ontario, as in the rest of Canada, we have an adversarial justice system. In other words, when there is a conflict, both parties have the opportunity to present their version of the facts and evidence to a judge in a courtroom. Our judges have the difficult but vital job of deciding the outcome of a case based on the evidence they hear in court and their knowledge of the law.

For this type of justice system to work, judges **must** be free to make their decisions for the right reasons, without having to worry about the consequences of making one of the parties unhappy – whether that party is the government, a corporation, a private citizen or a citizens' group.

Professional Conduct of Judges

In Ontario, we expect high standards both in the delivery of justice and in the conduct of the judges who have the responsibility to make decisions. If you have a complaint about the conduct of a **Provincial Judge** or a **Master**, you may make a formal complaint to **The Ontario Judicial Council**.

Fortunately, judicial misconduct is unusual. Examples of judicial misconduct could include: gender or racial bias, having a conflict of interest with one of the parties or neglect of duty.

Is a Judge's Decision Final?

The judge's decision can result in many serious consequences. These can range from a fine, probation, a jail term or, in family matters, placement of children with one parent or the other. Often, the decision leaves one party disappointed. If one of the parties involved in a court case thinks that a judge has reached the

The Role of the Ontario Judicial Council

The Ontario Judicial Council is an agency which was established by the Province of Ontario under the *Courts of Justice Act*. The Judicial Council serves many functions, but its main role is to investigate complaints of **misconduct** made about provincially-appointed judges. The Council is made up of judges, lawyers and community members. The Council does **not** have the power to interfere with or change a judge's decision on a case. Only an appeal court can change a judge's decision.

APPENDIX – A

ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL – DO YOU HAVE A COMPLAINT?

Making a Complaint

If you have a complaint of misconduct about a Provincial Judge or a Master, you must state your complaint in a signed letter. The letter of complaint should include the date, time and place of the court hearing and as much detail as possible about why you feel there was misconduct. If your complaint involves an incident outside the courtroom, please provide as much information as you can, in writing, about what you feel was misconduct on the part of the judge.

How are Complaints Processed?

When the Ontario Judicial Council receives your letter of complaint, the Council will write to you to let you know your letter has been received.

A subcommittee, which includes a judge and a community member, will investigate your complaint and make a recommendation to a larger review panel. This review panel, which includes two judges, a lawyer and another community member, will also carefully review your complaint prior to reaching its decision.

Decisions of the Council

Judicial misconduct is taken seriously. It may result in penalties ranging from issuing a warning to the judge, to recommending that a judge be removed from office.

If the Ontario Judicial Council decides there has been misconduct by a judge, a public hearing may be held and the Council will determine appropriate disciplinary measures.

If after careful consideration, the Council decides there has been no judicial misconduct, your complaint will be dismissed and you will receive a letter outlining the reasons for the dismissal.

In all cases, you will be advised of any decision made by the Council.

For Further Information

If you need any additional information or further assistance, in the greater Toronto area, please call 416-327-5672. If you are calling long distance, please dial the toll-free number: 1-800-806-5186. TTY/Teletypewriter users may call 1-800-695-1118, toll-free.

Written complaints should be mailed or faxed to:

The Ontario Judicial Council
P.O. Box 914
Adelaide Street Postal Station
31 Adelaide Street East
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2K3
416-327-2339 (FAX)

Just a reminder...

The Ontario Judicial Council may only investigate complaints about the **conduct** of provincially-appointed Judges or Masters. If you are unhappy with a judge's **decision** in court, please consult with a lawyer to determine your options for appeal.

Any complaint about the **conduct** of a federally-appointed judge should be directed to the Canadian Judicial Council in Ottawa.



APPENDIX-B

ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL –
PROCEDURES DOCUMENT

APPENDIX – B

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ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL – PROCEDURES DOCUMENT

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Please Note: All statutory references in this document, unless otherwise specifically noted are to the *Courts of Justice Act, R.S.O. 1990, as amended.*

COMPLAINTS

GENERALLY

Any person may make a complaint to the Judicial Council alleging misconduct by a provincially-appointed judge. If an allegation of misconduct is made to a member of the Judicial Council it shall be treated as a complaint made to the Judicial Council. If an allegation of misconduct against a provincially-appointed judge is made to any other judge, or to the Attorney General, the recipient of the complaint shall provide the complainant with information about the Judicial Council and how a complaint is made and shall refer the person to the Judicial Council.

subs. 51.3(1), (2) and (3)

Once a complaint has been made to the Judicial Council, the Judicial Council has carriage of the matter.

subs. 51.3(4)

COMPLAINT SUBCOMMITTEES

COMPOSITION

Complaints received by the Judicial Council shall be reviewed by a complaint subcommittee of the Judicial Council which consists of a judge, other than the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice and a lay member of the OJC (the term “judge” includes a master when a master is the subject of a complaint). Eligible members shall serve on the complaint subcommittees on a rotating basis.

subs. 51.4(1) and (2)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Detailed information on administrative procedures to be followed by members of complaint subcommittees and members of review panels can be found at pages 24 – 26 of this document.

STATUS REPORTS

Each member of a complaint subcommittee is provided with regular status reports, in writing, of the outstanding files that have been assigned to them. These status reports are mailed to each complaint subcommittee member at the beginning of every month. Complaint subcommittee members endeavour to review the status of all files assigned to them on receipt of their status report each month and take whatever steps are necessary to enable them to submit the file to the OJC for review at the earliest possible opportunity.

Investigation

GUIDELINES AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

The *Regulations Act* does not apply to rules, guidelines or criteria established by the Judicial Council.

subs. 51.1(2)

The Judicial Council’s rules do not have to be approved by the Statutory Powers Procedure Rules Committee as required by sections 28, 29 and 33 of the *Statutory Powers Procedure Act*.

subs. 51.1(3)

A complaint subcommittee shall follow the Judicial Council’s guidelines and rules of procedures established for this purpose by the Judicial Council under subsection 51.5(1) in conducting investigations, making recommendations regarding temporary suspension and/or reassignment, making decisions about a complaint after their investigation is complete and/or in imposing conditions on their decision to refer a complaint to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice. The Judicial Council has established the following guidelines and rules of procedure under subsection 51.1(1) with respect to the investigation of complaints by complaint subcommittees.

subs. 51.4(21)

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AGREEMENT ON HOW TO PROCEED

Complaint subcommittee members review the file and materials (if any), and discuss same with each other prior to determining the substance of the complaint and prior to deciding what investigatory steps should be taken (ordering transcript, requesting response, etc.). No member of a complaint subcommittee shall take any investigative steps with respect to a complaint that has been assigned to him or her without first discussing the complaint with the other complaint subcommittee member and agreeing on the course of action to be taken. If there is a dispute between the complaint subcommittee members regarding an investigatory step, the matter will be referred to a review panel for its advice and input.

DISMISSAL OF COMPLAINT

A complaint subcommittee shall dismiss the complaint without further investigation if, in its opinion, it falls outside the Judicial Council's jurisdiction or if it is frivolous or an abuse of process.

subs. 51.4(3)

CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION

If the complaint is not dismissed, the complaint subcommittee shall conduct such investigation as it considers appropriate. The Judicial Council may engage persons, including counsel, to assist it in its investigation. The investigation shall be conducted in private. The *Statutory Powers Procedure Act* does not apply to the complaint subcommittee's activities in investigating a complaint.

subs. 51.4(4), (5), (6) and (7)

PREVIOUS COMPLAINTS

A complaint subcommittee confines its investigation to the complaint before it. The issue of what weight, if any, should be given to previous complaints made against a judge who is the subject of another complaint before the OJC, may be considered by the members of the complaint subcommittee where the Registrar, with the assistance of legal counsel (if deemed necessary by the Registrar), first determines that the prior complaint or complaints are strikingly similar in the sense of similar fact evidence and

would assist them in determining whether or not the current incident could be substantiated.

INFORMATION TO BE OBTAINED BY REGISTRAR

Complaint subcommittee members will endeavour to review and discuss their assigned files and determine whether or not a transcript of evidence and/or a response to a complaint is necessary within a month of receipt of the file. All material (transcripts, audiotapes, court files, etc.) which a complaint subcommittee wishes to examine in relation to a complaint will be obtained on their behalf by the Registrar, on their instruction, and not by individual complaint subcommittee members.

TRANSCRIPTS, ETC.

Given the nature of the complaint, the complaint subcommittee may instruct the Registrar to order a transcript of evidence, or the tape recording of evidence, as part of their investigation. If necessary, the complainant is contacted to determine the stage the court proceeding is in before a transcript is ordered. The complaint subcommittee may instruct the Registrar to hold the file in abeyance until the matter before the courts is resolved. If a transcript is ordered, court reporters are instructed not to submit the transcript to the subject judge for editing.

RESPONSE TO COMPLAINT

If a complaint subcommittee requires a response from the judge, the complaint subcommittee will direct the Registrar to ask the judge to respond to a specific issue or issues raised in the complaint. A copy of the complaint, the transcript (if any) and all of the relevant materials on file will be provided to the judge with the letter requesting the response. A judge is given thirty days from the date of the letter asking for a response, to respond to the complaint. If a response is not received within that time, the complaint subcommittee members are advised and a reminder letter is sent to the judge by registered mail. If no response is received within ten days from the date of the registered letter, and the complaint subcommittee is satisfied that the judge is aware of the complaint and has full particulars of the complaint, they will proceed in the absence of a response. Any response made to the complaint by

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the subject judge at this stage of the procedure is deemed to have been made without prejudice and may not be used at the hearing.

GENERALLY

Transcripts of evidence and responses from judges to complaints are sent to complaint subcommittee members by courier, unless a member advises otherwise.

A complaint subcommittee may invite any party or witness to meet or communicate with it during its investigation.

The OJC secretary transcribes letters of complaint that are handwritten and provides secretarial assistance and support to members of the complaint subcommittee, as required.

ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE

A complaint subcommittee may direct the Registrar to retain or engage persons, including counsel, to assist it in its investigation of a complaint. The complaint subcommittee may also consult with members of a Review Panel to seek their input and guidance during the investigative stages of the complaint process.

subs. 51.4(5)

MULTIPLE COMPLAINTS

The Registrar will assign any new complaints of a **similar nature** against a judge who already has an open complaint file, or files, to the same complaint subcommittee that is/are investigating the outstanding file(s). This will ensure that the complaint subcommittee members who are investigating a complaint against a particular judge are aware of the fact that there is a similar complaint, whether from the same complainant or another individual, against the same judge.

When a judge is the subject of three complaints from three different complainants within a period of three years, the Registrar will bring that fact to the attention of the Judicial Council, or a review panel thereof, for their assessment of whether or not the multiple complaints should be the subject of advice to the judge by the Judicial Council or the Associate Chief Justice or Regional Senior Justice member of the Judicial Council.

INTERIM RECOMMENDATION TO SUSPEND OR REASSIGN

The complaint subcommittee may recommend to the appropriate Regional Senior Justice that the subject judge be suspended, with pay, or be reassigned to a different location, until the complaint is finally disposed of. If the subject judge is assigned to the region of the Regional Senior Justice who is a member of the Judicial Council, the complaint subcommittee shall recommend the suspension, with pay, or temporary reassignment to another Regional Senior Justice. The Regional Senior Justice in question may suspend or reassign the judge as the complaint subcommittee recommends. The exercise of the Regional Senior Justice's discretion to accept or reject the complaint subcommittee's recommendation is not subject to the direction and supervision of the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice.

subs. 51.4(8), (9), (10) and (11)

COMPLAINT AGAINST CHIEF JUSTICE ET AL – INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS

If the complaint is against the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, an Associate Chief Justice or the Regional Senior Justice who is a member of the Judicial Council, any recommendation or suspension, with pay, or temporary reassignment shall be made to the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice, who may suspend or reassign the judge as the complaint subcommittee recommends.

subs. 51.4(12)

CRITERIA FOR INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS TO SUSPEND OR REASSIGN

The Judicial Council has established the following criteria and rules of procedure under subsection 51.1(1) and they are to be used by a complaint subcommittee in making their decision to recommend to the appropriate Regional Senior Justice the temporary suspension or re-assignment of a judge pending the resolution of a complaint:

subs. 51.4(21)

- where the complaint arises out of a working relationship between the complainant and the

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judge and the complainant and the judge both work at the same court location

- where allowing the judge to continue to preside would likely bring the administration of justice into disrepute
- where the complaint is of sufficient seriousness that there are reasonable grounds for investigation by law enforcement agencies
- where it is evident to the complaint subcommittee that a judge is suffering from a mental or physical impairment that cannot be remedied or reasonably accommodated

INFORMATION RE: INTERIM RECOMMENDATION

Where a complaint subcommittee recommends temporarily suspending or re-assigning a judge pending the resolution of a complaint, particulars of the factors upon which the complaint subcommittee's recommendations are based shall be provided contemporaneously to the Regional Senior Justice and the subject judge to assist the Regional Senior Justice in making his or her decision and to provide the subject judge with notice of the complaint and the complaint subcommittee's recommendation.

Where a complaint subcommittee or a review panel proposes to recommend temporarily suspending or re-assigning a judge, it may give the judge an opportunity to be heard on that issue in writing by notifying the judge by personal service, if possible, or if not registered mail of the proposed suspension or reassignment, of the reasons therefor, and of the judge's right to tender a response. If no response from the judge is received after 10 days from the date of mailing, the recommendation of an interim suspension or reassignment may proceed.

Reports to Review Panels

WHEN INVESTIGATION COMPLETE

When its investigation is complete, the complaint subcommittee shall either:

- dismiss the complaint,
- refer the complaint to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice,

- refer the complaint to a mediator, in accordance with criteria established by the Judicial Council pursuant to section 51.1(1), or
- refer the complaint to the Judicial Council, with or without recommending that it hold a hearing.

subs. 51.4(13)

GUIDELINES AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

The *Regulations Act* does not apply to rules, guidelines or criteria established by the Judicial Council.

subs. 51.1(2)

The Judicial Council's rules do not have to be approved by the Statutory Powers Procedure Rules Committee as required by sections 28, 29 and 33 of the *Statutory Powers Procedure Act*.

subs. 51.1(3)

If the complaint is against the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, an Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice or the Regional Senior Justice who is a member of the Judicial Council, any recommendation or suspension, with pay, or temporary reassignment shall be made to the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice, who may suspend or reassign the judge as the complaint subcommittee recommends.

subs. 51.4(12)

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED

One member of each complaint subcommittee will be responsible to contact the Assistant Registrar by a specified deadline prior to each scheduled OJC meeting to advise what files, if any, assigned to the complaint subcommittee are ready to be reported to a review panel. The members of the complaint subcommittee will also provide a legible, fully completed copy of the appropriate pages of the complaint intake form for each file which is ready to be reported and will advise as to what other file material, besides the complaint, should be copied from the file and provided to the members of the review panel for their consideration.

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At least one member of a complaint subcommittee shall be present when the complaint subcommittee's report is made to a review panel. Attendance by a complaint subcommittee or review panel member may be by teleconference when necessary.

NO IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

The complaint subcommittee shall report its disposition of any complaint that is dismissed or referred to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice or to a mediator to the Judicial Council without identifying the complainant or the judge who is the subject of the complaint and no information that could identify either the complainant or the judge who is the subject of the complaint will be included in the material provided to the review panel members.

subs. 51.4(16)

DECISION TO BE UNANIMOUS

The decision by a complaint subcommittee to dismiss a complaint, refer the complaint to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice or refer the complaint to a mediator must be a unanimous decision on the part of the complaint subcommittee members. If the complaint subcommittee members cannot agree, the complaint must be referred to the Judicial Council.

subs. 51.4(14)

CRITERIA FOR DECISIONS BY COMPLAINT SUBCOMMITTEES

A) TO DISMISS THE COMPLAINT

A complaint subcommittee will dismiss a complaint after reviewing the complaint if, in the complaint subcommittee's opinion, it falls outside the Judicial Council's jurisdiction or is frivolous or an abuse of process. A complaint subcommittee may also recommend that a complaint be dismissed if, after their investigation, they conclude that the complaint is unfounded.

subs. 51.4(3) and (13)

B) TO REFER TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE

A complaint subcommittee will refer a complaint to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice in circumstances where the misconduct complained of

does not warrant another disposition, there is some merit to the complaint and the disposition is, in the opinion of the complaint subcommittee, a suitable means of informing the judge that his/her course of conduct was not appropriate in the circumstances that led to the complaint. A complaint subcommittee will impose conditions on their referral to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice if, in their opinion, there is some course of action or remedial training of which the subject judge could take advantage and there is agreement by the subject judge.

subs. 51.4 (13) and (15)

C) TO REFER TO MEDIATION

A complaint subcommittee will refer a complaint to mediation when the Judicial Council has established a mediation process for complainants and judges who are the subject of complaints, in accordance with section 51.5 of the *Courts of Justice Act*. When such a mediation process is established by the Judicial Council, complaints may be referred to mediation in circumstances where both members are of the opinion that the conduct complained of does not fall within the criteria established to exclude complaints that are inappropriate for mediation, as set out in the *Courts of Justice Act*. Until such time as criteria are established by the Judicial Council, complaints are excluded from the mediation process in the following circumstances:

- (1) where there is a significant power imbalance between the complainant and the judge, or there is such a significant disparity between the complainant's and the judge's accounts of the event with which the complaint is concerned that mediation would be unworkable;
- (2) where the complaint involves an allegation of sexual misconduct or an allegation of discrimination or harassment because of a prohibited ground of discrimination or harassment referred to in any provision of the *Human Rights Code*; or
- (3) where the public interest requires a hearing of the complaint.

subs. 51.4(13) and 51.5

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D) TO RECOMMEND A HEARING

A complaint subcommittee will refer a complaint to the Judicial Council, or a review panel thereof, and recommend that a hearing into a complaint be held where there has been an allegation of judicial misconduct that the complaint subcommittee believes has a basis in fact and which, if believed by the finder of fact, could result in a finding of judicial misconduct

subs.51.4(13) and (16)

RECOMMENDATION RE: HEARING

If a recommendation to hold a hearing is made by the complaint subcommittee it may be made with, or without, a recommendation that the hearing be held *in camera* and if such recommendation is made, the criteria established by the Judicial Council (see page 11 below) will be used.

E) COMPENSATION

The complaint subcommittee's report to the review panel may also deal with the question of compensation of the judge's costs for legal services, if any, incurred during the investigative stage of the process if the complaint subcommittee is of the opinion that the complaint should be dismissed and has so recommended in its report to the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council may then recommend to the Attorney General that the judge's costs for legal services be paid, in accordance with section 51.7 of the *Act*.

subs. 51.7(1)

The decision as to whether or not to recommend compensation of a judge's costs for legal services will be made on a case by case basis.

REFERRING COMPLAINT TO COUNCIL

As noted above, a complaint subcommittee may also refer the complaint to the Judicial Council, with or without making a recommendation that it hold a hearing into the complaint. Both members of the complaint subcommittee need not agree with this recommendation and the Judicial Council, or a review panel thereof, has the power to require the complaint subcommittee to refer the complaint to it if it does not approve the complaint subcommittee's

recommended disposition or if the complaint subcommittee cannot agree on the disposition. If a complaint is referred to the Judicial Council, with or without a recommendation that a hearing be held, the complainant and the subject judge may be identified to the Judicial Council, or a review panel thereof.

subs.51.4(16) and (17)

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED

Where a complaint is referred to a Review Panel of the Judicial Council by a complaint subcommittee, the complaint subcommittee shall forward to the Review Panel all documents, transcripts, statements, and other evidence considered by it in reviewing the complaint, including the response of the judge about whom the complaint is made, if any. The Review Panel shall consider such information in coming to its conclusion regarding the appropriate disposition of the complaint.

REVIEW PANELS

PURPOSE

The Judicial Council may establish a review panel for the purpose of: -

- considering the report of a complaint subcommittee,
- considering a complaint referred to it by a complaint subcommittee
- considering a mediator's report
- considering a complaint referred to it out of mediation, and
- considering the question of compensation

and the review panel has all the powers of the Judicial Council for these purposes.

subs. 49(14)

COMPOSITION

A review panel is made up of two provincially-appointed judges (other than the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice), a lawyer and a lay member of the OJC and shall not include either of the two

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members who served on the complaint subcommittee who investigated the complaint and made the recommendation to the review panel. One of the judges, designated by the Council, shall chair the review panel and four members constitute a quorum. The chair of the review panel is entitled to vote and may cast a second deciding vote if there is a tie.

subs. 49(15),(18) and (19)

WHEN REVIEW PANEL FORMED

A review panel is formed to review the decisions made about complaints by complaint subcommittees and dispose of open complaint files at every regularly scheduled meeting of the OJC, if the quorum requirements of the governing legislation can be satisfied.

GUIDELINES AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

The *Regulations Act* does not apply to rules, guidelines or criteria established by the Judicial Council.

subs. 51.1(2)

The *Statutory Powers Procedure Act* does not apply to the Judicial Council's activities, or a review panel thereof, in considering a complaint subcommittee's report or in reviewing a complaint referred to it by a complaint subcommittee.

subs. 51.4(19)

The Judicial Council's rules do not have to be approved by the Statutory Powers Procedure Rules Committee as required by sections 28, 29 and 33 of the *Statutory Powers Procedure Act*.

subs. 51.1(3)

The Ontario Judicial Council has established the following guidelines and rules of procedure under subsection 51.1(1) with respect to the consideration of complaint subcommittee reports made to a review panel or referred to it by a complaint subcommittee and the Judicial Council, or a review panel thereof, shall follow its guidelines and rules of procedure established for this purpose.

subs. 51.4(22)

Review of Complaint Subcommittee's Report

REVIEW IN PRIVATE

The review panel shall consider the complaint subcommittee's report, in private, and may approve its disposition or may require the complaint subcommittee to refer the complaint to the Council in which case the review panel shall consider the complaint, in private.

subs. 51.4(17)

PROCEDURE ON REVIEW

The review panel shall examine the letter of complaint, the relevant parts of the transcript (if any), the response from the judge (if any), etc., with all identifying information removed therefrom, as well as the report of the complaint subcommittee, until its members are satisfied that the issues of concern have been identified and addressed by the complaint subcommittee in its investigation of the complaint and in its recommendation(s) to the review panel about the disposition of the complaint.

A review panel may reserve its decision on a complaint subcommittee's recommendation and may adjourn from time to time to consider its decision or direct the complaint subcommittee to conduct further investigation and report back to the review panel.

If the members of the review panel are not satisfied with the report of the complaint subcommittee, they may refer the complaint back to the complaint subcommittee for further investigation or make any other direction or request of the complaint subcommittee that they deem to be appropriate.

If it is necessary to hold a vote on whether or not to accept the recommendation of a complaint subcommittee, and there is a tie, the chair will cast a second and deciding vote.

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Referral of Complaint to a Review Panel

WHEN REFERRED

When a complaint subcommittee submits its report to a review panel, the review panel may approve the complaint subcommittee's disposition or require the complaint subcommittee to refer the complaint to it to consider. The members of a review panel will require a complaint subcommittee to refer the complaint to them in circumstances where the members of the complaint subcommittee cannot agree on the recommended disposition of the complaint or where the recommended disposition of the complaint is unacceptable to a majority of the members of the review panel.

subs. 51.4(13), (14) and (17)

POWER OF A REVIEW PANEL ON REFERRAL

If a complaint is referred to it by a complaint subcommittee or a review panel requires a complaint subcommittee to refer a complaint to it to consider, the complainant and the subject judge may be identified to the members of the review panel who shall consider the complaint, in private, and may: –

- decide to hold a hearing,
- dismiss the complaint,
- refer the complaint to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice (with or without imposing conditions), or
- refer the complaint to a mediator.

subs. 51.4(16) and (18)

GUIDELINES AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

The *Regulations Act* does not apply to rules, guidelines or criteria established by the Judicial Council.

subs. 51.1(2)

The *Statutory Powers Procedure Act* does not apply to the Judicial Council's activities, or a review panel thereof, in considering a complaint subcommittee's report or in reviewing a complaint referred to it by a complaint subcommittee.

subs. 51.4(19)

The Judicial Council's rules do not have to be approved by the Statutory Powers Procedure Rules Committee as required by sections 28, 29 and 33 of the *Statutory Powers Procedure Act*.

subs. 51.1(3)

The Ontario Judicial Council has established the following guidelines and rules of procedures under subsection 51.1(1) with respect to the consideration of complaints that are referred to it by a complaint subcommittee or in consideration of complaints that it causes to be referred to it from a complaint subcommittee and the Judicial Council, or a review panel thereof, shall follow its guidelines and rules of procedure established for the purpose.

subs. 51.4(22)

Guidelines re: Dispositions

A) ORDERING A HEARING

A review panel will order a hearing be held in circumstances where the majority of members of the review panel are of the opinion that there has been an allegation of judicial misconduct which the majority of the members of the review panel believes has a basis in fact and which, if believed by the finder of fact, could result in a finding of judicial misconduct. The recommendation to hold a hearing made by the review panel may be made with, or without, a recommendation that the hearing be held *in camera* and if such recommendation is made, the criteria established by the Judicial Council (see page 18 below) will be used.

B) DISMISSING A COMPLAINT

A review panel will dismiss a complaint in circumstances where the majority of members of the review panel are of the opinion that the allegation of judicial misconduct falls outside the jurisdiction of the Judicial Council, is frivolous or an abuse of process, or where the review panel is of the view that, the complaint is unfounded. A review panel will not generally dismiss as unfounded a complaint unless it is satisfied that there is no basis in fact for the allegations against the provincially-appointed judge.

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C) REFERRING A COMPLAINT TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE

A review panel will refer a complaint to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice in circumstances where the majority of members of the review panel are of the opinion that the conduct complained of does not warrant another disposition and there is some merit to the complaint and the disposition is, in the opinion of the majority of members of the review panel, a suitable means of informing the judge that his/her course of conduct was not appropriate in the circumstances that led to the complaint. A review panel will recommend imposing conditions on their referral of a complaint to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice where a majority of the members of a review panel agree that there is some course of action or remedial training of which the subject judge can take advantage of and there is agreement by the judge in accordance with subs. 51.4(15). The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice will provide a written report on the disposition of the complaint to the review panel and complaint subcommittee members.

D) REFERRING A COMPLAINT TO MEDIATION

A review panel may refer a complaint to mediation when the Judicial Council has established a mediation process for complainants and judges who are the subject of complaints, in accordance with section 51.5 of the *Courts of Justice Act*. When such a mediation process is established by the Judicial Council, complaints may be referred to mediation in circumstances where a majority of the members of the review panel are of the opinion that the conduct complained of does not fall within the criteria established to exclude complaints that are inappropriate for mediation, as set out in subsection 51.5(3) of the *Courts of Justice Act*. Until such time as criteria are established, complaints are excluded from the mediation process in the following circumstances:

- (1) where there is a significant power imbalance between the complainant and the judge, or there is such a significant disparity between the complainant's and the judge's accounts of the event with which the complaint is concerned that mediation would be unworkable;

- (2) where the complaint involves an allegation of sexual misconduct or an allegation of discrimination or harassment because of a prohibited ground of discrimination or harassment referred to in any provision of the *Human Rights Code*; or
- (3) where the public interest requires a hearing of the complaint.

Notice of Decision

DECISION COMMUNICATED

The Judicial Council, or a review panel thereof, shall communicate its decision to both the complainant and the subject judge and if the Judicial Council decides to dismiss the complaint, it will provide the parties with brief reasons.

subs. 51.4(20)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Detailed information on administrative procedures to be followed by the Judicial Council when notifying the parties of its decision can be found at pages 25 and 26 of this document.

HEARING PANELS

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

All hearings held by the Judicial Council are to be held in accordance with section 51.6 of the *Courts of Justice Act*.

The *Regulations Act* does not apply to rules, guidelines or criteria established by the Judicial Council.

subs. 51.1(2)

The *Statutory Powers Procedure Act* applies to any hearing by the Judicial Council, except for its provisions with respect to disposition of proceedings without a hearing (section 4, S.P.P.A.) or its provisions for public hearings (subs. 9(1) S.P.P.A.). The Judicial Council's rules do not have to be approved by the Statutory Powers Procedure Rules Committee as required by sections 28, 29 and 33 of the *Statutory Powers Procedure Act*.

subs. 51.1(3) and 51.6(2)

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ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL – PROCEDURES DOCUMENT – HEARINGS

The Judicial Council's rules of procedure established under subsection 51.1(1) apply to a hearing held by the Judicial Council.

subs. 51.6(3)

COMPOSITION

The following rules apply to a hearing panel established for the purpose of holding a hearing under section 51.6 (adjudication by the Ontario Judicial Council) or section 51.7 (considering the question of compensation):

- 1) half the members of the panel, including the chair, must be judges and half of the members of the panel must be persons who are not judges
- 2) at least one member must be a person who is neither a judge nor a lawyer
- 3) the Chief Justice of Ontario, or another judge of the Ontario Court of Appeal designated by the Chief Justice, shall chair the hearing panel
- 4) the Judicial Council may determine the size and composition of the panel, subject to paragraphs 1, 2 & 3 above
- 5) all the members of the hearing panel constitute a quorum (subs. 49(17))
- 6) the chair of the hearing panel is entitled to vote and may cast a second deciding vote if there is a tie
- 7) the members of the complaint subcommittee that investigated the complaint shall not participate in a hearing of the complaint
- 8) the members of a review panel that received and considered the recommendation of a complaint subcommittee shall not participate in a hearing of the complaint (subs. 49(20))

subs. 49(17), (18), (19) and (20)

POWER

A hearing panel established by the Judicial Council for the purposes of section 51.6 or 51.7 has all the powers of the Judicial Council for that purpose.

subs. 49(16)

HEARINGS

COMMUNICATION BY MEMBERS

Members of the Judicial Council participating in the hearing shall not communicate directly or indirectly in relation to the subject matter of the hearing with any party, counsel, agent or other person, unless all the parties and their counsel or agents receive notice and have an opportunity to participate. This prohibition on communication does not preclude the Judicial Council from engaging legal counsel to assist it and, in that case, the nature of the advice given by counsel shall be communicated to the parties so that they may make submissions as to the law.

subs. 51.6(4) and (5)

PARTIES TO THE HEARING

The Judicial Council shall determine who are the parties to the hearing.

subs. 51.6(6)

PUBLIC OR PRIVATE/ALL OR PART

Judicial Council hearings into complaints and meetings to consider the question of compensation shall be open to the public unless the hearing panel determines, in accordance with criteria established under section 51.1(1) by the Judicial Council, that exceptional circumstances exist and the desirability of holding open hearings is outweighed by the desirability of maintaining confidentiality in which case it may hold all or part of a hearing in private.

subs. 49(11) and 51.6(7)

The *Statutory Powers Procedure Act* applies to any hearing by the Judicial Council, except for its provisions with respect to disposition of proceedings without a hearing (section 4, S.P.P.A.) or its provisions for public hearings (subs. 9(1), S.P.P.A.).

subs. 51.6(2)

If a complaint involves allegations of sexual misconduct or sexual harassment, the Judicial Council shall, at the request of the complainant or of another witness who testifies to having been the victim of similar

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conduct by the judge, prohibit the publication of information that might identify the complainant or the witness, as the case may be.

subs. 51.6(9)

OPEN OR CLOSED HEARINGS – CRITERIA

The Judicial Council has established the following criteria under subsection 51.1(1) to assist it in determining whether or not the desirability of holding open hearings is outweighed by the desirability of maintaining confidentiality. If the Judicial Council determines that exceptional circumstances exist in accordance with the following criteria, it may hold all, or part, of the hearing in private.

subs. 51.6(7)

The members of the Judicial Council will consider the following criteria to determine what exceptional circumstances must exist before a decision is made to maintain confidentiality and hold all, or part, of a hearing in private:

- a) where matters involving public security may be disclosed, or
- b) where intimate financial or personal matters or other matters may be disclosed at the hearing of such a nature, having regard to the circumstances, that the desirability of avoiding disclosure thereof in the interests of any person affected or in the public interest outweighs the desirability of adhering to the principle that the hearing be open to the public.

REVEALING JUDGE'S NAME WHEN HEARING WAS PRIVATE – CRITERIA

If a hearing was held in private, the Judicial Council shall order that the judge's name not be disclosed or made public unless it determines, in accordance with the criteria established under subsection 51.1(1), that there are exceptional circumstances.

subs. 51.6(8)

The members of the Judicial Council will consider the following criteria before a decision is made about when it is appropriate to publicly reveal the name of a

judge even though the hearing has been held in private:

- a) at the request of the judge, or
- b) in circumstances where it would be in the public interest to do so.

WHEN AN ORDER PROHIBITING PUBLICATION OF JUDGE'S NAME MAY BE MADE, PENDING THE DISPOSITION OF A COMPLAINT – CRITERIA

In exceptional circumstances, and in accordance with criteria established under subsection 51.1(1), the Judicial Council may make an order prohibiting the publication of information that might identify the subject judge, pending the disposition of a complaint.

subs. 51.6(10)

The members of the Judicial Council will consider the following criteria to determine when the Judicial Council may make an order prohibiting the publication of information that might identify the judge who is the subject of a complaint, pending the disposition of a complaint:

- a) where matters involving public security may be disclosed, or
- b) where intimate financial or personal matters or other matters may be disclosed at the hearing of such a nature, having regard to the circumstances, that the desirability of avoiding disclosure thereof in the interests of any person affected or in the public interest outweighs the desirability of adhering to the principle that the hearing be open to the public.

NEW COMPLAINT

If, during the course of the hearing, additional facts are disclosed which, if communicated to a member of the Judicial Council, would constitute an allegation of misconduct against a provincially-appointed judge outside of the ambit of the complaint which is the subject of the hearing, the Registrar shall prepare a summary of the particulars of the complaint and forward same to a complaint subcommittee of the Judicial Council to be processed as an original complaint. The Complaint subcommittee shall be composed of

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ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL – PROCEDURES DOCUMENT – PROCEDURAL CODE FOR HEARINGS

members of the Judicial Council other than those who compose the panel hearing the complaint.

PROCEDURAL CODE FOR HEARINGS

PREAMBLE

These Rules of Procedure apply to all hearings of the Judicial Council convened pursuant to section 51.6 of the *Courts of Justice Act* and are established and made public pursuant to paragraph 51.1(1)6 of the *Courts of Justice Act*.

These Rules of Procedure shall be liberally construed so as to ensure the just determination of every hearing on its merits. Where matters are not provided for in these Rules, the practice shall be determined by analogy to them.

INTERPRETATION

1. The words in this code shall, unless the context otherwise indicates, bear the meanings ascribed to them by the *Courts of Justice Act*.

(1) In this code,

- (a) “Act” shall mean the *Courts of Justice Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. C. 43, as amended.
- (b) “Panel” means the Panel conducting a hearing and established pursuant to subsection 49(16) of the *Act*.
- (c) “Respondent” shall mean a judge in respect of whom an order for a hearing is made pursuant to subsection 51.4(18)(a) of the *Act*.
- (d) “Presenting Counsel” means counsel engaged on behalf of the Council to prepare and present the case against a Respondent.

PRESENTATION OF COMPLAINTS

2. The Council shall, on the making of an order for a hearing in respect of a complaint against a judge, engage Legal Counsel for the purposes of preparing and presenting the case against the Respondent.

- 3. Legal Counsel engaged by the Council shall operate independently of the Council.
- 4. The duty of Legal Counsel engaged under this Part shall not be to seek a particular order against a Respondent, but to see that the complaint against the judge is evaluated fairly and dispassionately to the end of achieving a just result.
- 5. For greater certainty, Presenting Counsel are not to advise the Council on any matters coming before it. All communications between Presenting Counsel and the Council shall, where communications are personal, be made in the presence of counsel for the Respondent, and in the case of written communications, such communications shall be copied to the Respondents.

NOTICE OF HEARING

- 6. A hearing shall be commenced by a Notice of Hearing in accordance with this Part.
- 7. Presenting Counsel shall prepare the Notice of Hearing.

(1) The Notice of Hearing shall contain,

- (a) particulars of the allegations against the Respondent;
- (b) a reference to the statutory authority under which the hearing will be held;
- (c) a statement of the time and place of the commencement of the hearing;
- (d) a statement of the purpose of the hearing;
- (e) a statement that if the Respondent does not attend at the hearing, the Panel may proceed in the Respondent’s absence and the Respondent will not be entitled to any further notice of the proceeding; and,

8. Presenting Counsel shall cause the Notice of Hearing to be served upon the Respondent by personal service or, upon motion to the Panel hearing the complaint, an alternative to personal service and shall file proof of service with the Council.

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RESPONSE

9. The Respondent may serve on Presenting Counsel and file with the Council a Response to the allegations in the Notice Hearing.
 - (1) The Response may contain full particulars of the facts on which the Respondent relies.
 - (2) A Respondent may at any time before or during the hearing serve on Presenting Counsel and file with the Council an amended Response.
 - (3) Failure to file a response shall not be deemed to be an admission of any allegations against the Respondent.

DISCLOSURE

10. Presenting Counsel shall, before the hearing, forward to the Respondent or to counsel for the Respondent names and addresses of all witnesses known to have knowledge of the relevant facts and any statements taken from the witness and summaries of any interviews with the witness before the hearing.
11. Presenting Counsel shall also provide, prior to the hearing, all non-privileged documents in its possession relevant to the allegations in the Notice of Hearing.
12. The Hearing Panel may preclude Presenting Counsel from calling a witness at the hearing if Presenting Counsel has not provided the Respondent with the witness's name and address, if available, and any statements taken from the witness and summaries of any interviews with the witness before the hearing.
13. Part V applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to any information which comes to Presenting Counsel's attention after disclosure has been made pursuant to that Part.

PRE-HEARING CONFERENCE

14. The Panel may order that a pre-hearing conference take place before a judge who is a member of the Council but who is not a member of the Panel to hear the allegations against the Respondent, for the purposes of narrowing the issues and promoting settlement.

THE HEARING

15. For greater certainty, the Respondent has the right to be represented by counsel, or to act on his own behalf in any hearing under this Code.
16. The Panel, on application at any time by Presenting Counsel or by the Respondent, may require any person, including a party, by summons, to give evidence on oath or affirmation at the hearing and to produce in evidence at the hearing any documents or things specified by the Panel which are relevant to the subject matter of the hearing and admissible at the hearing.
 - (1) A summons issued under this section shall be in the form prescribed by subsection 12(2) of the *Statutory Powers Procedure Act*.
17. The hearing shall be conducted by a Panel of members of the Council composed of members who have not participated in a complaint sub-committee investigation of the complaint or in a Panel reviewing a report from such complaint sub-committee.
 - (1) The following guidelines apply to the conduct of the hearing, unless the Panel, on motion by another party, or on consent requires otherwise.
 - (a) All testimony shall be under oath or affirmation or promise.
 - (b) Presenting Counsel shall commence the hearing by an opening statement, and shall proceed to present evidence in support of the allegations in the Notice of Hearing by direct examination of witnesses.
 - (c) Counsel for the Respondent may make an opening statement, either immediately following Presenting Counsel's opening statement, or immediately following the conclusion of the evidence presented on behalf of Presenting Counsel. After Presenting Counsel has called its evidence, and after the Respondent has made an opening statement, the Respondent may present evidence.
 - (d) All witnesses may be cross-examined by counsel for the opposite party and re-examined as required.

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- (e) The hearing shall be recorded verbatim and transcribed where requested. Where counsel for the Respondent requests, he or she may be provided with a transcript of the hearing within a reasonable time and at no cost.
 - (f) Both Presenting Counsel and the Respondent may submit to the Panel proposed findings, conclusions, recommendations or draft orders for the consideration of the Hearing Panel.
 - (g) Presenting Counsel and counsel for the Respondent may, at the close of the evidence, make statements summarizing the evidence and any points of law arising out of the evidence, in the order to be determined by the Hearing Panel.
- (2) A motion seeking any of the relief enumerated in this section may not be brought during the hearing, without leave of the Hearing Panel, unless it is based upon the manner in which the hearing has been conducted.
 - (3) The Hearing Panel, may, on such grounds as it deems appropriate, abridge the time for bringing any motion provided for by the pre-hearing rules.
19. The Council shall, as soon as is reasonably possible, appoint a time and a place for the hearing of submissions by both sides on any motion brought pursuant to subsection 19(1), and shall, as soon as is reasonably possible, render a decision thereon.

POST-HEARINGS

Disposition at Hearing

DISPOSITION

After completing the hearing, the Judicial Council may dismiss the complaint, with or without a finding that it is unfounded or, if it finds that there has been misconduct by the judge, may

18. Either party to the hearing may, by motion, not later than 10 days before the date set for commencement of the hearing, bring any procedural or other matters to the Hearing Panel as are required to be determined prior to the hearing of the complaint.

- (1) Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, a motion may be made for any of the following purposes:
 - (a) objecting to the jurisdiction of the Council to hear the complaint;
 - (b) resolving any issues with respect to any reasonable apprehension of bias or institutional bias on the part of the Panel;
 - (c) objecting to the sufficiency of disclosure by Presenting Counsel;
 - (d) determining any point of law for the purposes of expediting the hearing; or
 - (e) determining any claim of privilege in respect of the evidence to be presented at the hearing; or
 - (f) any matters relating to scheduling.

- a) warn the judge;
- b) reprimand the judge;
- c) order the judge to apologize to the complainant or to any other person;
- d) order the judge to take specified measures such as receiving education or treatment, as a condition of continuing to sit as a judge;
- e) suspend the judge with pay, for any period;
- f) suspend the judge without pay, but with benefits, for a period up to thirty days; or
- g) recommend to the Attorney General that the judge be removed from office (in accordance with section 51.8).

subs. 51.6(11)

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COMBINATION OF SANCTIONS

The Judicial Council may adopt any combination of the foregoing sanctions except that the recommendation to the Attorney General that the judge be removed from office will not be combined with any other sanction.

subs. 51.6(12)

Report to Attorney General

REPORT

The Judicial Council may make a report to the Attorney General about the complaint, investigation, hearing and disposition (subject to any orders made about confidentiality of documents by the Judicial Council) and the Attorney General may make the report public if he/she is of the opinion this would be in the public interest.

subs. 51.6(18)

IDENTITY WITHHELD

If a complainant or witness asked that their identity be withheld during the hearing and an order was made under subsection 51.6(9), the report to the Attorney General will not identify them or, if the hearing was held in private, the report will not identify the judge, unless the Judicial Council orders the judge's name be disclosed in the report in accordance with the criteria established by the Judicial Council under subsection 51.6(8) (please see page B – 11 above).

subs. 51.6(19)

JUDGE NOT TO BE IDENTIFIED

If, during the course of a hearing into a complaint, the Judicial Council made an order prohibiting publication of information that might identify the judge complained-of pending the disposition of the complaint, pursuant to subsection 51.6(10) and the criteria established by the Judicial Council (please see page B – 11 above) and the Judicial Council subsequently dismisses the complaint with a finding that it was unfounded, the judge shall not be identified in the report to the Attorney General without his or her consent and the Judicial Council shall order that information that relates to the complaint and which might identify the judge shall never be made public without his or her consent.

subs. 51.6(20)

Order to Accommodate

If the effect of a disability on the judge's performance of the essential duties of judicial office is a factor in a complaint, which is either dismissed or disposed of in any manner short of recommending to the Attorney General that the judge be removed, and the judge would be able to perform the essential duties of judicial office if his or her needs were accommodated, the Judicial Council shall order the judge's needs to be accommodated to the extent necessary to enable him or her to perform those duties.

Such an order to accommodate may not be made if the Judicial Council is satisfied that making the order would impose undue hardship on the person responsible for accommodating the judge's needs, considering the cost, outside sources of funding, if any, and health and safety requirements, if any.

The Judicial Council shall also not make an order to accommodate against a person without ensuring that the person has had an opportunity to participate and make submissions.

An order made by the Judicial Council to accommodate a judge's needs binds the Crown.

subs. 51.6(13), (14), (15), (16) and (17)

Removal from Office

REMOVAL

A provincially-appointed judge may be removed from office only if:

- a) a complaint about the judge has been made to the Judicial Council; and
- b) the Judicial Council, after a hearing, recommends to the Attorney General that the judge be removed on the ground that he or she has become incapacitated or disabled from the due execution of his or her office by reason of,
 - (i) inability, because of a disability, to perform the essential duties of his or her office (if an order to accommodate the judge's needs would not remedy the inability, or could not be made because it would impose undue hardship on the person responsible for meeting

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those needs, or was made but did not remedy the inability),

(ii) conduct that is incompatible with the due execution of his or her office, or

(iii) failure to perform the duties of his or her office.

subs. 51.8(1)

TABLING OF RECOMMENDATION

The Attorney General shall table the Judicial Council's recommendation in the Legislative Assembly if it is in session or, if not, within fifteen days after the commencement of its next session.

subs. 51.8(2)

ORDER REMOVING JUDGE

An order removing a provincially-appointed judge from office may be made by the Lieutenant Governor on the address of the Legislative Assembly.

subs. 51.8(3)

APPLICATION

This section applies to provincially-appointed judges who have not yet attained retirement age and to provincially-appointed judges whose continuation in office after attaining retirement age has been approved by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice. This section also applies to a Chief, or Associate Chief Justice who has been continued in office by the Judicial Council, either as a Chief, or Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, or who has been continued in office as a judge by the Judicial Council.

subs. 51.8(4)

COMPENSATION

AFTER COMPLAINT DISPOSED OF

When the Judicial Council has dealt with a complaint against a provincially-appointed judge, it shall consider whether the judge should be compensated for all or part of his or her costs for legal services incurred in connection with the steps taken in relation to the complaint, including review and investigation of a

complaint by a complaint subcommittee, review of a complaint subcommittee's report by the Judicial Council, or a review panel thereof, review of a mediator's report by the Judicial Council, or a review panel thereof, the hearing into a complaint by the Judicial Council, or a hearing panel thereof, and legal services incurred in connection with the question of compensation. The Judicial Council's consideration of the question of compensation shall be combined with a hearing into a complaint, if one is held.

subs. 51.7(1) and (2)

PUBLIC OR PRIVATE

If a hearing was held and was public, the consideration of the compensation question shall be public; otherwise, the consideration of the question of compensation shall take place in private.

subs. 51.7(3)

RECOMMENDATION

If the Judicial Council is of the opinion that the judge should be compensated, it shall make such a recommendation to the Attorney General, indicating the amount of compensation.

subs. 51.7(4)

WHERE COMPLAINT DISMISSED AFTER A HEARING

If the complaint is dismissed after a hearing, the Judicial Council shall recommend to the Attorney General that the judge be compensated for his or her costs for legal services and shall indicate the amount of compensation.

subs. 51.7(5)

DISCLOSURE OF NAME

The Judicial Council's recommendation to the Attorney General shall name the judge, but the Attorney General shall not disclose the judge's name unless there was a public hearing into the complaint or the Judicial Council has otherwise made the judge's name public.

subs. 51.7(6)

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AMOUNT AND PAYMENT

The amount of compensation recommended to be paid may relate to all, or part, of the judge's costs for legal services and shall be based on a rate for legal services that does not exceed the maximum rate normally paid by the Government of Ontario for similar services. The Attorney General shall pay compensation to the judge in accordance with the recommendation.

subs. 51.7(7) and (8)

CONFIDENTIALITY AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY

INFORMATION TO PUBLIC

At any person's request, the Judicial Council may confirm or deny that a particular complaint has been made to it.

subs. 51.3(5)

POLICY OF JUDICIAL COUNCIL

The complaint subcommittee's investigation into a complaint shall be conducted in private, and its report about a complaint or referral of a complaint to the Judicial Council, or a review panel thereof, is considered in private, in accordance with subsections 51.4(6) and 51.4(17) and (18). It is the policy of the Judicial Council, made pursuant to subsections 51.4(21) and (22), that it will not confirm or deny that a particular complaint has been made to it, as permitted by subsection 51.3(5), unless the Judicial Council, or a hearing panel thereof, has determined that there will be a public hearing into the complaint.

COMPLAINT SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATION PRIVATE

The investigation into a complaint by a complaint subcommittee shall be conducted in private. The *Statutory Powers Procedure Act* does not apply to the complaint subcommittee's activities in investigating a complaint.

subs. 51.4(6) and (7)

REVIEW PANEL DELIBERATION PRIVATE

The Judicial Council, or a review panel thereof, shall: –

- consider the complaint subcommittee's report, in private, and may approve its disposition, or
- may require the complaint subcommittee to refer the complaint to the Council.

subs. 51.4(17)

If a complaint is referred to it by a complaint subcommittee, the Judicial Council, or a Review Panel thereof, shall consider such complaint, in private, and may:

- decide to hold a hearing,
- dismiss the complaint,
- refer the complaint to the Chief Judge (with or without imposing conditions), or
- refer the complaint to a mediator.

subs. 51.4(18)

WHEN IDENTITY OF JUDGE REVEALED TO REVIEW PANEL

If a complaint is referred to the Judicial Council, with or without a recommendation that a hearing be held, the complainant and the subject judge may be identified to the Judicial Council or a review panel thereof, and such a complaint will be considered in private.

subs. 51.4(16) and (17)

HEARINGS MAY BE PRIVATE

If the Judicial Council determines, in accordance with criteria established under subsection 51.1(1) that the desirability of holding an open hearing is outweighed by the desirability of maintaining confidentiality, it may hold all or part of a hearing in private.

subs. 51.6(7)

JUDGE'S NAME NOT DISCLOSED

If a hearing is held in private, the Judicial Council shall, unless it determines in accordance with the criteria established under subsection 51.1(1) that there are exceptional circumstances, order the judge's name not be disclosed or made public.

subs. 51.6(8)

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ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL – PROCEDURES DOCUMENT – CONFIDENTIALITY AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY

ORDER PROHIBITING PUBLICATION

In exceptional circumstances, and in accordance with criteria established under subsection 51.1(1), the Judicial Council may make an order prohibiting the publication of information that might identify the subject judge, pending the disposition of a complaint.

subs. 51.6(10)

CRITERIA ESTABLISHED

For the criteria established by the Judicial Council under subsection 51.1(1) with respect to subsections 51.6(7), (8) and (10), please see page B – 11 above.

REPORT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

If a complainant or witness asked that their identity be withheld during the hearing, and an order was made under subsection 51.6(9), the report to the Attorney General will not identify them or, if the hearing was held in private, the report will not identify the judge, unless the Judicial Council orders the judge's name be disclosed in the report in accordance with criteria established under subsection 51.6(8).

subs. 51.6(19)

JUDGE NOT TO BE IDENTIFIED

If, during the course of a hearing into a complaint, the Judicial Council made an order prohibiting publication of information that might identify the judge complained-of pending the disposition of the complaint, pursuant to subsection 51.6(10) and the criteria established by the Judicial Council and the Judicial Council subsequently dismisses the complaint with a finding that it was unfounded, the judge shall not be identified in the report to the Attorney General without his or her consent and the Judicial Council shall order that information that relates to the complaint and which might identify the judge shall never be made public without his or her consent.

subs. 51.6(20)

ORDER NOT TO DISCLOSE

The Judicial Council or a complaint subcommittee may order that any information or documents relating

to a mediation or a Judicial Council meeting or hearing that was not held in public, whether the information or documents are in the possession of the Judicial Council or of the Attorney General, or of any other person, are confidential and shall not be disclosed or made public.

subs. 49(24) and (25)

EXCEPTION

The foregoing does not apply to information and documents that the *Courts of Justice Act* requires the Judicial Council to disclose or that have not been treated as confidential and were not prepared exclusively for the purpose of mediation or a Judicial Council meeting or hearing.

subs. 49(26)

AMENDMENTS TO THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY ACT

Section 65 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* is amended by adding the following subsections:

- (4) This *Act* does not apply to anything contained in a judge's performance evaluation under section 51.11 of the *Courts of Justice Act* or to any information collected in connection with the evaluation.
- (5) This *Act* does not apply to a record of the Ontario Judicial Council, whether in the possession of the Judicial Council or of the Attorney General, if any of the following conditions apply:
 1. The Judicial Council or its complaint subcommittee has ordered that the record or information in the record not be disclosed or made public.
 2. The Judicial Council has otherwise determined that the record is confidential.
 3. The record was prepared in connection with a meeting or hearing of the Judicial Council that was not open to the public.

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ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL – PROCEDURES DOCUMENT – ACCOMMODATION OF DISABILITIES

ACCOMMODATION OF DISABILITIES

APPLICATION FOR ORDER

A provincial judge who believes that he or she is unable, because of a disability, to perform the essential duties of the office unless his or her needs are accommodated may apply to the Judicial Council for an order that such needs be accommodated.

subs. 45.(1)

DUTY OF JUDICIAL COUNCIL

If the Judicial Council finds that a judge is unable, because of a disability, to perform the essential duties of office unless his or her needs are accommodated, it shall order that the judge's needs be accommodated to the extent necessary to enable him or her to perform those duties.

subs. 45.(2)

UNDUE HARDSHIP

Subsection 45.(2) does not apply if the Judicial Council is satisfied that making an order would impose undue hardship on the person responsible for accommodating the judge's needs, considering the cost, outside sources of funding, if any, and health and safety requirements, if any.

subs. 45.(3)

GUIDELINES AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

In dealing with applications under this section, the Judicial Council shall follow its guidelines and rules of procedures established under subsection 51.1(1).

subs. 45.4(4)

OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE

The Judicial Council will not make an order to accommodate against a person under subsection 45.(2) without ensuring that the person has had an opportunity to participate and make submissions.

subs. 45.(5)

ORDER BINDS THE CROWN

The order made by the Judicial Council to accommodate a judge's needs binds the Crown.

subs. 45.(6)

CHAIR FOR MEETING

The Chief Justice of Ontario, or designate from the Court of Appeal, shall chair meetings held for the purposes of ordering accommodation.

subs. 49.(8)

CHAIR ENTITLED TO VOTE

The chair is entitled to vote, and may cast a second deciding vote if there is a tie.

subs. 49.(10)

QUORUM FOR MEETING

Eight members of the Judicial Council, including the chair, constitute a quorum for the purposes of dealing with an application for accommodation of disabilities. At least half the members present must be judges and at least four members present must be persons who are not judges.

subs. 49.(13)

EXPERT ASSISTANCE

The Judicial Council may engage persons, including counsel, to assist it.

subs. 49.(21)

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

The Judicial Council or a subcommittee may order that any information or documents relating to a mediation or a Council meeting or hearing that was not held in public are confidential and shall not be disclosed or made public. An order of non-disclosure may be made whether the information or documents are in the possession of the Judicial Council, the Attorney General or any other person. An order of non-disclosure cannot be made with respect to information and/or documents that the *Courts of Justice Act* requires the Judicial Council to disclose or that have

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ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL – PROCEDURES DOCUMENT – ACCOMMODATION OF DISABILITIES

not been treated as confidential and were not prepared exclusively for the purposes of the mediation or Council meeting or hearing.

subs. 49(24)(25) & (26)

The Judicial Council shall establish and make public rules governing its own procedures, including guidelines and rules of procedure for the purpose of the accommodation of disabilities.

subs. 51.1(1)

ACCOMMODATION ORDER AFTER A HEARING

If, after a hearing into a complaint has been held, the Judicial Council finds that the judge who was the subject of the complaint is unable, because of a disability, to perform the essential duties of the office, but would be able to perform them if his or her needs were accommodated, the Council shall order that the judge's needs be accommodated to the extent necessary to enable him or her to perform those duties.

subs. 51.6(13)

RULES OF PROCEDURE AND GUIDELINES

The following are the rules of procedure and guidelines established by the Ontario Judicial Council for the purpose of the accommodation of disabilities.

APPLICATION IN WRITING

An application for accommodation of disability by a judge shall be in writing and shall include the following information: -

- a description of the disability to be accommodated;
- a description of the essential duties of the judge's office for which accommodation is required;
- a description of the item and/or service required to accommodate the judge's disability;
- a signed letter from a qualified doctor or other medical specialist (e.g., chiropractor, physiotherapist, etc.) supporting the judge's application for accommodation;
- the application and supporting materials are inadmissible, without the consent of the appli-

cant, in any investigation or hearing, other than the hearing to consider the question of accommodation;

- disclosure of the application and supporting materials by the Ontario Judicial Council to the public is prohibited without the consent of the applicant.

ACCOMMODATION SUBCOMMITTEE

On receipt of an application, the Council will convene a subcommittee of the Council composed of one judge and one lay member of the Council (an "accommodation subcommittee"). At its earliest convenience the accommodation subcommittee shall meet with the applicant and with any person against whom the accommodation subcommittee believes an order to accommodate may be required, and retain such experts and advice as may be required, to formulate and report an opinion to the Council in relation to the following matters:

- the period of time that the item and/or service would be required to accommodate the judge's disability;
- the approximate cost of the item and/or service required to accommodate the judge's disability for the length of time the item and/or service is estimated to be required (i.e., daily, weekly, monthly, yearly).

REPORT OF ACCOMMODATION SUBCOMMITTEE

The report to the Council shall consist of all of the evidence considered by the accommodation subcommittee in formulating its view as to the costs of accommodating the applicant.

If, after meeting with the applicant, the accommodation subcommittee is of the view that the applicant does not suffer from a disability, it shall communicate this fact to the Council in its report.

INITIAL CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATION AND REPORT

The Judicial Council shall meet, at its earliest convenience, to consider the application and the report of

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the accommodation subcommittee in order to determine whether or not the application for accommodation gives rise to an obligation under the statute to accommodate the applicant short of undue hardship.

THRESHOLD TEST FOR QUALIFICATION AS DISABILITY

The Judicial Council will be guided generally by Human Rights jurisprudence relating to the definition of “disability” for the purposes of determining whether an order to accommodate is warranted.

The Judicial Council will consider a condition to amount to a disability where it may interfere with the Judge’s ability to perform the essential functions of a judge’s office.

NOTIFICATION OF MINISTER

If the Judicial Council is satisfied that the condition meets the threshold test for qualification as a disability and if the Judicial Council is considering making an order to accommodate same, then the Judicial Council shall provide a copy of the application for accommodation of disability together with the report of the accommodation subcommittee to the Attorney General, at its earliest convenience. The report of the accommodation subcommittee shall include all of the evidence considered by the accommodation subcommittee in formulating its view as to the costs of accommodating the applicant.

SUBMISSIONS ON UNDUE HARDSHIP

The Judicial Council will invite the Minister to make submissions, in writing, as to whether or not any order that the Council is considering making to accommodate a judge’s disability will cause “undue hardship” to the Ministry of the Attorney General or any other person affected by the said order to accommodate. The Judicial Council will view the Minister, or any other person against whom an order to accommodate may be made, as having the onus of showing that accommodating the applicant will cause undue hardship.

In considering whether accommodation of the applicant will cause undue hardship, the Council will generally

be guided by Human Rights jurisprudence relating to the question whether undue hardship will be caused, considering the cost, outside sources of funding, if any, and health and safety requirements, if any.

TIME FRAME FOR RESPONSE

The Judicial Council shall request that the Minister respond to its notice of the judge’s application for accommodation within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of receipt of notification from the Judicial Council. The Minister will, within that time frame, advise the Judicial Council whether or not the Minister intends to make any response to the application for accommodation. If the Minister does intend to respond, such response shall be made within sixty (60) days of the Minister’s acknowledgement of the notice and advice that the Minister intends to respond. The Judicial Council will stipulate in its notice to the Minister that an order to accommodate will be made in accordance with the judge’s application and the Judicial Council’s initial determination in the absence of any submission or acknowledgement from the Minister.

MEETING TO DETERMINE ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE

After receipt of the Minister’s submissions with respect to “undue hardship” or the expiration of the time period specified in its notice to the Minister, whichever comes first, the Ontario Judicial Council shall meet, at its earliest convenience, to determine the order it shall make to accommodate the judge’s disability. The Judicial Council will consider the judge’s application and supporting material and submissions made, if any, regarding the question of “undue hardship”, before making its determination.

COPY OF ORDER

A copy of the order made by the Judicial Council to accommodate a judge’s disability shall be provided to the judge and to any other person affected by the said order within ten (10) calendar days of the date of the decision being made.

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ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL – PROCEDURES DOCUMENT – SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

FRENCH-SPEAKING COMPLAINANTS/JUDGES

Complaints against provincially-appointed judges may be made in English or French.

subs. 51.2(2)

A hearing into a complaint by the Judicial Council shall be conducted in English, but a complainant or witness who speaks French or a judge who is the subject of a complaint and who speaks French is entitled, on request, to be given before the hearing, French translations of documents that are written in English and are to be considered at the hearing; to be provided with the assistance of an interpreter at the hearing; and to be provided with simultaneous interpretation into French of the English portions of the hearing.

subs. 51.2(3)

This entitlement to translation and interpretation extends to mediation and to the consideration of the question of compensation, if any.

subs. 51.2(4)

The Judicial Council may direct that a hearing or mediation of a complaint where a complainant or witness speaks French, or the complained-of judge speaks French, be conducted bilingually, if the Judicial Council is of the opinion that it can be properly conducted in that manner.

subs. 51.2(5)

A directive under subsection (5) may apply to a part of the hearing or mediation and, in that case, subsections (7) and (8) below apply with necessary modifications.

subs. 51.2(6)

In a bilingual hearing or mediation,

- a) oral evidence and submissions may be given or made in English or French, and shall be recorded in the language in which they are given or made;
- b) documents may be filed in either language;
- c) in the case of a mediation, discussions may take place in either language;

- d) the reasons for a decision or the mediator's report, as the case may be, may be written in either language.

subs. 51.2(7)

In a bilingual hearing or mediation, if the complainant or the judge complained-of does not speak both languages, he or she is entitled, on request, to have simultaneous interpretation of any evidence, submissions or discussions spoken in the other language and translation of any document filed or reasons or report written in the other language.

subs. 51.2(8)

COMPLAINTS AGAINST CHIEF JUSTICE ET AL

If the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice is the subject of a complaint, the Chief Justice of Ontario shall appoint another judge of the Court of Justice to be a member of the Judicial Council instead of the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice until the complaint is finally disposed of. The Associate Chief Justice appointed to the Judicial Council shall chair meetings and hearings of the Judicial Council instead of the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice and appoint temporary members of the Judicial Council until the complaint against the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice is finally disposed of.

subs. 50(1)(a) and (b)

Any reference of the complaint that would otherwise be made to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice (by a complaint subcommittee after its investigation, by the Judicial Council or a review panel thereof after its review of a complaint subcommittee's report or referral or by the Judicial Council after mediation), shall be made to the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice instead of the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, until the complaint against the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice is finally disposed of.

subs. 50(1)(c)

If the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice is suspended pending final disposition of the complaint against him or her, any complaints that would otherwise

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be referred to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice shall be referred to the Associate Chief Justice appointed to the Judicial Council until the complaint against the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice is finally disposed of.

subs. 50(2)(a)

If the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice is suspended pending final disposition of the complaint against him or her, annual approvals that would otherwise be granted or refused by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice shall be granted or refused by the Associate Chief Justice appointed to the Judicial Council until the complaint against the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice is finally disposed of.

subs. 50(2)(b)

If either the Associate Chief Justice or Regional Senior Justice appointed to the Judicial Council is the subject of a complaint, the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice shall appoint another judge of the Ontario Court of Justice to be a member of the Judicial Council instead of the Associate Chief Justice or Regional Senior Justice, as the case may be, until the complaint against the Associate Chief Justice, or Regional Senior Justice appointed to the Judicial Council, is finally disposed of.

subs. 50(3)

COMPLAINTS AGAINST SMALL CLAIMS COURT JUDGES

Subsection 87.1(1) of the *Courts of Justice Act* applies to provincially-appointed judges who were assigned to the Provincial Court (Civil Division) immediately before September 1, 1990, with special provisions.

COMPLAINTS

When the Judicial Council deals with a complaint against a provincially-appointed judge who was assigned to the Provincial Court (Civil Division) immediately before September 1, 1990, the following special provisions apply:

1. One of the members of the Judicial Council who is a provincially-appointed judge shall be replaced by a provincially-appointed judge who was

assigned to the Provincial Court (Civil Division) immediately before September 1, 1990. The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice shall determine which judge is to be replaced and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice shall designate the judge who is to replace that judge.

2. Complaints shall be referred to the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice, rather than to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice.
3. Complaint subcommittee recommendations with respect to interim suspension shall be made to the appropriate Regional Senior Justice of the Superior Court of Justice, to whom subsections 51.4(10) and (11) apply, with necessary modifications.

subs. 87.1(4)

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MASTERS

Subsection 87.(3) of the *Courts of Justice Act* states that sections 44 to 51.12 applies to masters, with necessary modifications, in the same manner as to provincially-appointed judges.

COMPLAINTS

When the Judicial Council deals with a complaint against a master, the following special provisions apply:

1. One of the members of the Judicial Council who is a provincially-appointed judge shall be replaced by a master. The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice shall determine which judge is to be replaced and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice shall designate the judge who is to replace that judge.
2. Complaints shall be referred to the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice, rather than to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice.
3. Complaint subcommittee recommendations with respect to interim suspension shall be made to the appropriate Regional Senior Justice of the Superior Court of Justice, to whom subsections 51.4(10) and (11) apply, with necessary modifications.

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ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL – PROCEDURES DOCUMENT – ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

INTAKE/OPENING COMPLAINT FILES:

- Where a complaint is made orally by a person intending to make a complaint to the Judicial Council or a member acting in their capacity as a member of the Judicial Council thereof, the person making the allegation shall be encouraged to make the complaint in writing. If such person does not within 10 days of making the allegation tender a written complaint to the Council, the Registrar shall, on consultation with legal counsel and the Judicial Council member to whom the allegation was made, set out the particulars of the complaint in writing. Such written summary of the allegation shall be forwarded by registered mail to the person making the allegation, if he or she can be located, along with a statement that the allegation as summarized will become the complaint on the basis of which the conduct of the provincially-appointed judge in question will be evaluated. On the tenth day after the mailing of such summary, and in the absence of any response from the person making the allegation, the written summary shall be deemed to be a complaint alleging misconduct against the provincially-appointed judge in question.
- if the complaint is within the jurisdiction of the OJC (any provincially-appointed judge or master – full-time or part-time) a complaint file is opened and assigned to a two-member complaint subcommittee for review and investigation (complaints that are outside the jurisdiction of the OJC are referred to the appropriate agency)
- the Registrar will review each letter of complaint upon receipt and if it is determined that a file will be opened and assigned, the Registrar will determine whether or not it is necessary to order a transcript and/or audiotape for review by the complaint subcommittee and, if so, will direct the Assistant Registrar to order same.
- the complaint is added to the tracking form, a sequential file number is assigned, a letter of acknowledgement is sent to the complainant within a week of his or her letter being received, page one of the complaint intake form is completed

and a letter to the complaint subcommittee members, together with the Registrar's recommendations regarding the file, if any, is prepared. Copies of all materials are placed in the office copy and each member's copy of the complaint file.

Status reports on all open complaint files – with identifying information removed – is provided to each member of the OJC at each of its regular meetings.

COMPLAINT SUBCOMMITTEES:

Complaint subcommittee members endeavour to review the status of all opened files assigned to them on receipt of their status report each month and take whatever steps are necessary to enable them to submit the file to the OJC for review at the earliest possible opportunity.

A letter advising the complaint subcommittee members that they have had a new case assigned to them is sent to the complaint subcommittee members, for their information, within a week of the file being opened and assigned. The complaint subcommittee members are contacted to determine if they want their copy of the file delivered to them or kept in their locked filing cabinet drawer in the OJC office. If files are delivered, receipt of the file by the member is confirmed. Complaint subcommittee members may attend at the OJC office to examine their files during regular office hours.

Complaint subcommittee members will endeavour to review and discuss their assigned files within a month of receipt of the file. All material (transcripts, audiotapes, court files, etc.) which a complaint subcommittee wishes to examine in relation to a complaint will be obtained on their behalf by the Registrar, and not by individual complaint subcommittee members.

Given the nature of the complaint, the complaint subcommittee may instruct the Registrar to order a transcript of evidence, or the tape recording of evidence, as part of their investigation. If necessary, the complainant is contacted to determine the stage the court proceeding is in before a transcript is ordered. The complaint subcommittee may instruct the Registrar to hold the file in abeyance until the matter before the courts is resolved.

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ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL – PROCEDURES DOCUMENT – ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

If a complaint subcommittee requires a response from the judge, the complaint subcommittee will direct the Registrar to ask the judge to respond to a specific issue or issues raised in the complaint. A copy of the complaint, the transcript (if any) and all of the relevant materials on file will be provided to the judge with the letter requesting the response. A judge is given thirty days from the date of the letter asking for a response, to respond to the complaint. If a response is not received within that time, the complaint subcommittee members are advised and a reminder letter is sent to the judge by registered mail. If no response is received within ten days from the date of the registered letter, and the complaint subcommittee is satisfied that the judge is aware of the complaint and has full particulars of the complaint, they will proceed in the absence of a response. Any response made to the complaint by the subject judge at this stage of the procedure is deemed to have been made without prejudice and may not be used at a hearing.

Transcripts and/or audiotapes of evidence and responses from judges to complaints are sent to complaint subcommittee members by courier, unless the members advise otherwise.

A complaint subcommittee may invite any party or witness to meet or communicate with it during its investigation.

The OJC secretary transcribes letters of complaint that are handwritten and provides secretarial assistance and support to members of the complaint subcommittee, as required.

A complaint subcommittee may direct the Registrar to retain or engage persons, including counsel, to assist it in its investigation of a complaint.

subs. 51.4(5)

One member of each complaint subcommittee will be responsible to contact the Assistant Registrar by a specified deadline prior to each scheduled OJC meeting to advise what files, if any, assigned to the complaint subcommittee are ready to be reported to a review panel. The complaint subcommittee will also provide a legible, fully completed copy of pages

2 and 3 of the complaint intake form for each file which is ready to be reported and will advise as to what other file material, besides the complaint, should be copied from the file and provided to the members of the review panel for their consideration. No information that could identify either the complainant or the judge who is the subject of the complaint will be included in the material provided to the review panel members.

At least one member of a complaint subcommittee shall be present when the subcommittee's report is made to a review panel. Complaint subcommittee members may also attend by teleconference when necessary.

REVIEW PANELS:

The chair of the review panel shall ensure that at least one copy of the relevant page of the complaint intake form is completed and provided to the Registrar at the conclusion of the review panel hearing.

MEETING MATERIALS:

All material prepared for meetings of the Ontario Judicial Council are confidential and shall not be disclosed or made public.

When a complaint subcommittee has indicated that it is ready to make a report to a review panel, the Registrar will prepare and circulate a draft case summary and a draft letter to the complainant to the members of the complaint subcommittee making the report and the members of the review panel assigned to hear the complaint subcommittee's report. The draft case summary and draft letter to the complainant will be circulated to the members for their review at least a week prior to the date of the scheduled Judicial Council meeting. Amendments to the draft case summary and the draft letter to the complainant may be made after discussion by the Judicial Council members at the meeting held to consider the complaint subcommittee's recommendation on individual complaint files.

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ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL – PROCEDURES DOCUMENT – ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

The draft and final case summary and the draft letter to the complainant which is submitted for approval will not contain any information which would identify either the complainant or the subject judge.

A copy of the final case summary is filed in every closed complaint file together with a copy of the final letter to the complainant advising of the disposition of the complaint.

NOTICE OF DECISION – NOTIFICATION OF PARTIES:

After the draft letter to the complainant has been approved, by the investigating complaint subcommittee and the review panel, it is prepared in final form and sent to the complainant.

Complainants, in cases where their complaint is dismissed, are given notice of the decision of the OJC, with reasons, as required by subsection 51.4(2) of the *Courts of Justice Act*.

The OJC has distributed a waiver form for all judges to sign and complete, instructing the OJC of the circumstances in which an individual judge wishes to be advised of complaints made against them, which are dismissed. The OJC has also distributed an address form for all judges to sign and complete, instructing the OJC of the address to which correspondence about complaint matters should be sent.

Judges who had been asked for a response to the complaint, or who, to the knowledge of the OJC are otherwise aware of the complaint, will be contacted by telephone after the complaint has been dealt with and advised of the decision of the OJC. A letter confirming the disposition of the complaint will also be sent to the judge, in accordance with his/her instructions.

CLOSING FILES:

Once the parties have been notified of the OJC's decision, the original copy of the complaint file is marked "closed" and stored in a locked filing cabinet. Complaint subcommittee members return their copies of the file to the Registrar to be destroyed or advise, in writing, that they have destroyed their copy of the complaint file. If a member's copy of the complaint file, or written notice of the file's destruction, is not received within two weeks after the review panel meeting, OJC staff will contact the complaint subcommittee member, to remind him or her to destroy his or her copy of the complaint file, and provide written notice, or arrange to have the file returned to the OJC, by courier, for shredding.



APPENDIX-C

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE
CONTINUING EDUCATION PLAN

APPENDIX – C

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE CONTINUING EDUCATION PLAN

The Continuing Education Plan for the Ontario Court of Justice has the following goals:

1. Maintaining and developing professional competence;
2. Maintaining and developing social awareness;
3. Encouraging personal growth.

The Plan provides each judge with an opportunity of having approximately ten days of continuing education per calendar year dealing with a wide variety of topics, including substantive law, evidence, *Charter of Rights*, skills training and social context. While many of the programs attended by the judges of the Ontario Court of Justice are developed and presented by the judges of the Court themselves, frequent use is made of outside resources in the planning and presentation of programs. Lawyers, government and law enforcement officials, academics, and other professionals have been used extensively in most education programs. In addition, judges are encouraged to identify and attend external programs of interest and benefit to themselves and the Court.

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

The coordination of the planning and presentation of education programs is assured by the Education Secretariat. The composition of the Secretariat is as follows: the Chief Justice as Chair (*ex officio*), four judges nominated by the Chief Justice and four judges nominated by the Ontario Conference of Judges. Research counsel of the Ontario Court of Justice serve as consultants. The Secretariat meets approximately five times per year to discuss matters pertaining to education and reports to the Chief Justice. The mandate and goals of the Education Secretariat are as follows:

The Education Secretariat is committed to the importance of education in enhancing professional excellence.

It is the mandate of the Education Secretariat to promote educational experiences that encourage judges to be reflective about their professional practices, to increase their substantive knowledge, and to engage in ongoing, lifelong and self-directed learning.

To meet the needs of an independent judiciary, the Education Secretariat will:

- Promote education as a way to encourage excellence; and
- Support and encourage programs which maintain and enhance social, ethical and cultural sensitivity.

The goals of the Education Secretariat are:

1. To stimulate continuing professional and personal development;
2. To ensure that education is relevant to the needs and interests of the provincial judiciary;
3. To support and encourage programs that maintain high levels of competence and knowledge in matters of evidence, procedure and substantive law;
4. To increase knowledge and awareness of community, **the diversity of the population** and social services structures and resources that may assist and complement educational programs and the work of the courts;
5. To foster the active recruitment and involvement of the judiciary at all stages of program conceptualization, development, planning, delivery and evaluation;
6. To promote an understanding of judicial development;
7. To facilitate the desire for life-long learning and reflective practices;

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ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE – CONTINUING EDUCATION PLAN

8. To establish and maintain structures and systems to implement the mandate and goals of the Secretariat; and
9. To evaluate the educational process and programs.

The Education Secretariat provides administrative and logistical support for the education programs presented within the Ontario Court of Justice. In addition, all education program plans are presented to and approved by the Education Secretariat as the Secretariat is responsible for the funding allocation for education programs.

The current education plan for judges of the Ontario Court of Justice is divided into two parts:

- 1 First Year Education
- 2 Continuing Education

1. FIRST YEAR EDUCATION

Each judge of the Ontario Court of Justice is provided with certain texts and materials upon appointment including:

- *The Conduct of a Trial*
- *The Conduct of a Family Law Trial*
- *Judge’s Manual*
- *Rules of the Ontario Court of Justice in Criminal Proceedings*
- *Writing Reasons*
- *Commentaries on Judicial Conduct (Canadian Judicial Council)*
- *Ethical Principles for Judges (Canadian Judicial Council)*
- *The Finder*
- *The Sentencing Finder*

The Ontario Court of Justice organizes a one-day education program for newly-appointed judges shortly after their appointment which deals with practical matters relating to the transition to the bench, including judicial conduct and judicial ethics,

courtroom demeanour and behaviour, available resources, etc. This program is presented at the Office of the Chief Justice twice a year.

Upon appointment, each new judge is assigned by the Chief Justice to one of the seven regions of the Province. The Regional Senior Judge for that region is then responsible for assigning and scheduling the new judge within the region. Depending on the new judge’s background and experience at the time of appointment, the Regional Senior Judge will assign the newly-appointed judge for a period of time (usually several weeks prior to swearing-in) to observe senior, more experienced judges and/or specific courtrooms. During this period, the new judge sits in the courtroom, attends in chambers with experienced judges and has an opportunity to become familiar with their new responsibilities.

During the first year following appointment, or soon thereafter as is possible, new judges attend the New Judges’ Training Program presented by the Canadian Association of Provincial Court judges (C.A.P.C.J.) at Carling Lake in the Province of Quebec. This intensive one-week program is largely substantive in nature and is oriented principally to the area of criminal law, with some reference to areas of family law.

In November 2004, the Ontario Court of Justice and the National Judicial Institute jointly initiated a Newly Appointed Provincial and Territorial Judges Skills Seminar held at Niagara-on-the-Lake. The program includes sessions on the delivery of judgments both written and oral, communication skills and the effective conduct of a judicial pre-trial. The program was very successful and was repeated in November 2006. Twelve newly appointed judges from the Ontario Court of Justice joined eighteen judges from across Canada to learn new skills.

Judges in the first year of appointment are also encouraged to attend all education programs relating to their field(s) of specialization presented by the Ontario Court of Justice. These programs are outlined under the heading “Continuing Education”.

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ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE – CONTINUING EDUCATION PLAN

Each judge at the time of appointment is invited to participate in a mentoring program which has been developed within the Ontario Court of Justice by the Ontario Conference of Judges and funded through the Education Secretariat. New judges also have the opportunity (as do all judges) to discuss matters of concern or interest with their peers at any time.

All judges from the date of their appointment have equal access to a number of resources that impact directly or indirectly upon the work of the Ontario Court of Justice, including legal texts, case reporting services, the Ontario Court of Justice Centre for Judicial Research and Education (discussed below), computer courses and courses in *Quicklaw* (a computer law database and research facility).

2. CONTINUING EDUCATION

Continuing education programs presented to judges of the Ontario Court of Justice are of two types:

- 1) Programs presented by the Ontario Conference of Judges, usually of particular interest to judges in the fields of criminal or family law respectively; and
- 2) Programs presented by the Education Secretariat.

(1) PROGRAMS PRESENTED BY THE ONTARIO CONFERENCE OF JUDGES

The programs presented by the Ontario Conference of Judges constitute the Core Program of the Ontario Court of Justice education programming. The Ontario Conference of Judges has two Education Committees (criminal and family) composed of a number of judges. The chair of each committee is nominated by the Ontario Conference of Judges to be on the Education Secretariat. These committees meet as required and work throughout the year on the planning, development and presentation of the core education programs.

The Ontario Conference of Judges presents two education programs in the area of family law, one each in January (the Judicial Development Institute), and September (Annual Family Law Program). Generally speaking, the principal topics are a) Child Welfare, and b) Family Law (custody, access and support). Additional topics involving skills development, case management,

legislative changes, social context and other areas are incorporated as the need arises. Each program is of two to three days' duration and is open to any judge who spends a significant amount of his or her time presiding over family law matters.

A concurrent family law education program is held in May, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Court.

There are also two major criminal law programs presented each year.

- a) A three-day Regional Seminar is organized in October and November of each year at four regional locations. These seminars cover a wide range of topics in the area of criminal law.
- b) A two and a half day education seminar is presented in the month of May in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Court.

All judges presiding in criminal law courts are entitled and encouraged to attend these seminars.

(2) SECRETARIAT PROGRAMS

The programs that are planned and presented by the Education Secretariat tend to deal with subject matter that is neither predominantly criminal nor family, or that can be presented on more than one occasion to different groups of judges.

1. JUDGMENT WRITING/ORAL JUDGMENTS: This two-day seminar is presented to a group of approximately ten judges at a time as funding permits and demand dictates. Professor Edward Berry, formerly of the University of Victoria, and representatives from the National Judicial Institute have presented two seminars in February of each year at the Office of the Chief Justice.

In the 1997/98 fiscal year, the Education Secretariat contracted with Professor Berry to prepare a text in judgment writing for all judges of the Court entitled *Writing Reasons*. That text has now been prepared and distributed to all judges of the Court and is now in its second edition.

In February 2006, a one-day intensive judgment writing program was presented to a small group of judges by Professor Berry. In February 2007,

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ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE – CONTINUING EDUCATION PLAN

a one-day intensive judgment writing program followed by a two-day oral judgment seminar will be presented by Professor Berry to a small group of interested judges.

2. PRE-RETIREMENT SEMINARS: Intended to assist judges in their retirement planning (together with their spouses), this one and one-half day program deals with the transition from the bench to retirement and is presented in Toronto whenever numbers warrant.
3. JUDICIAL COMMUNICATION PROGRAM: In March 1998, the Ontario Court of Justice retained the services of Professor Gordon Zimmerman, together with Professor Alayne Casteel of the University of Nevada, to develop and present a training program on Judicial Communication involving directed activities and discussion on verbal and non-verbal communications, listening and related problems. The first of these programs was held in March 2000. The program was presented again in March 2002.

Subsequently, the Court, in partnership with the National Judicial Institute, developed a Communication Skills in the Courtroom seminar presented at Stratford. Judges learned and practiced specific techniques in realistic exercises designed to simulate difficult courtroom situations. They had an opportunity to learn about their own communication style and how to improve it, with coaches from the theatre and other communication professionals. The program is now presented annually to about twenty judges.

A number of judges who preside primarily in the criminal courts throughout the province expressed an interest in presiding in family court. As well, in a number of jurisdictions judges preside in both family and criminal courts. A Family Law Primer program was developed with the assistance of the National Judicial Institute, and, in September 2006, twenty-eight judges participated in an intensive week-long family law seminar. Judges who preside primarily in family courts across the province provided a comprehensive overview in the following areas of family law:

- Child Protection and Adoption
- Introduction to Domestic Proceedings
- Custody and the *Children's Law Reform Act*
- Enforcement: *Family Responsibility and Support Arrears Enforcement Act*

This in-depth Family Primer will be held again in approximately eighteen months.

4. SOCIAL CONTEXT PROGRAMS: The Ontario Court of Justice has presented significant programs dealing with social context. The first such program, entitled *Gender Equity*, was presented in the Fall of 1992. That program used professional and community resources in its planning and presentation phases. A number of Ontario Court of Justice judges were trained as facilitators for the purposes of the program during the planning process, which lasted over twelve months. Extensive use was made of videos and printed materials which form a permanent reference. The facilitator model has since been used in a number of Ontario Court of Justice education programs.

The Court undertook its second major social context program, presented to all of its judges, in May 1996. The program, entitled *The Court in an Inclusive Society*, was intended to provide information about the changing nature of our society, to determine the impact of the changes and to equip the Court to respond better to those changes. A variety of pedagogical techniques, including large and small group sessions, were used in the course of the program. A group of judicial facilitators were specifically trained for this program which was presented following significant community consultation.

In September 2000, the Ontario Conference of Judges and the Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges met in Ottawa for a combined conference which covered, *inter alia*, poverty issues and, in addition, issues related to aboriginal justice.

At the Court's annual meeting in 2003, the theme of the education program was "Access to Justice". A play followed by a panel discussion was used

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to describe issues of literacy, race, poverty, neglect, abuse and violence in the home affecting access to justice. Another session used lectures, videos, panel discussions and small group work to explore the issue of literacy and the courts.

5. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION PROGRAM: This program takes place annually over a five-day period in the Spring in a university or similar setting. It provides an opportunity for approximately thirty judges to deal in depth with criminal law education topics in a more academic context. The same program, with some modification, is presented each year over a three-year period to enable a larger number of judges to receive the same benefits of the program. In June 2007, this program will be replaced by “Judges to Jail”, a week-long education initiative to be held in Gananoque to permit the judges to visit federal institutions in the Kingston area and to participate in related seminar work covering academic topics. The regular university program will be held in 2008.

EXTERNAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

1. FRENCH-LANGUAGE COURSES: Judges of the Ontario Court of Justice who are proficient in French may attend courses presented by the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs. The frequency and duration of the courses are determined by the judge's level of proficiency. The purpose of the courses is to assure and to maintain the French language proficiency of those judges who are called upon to preside over French language matters in the Ontario Court of Justice. There are two levels of courses: (a) Terminology courses for francophone judges, and (b) Terminology courses for anglophone (bilingual) judges.
2. OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS: Judges of the Ontario Court of Justice are encouraged to pursue educational interests by attending education programs presented by other organizations and associations including:

- Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges
- National Judicial Institute
- Federation of Law Societies: Criminal (Substantive Law/Procedure/Evidence) & Family Law
- International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates
- Canadian Bar Association
- Criminal Lawyers' Association
- The Advocates' Society
- Ontario Association for Family Mediation/Mediation Canada
- Canadian Institute for the Administration of Justice
- International Association of Women Judges (Canadian Chapter)
- Ontario Family Court Clinic Conference
- Canadian Institute for Advanced Legal Studies (Cambridge Lectures)

The Education Secretariat has established a Conference Attendance Committee to consider applications by individual judges for funding to attend conferences/seminars/programs other than those presented by the Ontario Court of Justice. Funding, when provided, is usually less than 100% since it is designed to provide supplementary assistance to judges who are prepared to commit some of their own resources to attend.

3. COMPUTER COURSES: The Ontario Court of Justice, through a tendered contract with a training vendor, previously organized a series of computer training courses for judges of the Ontario Court of Justice. These courses were organized according to skill level and geographic location and presented at different times throughout the Province. Judges typically attended at the offices of the training vendor for courses in computer operation, word-processing and data storage and retrieval. Other courses were and are presented in the use of Quicklaw (the computer law database and research facility).

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As the Desktop Computer Implementation (D.C.I.) Project was implemented across the justice system in Ontario, starting in the Summer of 1998, computer training for judges was significantly increased by the Project in order to ensure appropriate levels of computer literacy for all members of the Court. In 2006, a position of Education Librarian Consultant to the Ontario Court of Justice and the Superior Court of Justice was established as a joint initiative of the two Courts. The consultant will provide the judges of both Courts with a dedicated resource who is available to provide enhanced training and support on electronic legal resources. The consultant's time will be made available to work with judges on a one-on-one basis and, if appropriate, in group sessions in court locations around the province.

4. NATIONAL JUDICIAL INSTITUTE (N.J.I.): The Ontario Court of Justice, through its Education Secretariat, makes a financial contribution to the operation of the National Judicial Institute. Based in Ottawa, the N.J.I. sponsors a number of education programs across the country for federally and provincially appointed judges. Individual judges have attended and will continue to attend N.J.I. programs in the future, depending on location and subject matter. The Chief Justice is a member of the Board of the N.J.I.

The Ontario Court of Justice has entered into a joint venture with the N.J.I., which resulted in the hiring of an Education Director for the Ontario Court of Justice who is also responsible for the coordination and development of programs for Provincial judges in other provinces.

In September 2002, the Ontario Court of Justice and the National Judicial Institute jointly presented a conference on Child Welfare Law that was attended by both federal and provincial judges from across the country. The Ontario Court of Justice and the N.J.I. have also jointly presented the annual Communication Skills in the Courtroom seminar in Stratford and, most recently, the Newly Appointed Provincial and Territorial Judges Skills Seminar at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

5. Judges have access to remote learning computer based courses prepared and hosted by the N.J.I. covering substantive law and issues including sentencing, evidence and mental health.

Since 1999 the National Judicial Institute and the Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges have been developing and offering online education programs. Our Court has been very supportive in the design and delivery of these web-based education courses. Typically groups of fifteen to twenty judges participate in a three- to four-week interactive session focusing on a selected area of interest. These programs have been found to be successful in an independent evaluation by Dr. David Kirby of the Centre for Higher Education Research and Development with the University of Manitoba. These programs are available at no cost to the participants.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

1. CENTRE FOR JUDICIAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION: Judges of the Ontario Court of Justice have access to the Centre for Judicial Research and Education located at Old City Hall in Toronto. The Centre, a law library and computer research facility, is staffed by research counsel, together with support staff, and is accessible in person, by telephone, e-mail or fax. The Centre responds to specific requests from the judiciary for research and, in addition, provides updates with respect to legislation and relevant case law through its regular publication *'Items of Interest'*. Counsel at the Centre attend meetings of the Education Secretariat and take part in seminars and programs presented by the Ontario Conference of Judges and the Education Secretariat.
2. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS: The Honourable Mr. Justice Ian MacDonnell also provides judges of the Ontario Court of Justice with his summary and comments on current criminal law decisions of the Ontario Court of Appeal and of the Supreme Court of Canada in a publication entitled *'Recent Developments'*.

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3. SELF-FUNDED LEAVE: In order to provide access to educational opportunities that fall outside the parameters of regular judicial education programs, the Ontario Court of Justice has developed a self-funded leave policy that allows judges to defer income over a period of years in order to take a period of self-funded leave of up to twelve months. Prior approval is required for such leave, and a peer review committee reviews the applications in selecting those judges who will be authorized to take such leave.
4. REGIONAL MEETINGS: The current seven regions of the Court have annual regional meetings. While these meetings principally provide an opportunity to deal with regional administrative and management issues, some also have an educational component. Such is the case, for example, with the northern regional meeting in which judges of the Northeast and Northwest Regions meet together and deal with educational issues of special interest to the north, such as judicial isolation, travel and aboriginal justice.
5. In addition to the educational programs outlined above, the fundamental education of judges continues to be self-directed and is effected *inter alia* through continuing peer discussions and individual reading and research.

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The following excerpt from the *Courts of Justice Act*, c.43 should not be relied on as the authoritative text. The authoritative text is set out in the official volumes and in office consolidations printed by Publications Ontario.

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COURTS OF JUSTICE ACT CHAPTER C.43 ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL

SECTION 49

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

49. (1) The Ontario Judicial Council is continued under the name Ontario Judicial Council in English and Conseil de la magistrature de l'Ontario in French.

COMPOSITION

- (2) The Judicial Council is composed of,
- (a) the Chief Justice of Ontario, or another judge of the Court of Appeal designated by the Chief Justice;
 - (b) the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, or another judge of that division designated by the Chief Justice, and the Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice;
 - (c) a regional senior judge of the Ontario Court of Justice, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Attorney General's recommendation;
 - (d) two judges of the Ontario Court of Justice, appointed by the Chief Justice;
 - (e) the Treasurer of The Law Society of Upper Canada, or another bencher of the Law Society who is a lawyer, designated by the Treasurer;
 - (f) a lawyer who is not a bencher of The Law Society of Upper Canada, appointed by the Law Society;
 - (g) four persons who are neither judges nor lawyers, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the Attorney General's recommendation.

TEMPORARY MEMBERS

(3) The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice may appoint a judge of that division to be a temporary member of the Judicial Council in the place of another provincial judge, for the purposes of dealing with a complaint, if the requirements of subsections (13), (15), (17), (19) and (20) cannot otherwise be met.

CRITERIA

(4) In the appointment of members under clauses (2) (d), (f) and (g), the importance of reflecting, in the composition of the Judicial Council as a whole, Ontario's linguistic duality and the diversity of its population and ensuring overall gender balance shall be recognized.

TERM OF OFFICE

(5) The regional senior judge who is appointed under clause (2) (c) remains a member of the Judicial Council until he or she ceases to hold office as a regional senior judge.

Same

(6) The members who are appointed under clauses (2) (d), (f) and (g) hold office for four-year terms and shall not be reappointed.

STAGGERED TERMS

(7) Despite subsection (6), one of the members first appointed under clause (2) (d) and two of the members first appointed under clause (2) (g) shall be appointed to hold office for six-year terms.

CHAIR

(8) The Chief Justice of Ontario, or another judge of the Court of Appeal designated by the Chief Justice, shall chair the meetings and hearings of the Judicial Council that deal with complaints against particular judges and its meetings held for the purposes of section 45 and subsection 47 (5).

Same

(9) The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, or another judge of that division designated by the Chief Justice, shall chair all other meetings and hearings of the Judicial Council.

Same

(10) The chair is entitled to vote, and may cast a second deciding vote if there is a tie.

OPEN AND CLOSED HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(11) The Judicial Council's hearings and meetings under sections 51.6 and 51.7 shall be open to the public, unless subsection 51.6 (7) applies; its other hearings and meetings may be conducted in private, unless this *Act* provides otherwise.

VACANCIES

(12) Where a vacancy occurs among the members appointed under clause (2) (d), (f) or (g), a new member similarly qualified may be appointed for the remainder of the term.

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QUORUM

- (13) The following quorum rules apply, subject to subsections (15) and (17):
1. Eight members, including the chair, constitute a quorum.
 2. At least half the members present must be judges and at least four must be persons who are not judges.

REVIEW PANELS

(14) The Judicial Council may establish a panel for the purpose of dealing with a complaint under subsection 51.4 (17) or (18) or subsection 51.5 (8) or (10) and considering the question of compensation under section 51.7, and the panel has all the powers of the Judicial Council for that purpose.

Same

- (15) The following rules apply to a panel established under subsection (14):
1. The panel shall consist of two provincial judges other than the Chief Justice, a lawyer and a person who is neither a judge nor a lawyer.
 2. One of the judges, as designated by the Judicial Council, shall chair the panel.
 3. Four members constitute a quorum.

HEARING PANELS

(16) The Judicial Council may establish a panel for the purpose of holding a hearing under section 51.6 and considering the question of compensation under section 51.7, and the panel has all the powers of the Judicial Council for that purpose.

Same

- (17) The following rules apply to a panel established under subsection (16):
1. Half the members of the panel, including the chair, must be judges, and half must be persons who are not judges.
 2. At least one member must be a person who is neither a judge nor a lawyer.
 3. The Chief Justice of Ontario, or another judge of the Court of Appeal designated by the Chief Justice, shall chair the panel.
 4. Subject to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the Judicial Council may determine the size and composition of the panel.

5. All the members of the panel constitute a quorum.

CHAIR

(18) The chair of a panel established under subsection (14) or (16) is entitled to vote, and may cast a second deciding vote if there is a tie.

PARTICIPATION IN STAGES OF PROCESS

- (19) The members of the subcommittee that investigated a complaint shall not,
- (a) deal with the complaint under subsection 51.4 (17) or (18) or subsection 51.5 (8) or (10); or
 - (b) participate in a hearing of the complaint under section 51.6.

Same

(20) The members of the Judicial Council who dealt with a complaint under subsection 51.4 (17) or (18) or subsection 51.5 (8) or (10) shall not participate in a hearing of the complaint under section 51.6.

EXPERT ASSISTANCE

(21) The Judicial Council may engage persons, including counsel, to assist it.

SUPPORT SERVICES

(22) The Judicial Council shall provide support services, including initial orientation and continuing education, to enable its members to participate effectively, devoting particular attention to the needs of the members who are neither judges nor lawyers and administering a part of its budget for support services separately for that purpose.

Same

(23) The Judicial Council shall administer a part of its budget for support services separately for the purpose of accommodating the needs of any members who have disabilities.

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

(24) The Judicial Council or a subcommittee may order that any information or documents relating to a mediation or a Council meeting or hearing that was not held in public are confidential and shall not be disclosed or made public.

Same

(25) Subsection (24) applies whether the information or documents are in the possession of the Judicial Council, the Attorney General or any other person.

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EXCEPTIONS

- (26) Subsection (24) does not apply to information and documents,
- (a) that this *Act* requires the Judicial Council to disclose; or
 - (b) that have not been treated as confidential and were not prepared exclusively for the purposes of the mediation or Council meeting or hearing.

PERSONAL LIABILITY

(27) No action or other proceeding for damages shall be instituted against the Judicial Council, any of its members or employees or any person acting under its authority for any act done in good faith in the execution or intended execution of the Council's or person's duty.

REMUNERATION

(28) The members who are appointed under clause (2) (g) are entitled to receive the daily remuneration that is fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

SECTION 50

COMPLAINT AGAINST CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

50. (1) If the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice is the subject of a complaint,
- (a) the Chief Justice of Ontario shall appoint another judge of the Ontario Court of Justice to be a member of the Judicial Council instead of the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, until the complaint is finally disposed of;
 - (b) the Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice shall chair meetings and hearings of the Council instead of the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, and make appointments under subsection 49 (3) instead of the Chief Justice, until the complaint is finally disposed of; and
 - (c) any reference of the complaint that would otherwise be made to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice under clause 51.4 (13) (b) or 51.4 (18) (c), subclause 51.5 (8) (b) (ii) or clause 51.5 (10) (b) shall be made to the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice instead of to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice.

SUSPENSION OF CHIEF JUSTICE

- (2) If the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice is suspended under subsection 51.4 (12),
- (a) complaints that would otherwise be referred to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice under clauses 51.4 (13) (b) and 51.4 (18) (c), subclause 51.5 (8) (b) (ii) and clause 51.5 (10) (b) shall be referred to the Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, until the complaint is finally disposed of; and
 - (b) annual approvals that would otherwise be granted or refused by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice shall be granted or refused by the Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, until the complaint is finally disposed of.

COMPLAINT AGAINST ASSOCIATE CHIEF JUSTICE OR REGIONAL SENIOR JUDGE

(3) If the Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice or the regional senior judge appointed under clause 49 (2) (c) is the subject of a complaint, the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice shall appoint another judge of the Ontario Court of Justice to be a member of the Judicial Council instead of the Associate Chief Justice or regional senior judge, as the case may be, until the complaint is finally disposed of.

SECTION 51

PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO PUBLIC

51. (1) The Judicial Council shall provide, in court-houses and elsewhere, information about itself and about the justice system, including information about how members of the public may obtain assistance in making complaints.

Same

(2) In providing information, the Judicial Council shall emphasize the elimination of cultural and linguistic barriers and the accommodation of the needs of persons with disabilities.

ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC

(3) Where necessary, the Judicial Council shall arrange for the provision of assistance to members of the public in the preparation of documents for making complaints.

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TELEPHONE ACCESS

(4) The Judicial Council shall provide province-wide free telephone access, including telephone access for the deaf, to information about itself and its role in the justice system.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

(5) To enable persons with disabilities to participate effectively in the complaints process, the Judicial Council shall ensure that their needs are accommodated, at the Council's expense, unless it would impose undue hardship on the Council to do so, considering the cost, outside sources of funding, if any, and health and safety requirements, if any.

ANNUAL REPORT

(6) After the end of each year, the Judicial Council shall make an annual report to the Attorney General on its affairs, in English and French, including, with respect to all complaints received or dealt with during the year, a summary of the complaint, the findings and a statement of the disposition, but the report shall not include information that might identify the judge or the complainant.

TABLING

(7) The Attorney General shall submit the annual report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council and shall then table the report in the Assembly.

SECTION 51.1

RULES

51.1 (1) The Judicial Council shall establish and make public rules governing its own procedures, including the following:

1. Guidelines and rules of procedure for the purpose of section 45.
2. Guidelines and rules of procedure for the purpose of subsection 51.4 (21).
3. Guidelines and rules of procedure for the purpose of subsection 51.4 (22)
4. If applicable, criteria for the purpose of subsection 51.5 (2).
5. If applicable, guidelines and rules of procedure for the purpose of subsection 51.5 (13).

6. Rules of procedure for the purpose of subsection 51.6 (3).
7. Criteria for the purpose of subsection 51.6 (7).
8. Criteria for the purpose of subsection 51.6 (8).
9. Criteria for the purpose of subsection 51.6 (10).

REGULATIONS ACT

(2) The *Regulations Act* does not apply to rules, guidelines or criteria established by the Judicial Council.

SECTIONS 28, 29 AND 33 OF SPPA

(3) Sections 28, 29 and 33 of the *Statutory Powers Procedure Act* do not apply to the Judicial Council.

SECTION 51.2

USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF COURTS

51.2 (1) The information provided under subsections 51.1 (1), (3) and (4) and the matters made public under subsection 51.1 (1) shall be made available in English and French.

Same

(2) Complaints against provincial judges may be made in English or French.

Same

(3) A hearing under section 51.6 shall be conducted in English, but a complainant or witness who speaks French or a judge who is the subject of a complaint and who speaks French is entitled, on request,

- (a) to be given, before the hearing, French translations of documents that are written in English and are to be considered at the hearing;
- (b) to be provided with the assistance of an interpreter at the hearing; and
- (c) to be provided with simultaneous interpretation into French of the English portions of the hearing.

Same

(4) Subsection (3) also applies to mediations conducted under section 51.5 and to the Judicial Council's consideration of the question of compensation under section 51.7, if subsection 51.7 (2) applies.

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BILINGUAL HEARING OR MEDIATION

(5) The Judicial Council may direct that a hearing or mediation to which subsection (3) applies be conducted bilingually, if the Council is of the opinion that it can be properly conducted in that manner.

PART OF HEARING OR MEDIATION

(6) A directive under subsection (5) may apply to a part of the hearing or mediation, and in that case subsections (7) and (8) apply with necessary modifications.

Same

- (7) In a bilingual hearing or mediation,
- (a) oral evidence and submissions may be given or made in English or French, and shall be recorded in the language in which they are given or made;
 - (b) documents may be filed in either language;
 - (c) in the case of a mediation, discussions may take place in either language;
 - (d) the reasons for a decision or the mediator's report, as the case may be, may be written in either language.

Same

(8) In a bilingual hearing or mediation, if the complainant or the judge who is the subject of the complaint does not speak both languages, he or she is entitled, on request, to have simultaneous interpretation of any evidence, submissions or discussions spoken in the other language and translation of any document filed or reasons or report written in the other language.

SECTION 51.3

COMPLAINTS

51.3 (1) Any person may make a complaint to the Judicial Council alleging misconduct by a provincial judge.

Same

(2) If an allegation of misconduct against a provincial judge is made to a member of the Judicial Council, it shall be treated as a complaint made to the Judicial Council.

Same

(3) If an allegation of misconduct against a provincial judge is made to any other judge or to the Attorney General, the other judge, or the Attorney General, as the case may be, shall provide the person making the allegation

with information about the Judicial Council's role in the justice system and about how a complaint may be made, and shall refer the person to the Judicial Council.

CARRIAGE OF MATTER

(4) Once a complaint has been made to the Judicial Council, the Council has carriage of the matter.

INFORMATION RE COMPLAINT

(5) At any person's request, the Judicial Council may confirm or deny that a particular complaint has been made to it.

SECTION 51.4

REVIEW BY SUBCOMMITTEE

51.4 (1) A complaint received by the Judicial Council shall be reviewed by a subcommittee of the Council consisting of a provincial judge other than the Chief Justice and a person who is neither a judge nor a lawyer.

ROTATION OF MEMBERS

(2) The eligible members of the Judicial Council shall all serve on the subcommittee on a rotating basis.

DISMISSAL

(3) The subcommittee shall dismiss the complaint without further investigation if, in the subcommittee's opinion, it falls outside the Judicial Council's jurisdiction or is frivolous or an abuse of process.

INVESTIGATION

(4) If the complaint is not dismissed under subsection (3), the subcommittee shall conduct such investigation as it considers appropriate.

EXPERT ASSISTANCE

(5) The subcommittee may engage persons, including counsel, to assist it in its investigation.

INVESTIGATION PRIVATE

(6) The investigation shall be conducted in private.

NON-APPLICATION OF SPPA

(7) The *Statutory Powers Procedure Act* does not apply to the subcommittee's activities.

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INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS

(8) The subcommittee may recommend to a regional senior judge the suspension, with pay, of the judge who is the subject of the complaint, or the judge's reassignment to a different location, until the complaint is finally disposed of.

Same

(9) The recommendation shall be made to the regional senior judge appointed for the region to which the judge is assigned, unless that regional senior judge is a member of the Judicial Council, in which case the recommendation shall be made to another regional senior judge.

POWER OF REGIONAL SENIOR JUDGE

(10) The regional senior judge may suspend or reassign the judge as the subcommittee recommends.

DISCRETION

(11) The regional senior judge's discretion to accept or reject the subcommittee's recommendation is not subject to the direction and supervision of the Chief Justice.

EXCEPTION: COMPLAINTS AGAINST CERTAIN JUDGES

(12) If the complaint is against the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, an associate chief justice of the Ontario Court of Justice or the regional senior judge who is a member of the Judicial Council, any recommendation under subsection (8) in connection with the complaint shall be made to the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice, who may suspend or reassign the judge as the subcommittee recommends.

SUBCOMMITTEE'S DECISION

(13) When its investigation is complete, the subcommittee shall,

- (a) dismiss the complaint;
- (b) refer the complaint to the Chief Justice;
- (c) refer the complaint to a mediator in accordance with section 51.5; or
- (d) refer the complaint to the Judicial Council, with or without recommending that it hold a hearing under section 51.6.

Same

(14) The subcommittee may dismiss the complaint or refer it to the Chief Justice or to a mediator only if both members agree; otherwise, the complaint shall be referred to the Judicial Council.

CONDITIONS, REFERENCE TO CHIEF JUSTICE

(15) The subcommittee may, if the judge who is the subject of the complaint agrees, impose conditions on a decision to refer the complaint to the Chief Justice.

REPORT

(16) The subcommittee shall report to the Judicial Council, without identifying the complainant or the judge who is the subject of the complaint, its disposition of any complaint that is dismissed or referred to the Chief Justice or to a mediator.

POWER OF JUDICIAL COUNCIL

(17) The Judicial Council shall consider the report, in private, and may approve the subcommittee's disposition or may require the subcommittee to refer the complaint to the Council.

Same

(18) The Judicial Council shall consider, in private, every complaint referred to it by the subcommittee, and may,

- (a) hold a hearing under section 51.6;
- (b) dismiss the complaint;
- (c) refer the complaint to the Chief Justice, with or without imposing conditions as referred to in subsection (15); or
- (d) refer the complaint to a mediator in accordance with section 51.5.

NON-APPLICATION OF SPPA

(19) The *Statutory Powers Procedure Act* does not apply to the Judicial Council's activities under subsections (17) and (18).

NOTICE TO JUDGE AND COMPLAINANT

(20) After making its decision under subsection (17) or (18), the Judicial Council shall communicate it to the judge and the complainant, giving brief reasons in the case of a dismissal.

GUIDELINES AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

(21) In conducting investigations, in making recommendations under subsection (8) and in making decisions under subsections (13) and (15), the subcommittee shall follow the Judicial Council's guidelines and rules of procedure established under subsection 51.1 (1).

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Same

(22) In considering reports and complaints and making decisions under subsections (17) and (18), the Judicial Council shall follow its guidelines and rules of procedure established under subsection 51.1 (1).

SECTION 51.5

MEDIATION

51.5 (1) The Judicial Council may establish a mediation process for complainants and for judges who are the subject of complaints.

CRITERIA

(2) If the Judicial Council establishes a mediation process, it must also establish criteria to exclude from the process complaints that are inappropriate for mediation.

Same

(3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (2), the criteria must ensure that complaints are excluded from the mediation process in the following circumstances:

1. There is a significant power imbalance between the complainant and the judge, or there is such a significant disparity between the complainant's and the judge's accounts of the event with which the complaint is concerned that mediation would be unworkable.
2. The complaint involves an allegation of sexual misconduct or an allegation of discrimination or harassment because of a prohibited ground of discrimination or harassment referred to in any provision of the *Human Rights Code*.
3. The public interest requires a hearing of the complaint.

LEGAL ADVICE

(4) A complaint may be referred to a mediator only if the complainant and the judge consent to the referral, are able to obtain independent legal advice and have had an opportunity to do so.

TRAINED MEDIATOR

(5) The mediator shall be a person who has been trained in mediation and who is not a judge, and if the mediation is conducted by two or more persons acting together, at least one of them must meet those requirements.

IMPARTIALITY

(6) The mediator shall be impartial.

EXCLUSION

(7) No member of the subcommittee that investigated the complaint and no member of the Judicial Council who dealt with the complaint under subsection 51.4 (17) or (18) shall participate in the mediation.

REVIEW BY COUNCIL

(8) The mediator shall report the results of the mediation, without identifying the complainant or the judge who is the subject of the complaint, to the Judicial Council, which shall review the report, in private, and may,

- (a) approve the disposition of the complaint; or
- (b) if the mediation does not result in a disposition or if the Council is of the opinion that the disposition is not in the public interest,
 - (i) dismiss the complaint,
 - (ii) refer the complaint to the Chief Justice, with or without imposing conditions as referred to in subsection 51.4 (15), or
 - (iii) hold a hearing under section 51.6.

REPORT

(9) If the Judicial Council approves the disposition of the complaint, it may make the results of the mediation public, providing a summary of the complaint but not identifying the complainant or the judge.

REFERRAL TO COUNCIL

(10) At any time during or after the mediation, the complainant or the judge may refer the complaint to the Judicial Council, which shall consider the matter, in private, and may,

- (a) dismiss the complaint;
- (b) refer the complaint to the Chief Justice, with or without imposing conditions as referred to in subsection 51.4 (15); or
- (c) hold a hearing under section 51.6.

NON-APPLICATION OF SPPA

(11) The *Statutory Powers Procedure Act* does not apply to the Judicial Council's activities under subsections (8) and (10).

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NOTICE TO JUDGE AND COMPLAINANT

(12) After making its decision under subsection (8) or (10), the Judicial Council shall communicate it to the judge and the complainant, giving brief reasons in the case of a dismissal.

GUIDELINES AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

(13) In reviewing reports, considering matters and making decisions under subsections (8) and (10), the Judicial Council shall follow its guidelines and rules of procedure established under subsection 51.1 (1).

SECTION 51.6

ADJUDICATION BY COUNCIL

51.6 (1) When the Judicial Council decides to hold a hearing, it shall do so in accordance with this section.

APPLICATION OF SPPA

(2) The *Statutory Powers Procedure Act*, except section 4 and subsection 9 (1), applies to the hearing.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

(3) The Judicial Council's rules of procedure established under subsection 51.1 (1) apply to the hearing.

COMMUNICATION RE SUBJECT-MATTER OF HEARING

(4) The members of the Judicial Council participating in the hearing shall not communicate directly or indirectly in relation to the subject-matter of the hearing with any party, counsel, agent or other person, unless all the parties and their counsel or agents receive notice and have an opportunity to participate.

EXCEPTION

(5) Subsection (4) does not preclude the Judicial Council from engaging counsel to assist it in accordance with subsection 49 (21), and in that case the nature of the advice given by counsel shall be communicated to the parties so that they may make submissions as to the law.

PARTIES

(6) The Judicial Council shall determine who are the parties to the hearing.

EXCEPTION, CLOSED HEARING

(7) In exceptional circumstances, if the Judicial Council determines, in accordance with the criteria established under subsection 51.1 (1), that the desirability of holding open hearings is outweighed by the desirability of maintaining confidentiality, it may hold all or part of the hearing in private.

DISCLOSURE IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

(8) If the hearing was held in private, the Judicial Council shall, unless it determines in accordance with the criteria established under subsection 51.1 (1) that there are exceptional circumstances, order that the judge's name not be disclosed or made public.

ORDERS PROHIBITING PUBLICATION

(9) If the complaint involves allegations of sexual misconduct or sexual harassment, the Judicial Council shall, at the request of a complainant or of another witness who testifies to having been the victim of similar conduct by the judge, prohibit the publication of information that might identify the complainant or witness, as the case may be.

PUBLICATION BAN

(10) In exceptional circumstances and in accordance with the criteria established under subsection 51.1 (1), the Judicial Council may make an order prohibiting, pending the disposition of a complaint, the publication of information that might identify the judge who is the subject of the complaint.

DISPOSITIONS

(11) After completing the hearing, the Judicial Council may dismiss the complaint, with or without a finding that it is unfounded or, if it finds that there has been misconduct by the judge, may,

- (a) warn the judge;
- (b) reprimand the judge;
- (c) order the judge to apologize to the complainant or to any other person;
- (d) order that the judge take specified measures, such as receiving education or treatment, as a condition of continuing to sit as a judge;
- (e) suspend the judge with pay, for any period;
- (f) suspend the judge without pay, but with benefits, for a period up to thirty days; or

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- (g) recommend to the Attorney General that the judge be removed from office in accordance with section 51.8.

Same

(12) The Judicial Council may adopt any combination of the dispositions set out in clauses (11) (a) to (f).

DISABILITY

(13) If the Judicial Council finds that the judge is unable, because of a disability, to perform the essential duties of the office, but would be able to perform them if his or her needs were accommodated, the Council shall order that the judge's needs be accommodated to the extent necessary to enable him or her to perform those duties.

APPLICATION OF SUBS. (13)

- (14) Subsection (13) applies if,
- the effect of the disability on the judge's performance of the essential duties of the office was a factor in the complaint; and
 - the Judicial Council dismisses the complaint or makes a disposition under clauses (11) (a) to (f).

UNDUE HARDSHIP

(15) Subsection (13) does not apply if the Judicial Council is satisfied that making an order would impose undue hardship on the person responsible for accommodating the judge's needs, considering the cost, outside sources of funding, if any, and health and safety requirements, if any.

OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE

(16) The Judicial Council shall not make an order under subsection (13) against a person without ensuring that the person has had an opportunity to participate and make submissions.

CROWN BOUND

(17) An order made under subsection (13) binds the Crown.

REPORT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

(18) The Judicial Council may make a report to the Attorney General about the complaint, investigation, hearing and disposition, subject to any order made under subsection 49 (24), and the Attorney General may make the report public if of the opinion that this would be in the public interest.

NON-IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS

(19) The following persons shall not be identified in the report:

- A complainant or witness at whose request an order was made under subsection (9).
- The judge, if the hearing was conducted in private, unless the Judicial Council orders that the judge's name be disclosed.

CONTINUING PUBLICATION BAN

(20) If an order was made under subsection (10) and the Judicial Council dismisses the complaint with a finding that it was unfounded, the judge shall not be identified in the report without his or her consent and the Council shall order that information that relates to the complaint and might identify the judge shall never be made public without his or her consent.

SECTION 51.7

COMPENSATION

51.7 (1) When the Judicial Council has dealt with a complaint against a provincial judge, it shall consider whether the judge should be compensated for his or her costs for legal services incurred in connection with all the steps taken under sections 51.4, 51.5 and 51.6 and this section in relation to the complaint.

CONSIDERATION OF QUESTION COMBINED WITH HEARING

(2) If the Judicial Council holds a hearing into the complaint, its consideration of the question of compensation shall be combined with the hearing.

PUBLIC OR PRIVATE CONSIDERATION OF QUESTION

(3) The Judicial Council's consideration of the question of compensation shall take place in public if there was a public hearing into the complaint, and otherwise shall take place in private.

RECOMMENDATION

(4) If the Judicial Council is of the opinion that the judge should be compensated, it shall make a recommendation to the Attorney General to that effect, indicating the amount of compensation.

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Same

(5) If the complaint is dismissed after a hearing, the Judicial Council shall recommend to the Attorney General that the judge be compensated for his or her costs for legal services and shall indicate the amount.

DISCLOSURE OF NAME

(6) The Judicial Council's recommendation to the Attorney General shall name the judge, but the Attorney General shall not disclose the name unless there was a public hearing into the complaint or the Council has otherwise made the judge's name public.

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION

(7) The amount of compensation recommended under subsection (4) or (5) may relate to all or part of the judge's costs for legal services, and shall be based on a rate for legal services that does not exceed the maximum rate normally paid by the Government of Ontario for similar services.

PAYMENT

(8) The Attorney General shall pay compensation to the judge in accordance with the recommendation.

SECTION 51.8

REMOVAL FOR CAUSE

51.8 (1) A provincial judge may be removed from office only if,

- (a) a complaint about the judge has been made to the Judicial Council; and
- (b) the Judicial Council, after a hearing under section 51.6, recommends to the Attorney General that the judge be removed on the ground that he or she has become incapacitated or disabled from the due execution of his or her office by reason of,
 - (i) inability, because of a disability, to perform the essential duties of his or her office (if an order to accommodate the judge's needs would not remedy the inability, or could not be made because it would impose undue hardship on the person responsible for meeting those needs, or was made but did not remedy the inability),
 - (ii) conduct that is incompatible with the due execution of his or her office, or

- (iii) failure to perform the duties of his or her office.

TABLING OF RECOMMENDATION

(2) The Attorney General shall table the recommendation in the Assembly if it is in session or, if not, within fifteen days after the commencement of the next session.

ORDER FOR REMOVAL

(3) An order removing a provincial judge from office under this section may be made by the Lieutenant Governor on the address of the Assembly.

APPLICATION

(4) This section applies to provincial judges who have not yet attained retirement age and to provincial judges whose continuation in office after attaining retirement age has been approved under subsection 47 (3), (4) or (5).

TRANSITION

(5) A complaint against a provincial judge that is made to the Judicial Council before the day section 16 of the *Courts of Justice Statute Law Amendment Act, 1994* comes into force, and considered at a meeting of the Judicial Council before that day, shall be dealt with by the Judicial Council as it was constituted immediately before that day and in accordance with section 49 of this *Act* as it read immediately before that day.

SECTION 51.9

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

51.9 (1) The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice may establish standards of conduct for provincial judges, including a plan for bringing the standards into effect, and may implement the standards and plan when they have been reviewed and approved by the Judicial Council.

DUTY OF CHIEF JUSTICE

(2) The Chief Justice shall ensure that the standards of conduct are made available to the public, in English and French, when they have been approved by the Judicial Council.

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GOALS

(3) The following are among the goals that the Chief Justice may seek to achieve by implementing standards of conduct for judges:

1. Recognizing the independence of the judiciary.
2. Maintaining the high quality of the justice system and ensuring the efficient administration of justice.
3. Enhancing equality and a sense of inclusiveness in the justice system.
4. Ensuring that judges' conduct is consistent with the respect accorded to them.
5. Emphasizing the need to ensure the professional and personal development of judges and the growth of their social awareness through continuing education.

SECTION 51.10

CONTINUING EDUCATION

51.10 (1) The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice shall establish a plan for the continuing education of provincial judges, and shall implement the plan when it has been reviewed and approved by the Judicial Council.

DUTY OF CHIEF JUSTICE

(2) The Chief Justice shall ensure that the plan for continuing education is made available to the public, in English and French, when it has been approved by the Judicial Council.

GOALS

- (3) Continuing education of judges has the following goals:
1. Maintaining and developing professional competence.
 2. Maintaining and developing social awareness.
 3. Encouraging personal growth.

SECTION 51.11

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

51.11 (1) The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice may establish a program of performance evaluation for provincial judges, and may implement the program when it has been reviewed and approved by the Judicial Council.

DUTY OF CHIEF JUSTICE

(2) The Chief Justice shall make the existence of the program of performance evaluation public when it has been approved by the Judicial Council.

GOALS

(3) The following are among the goals that the Chief Justice may seek to achieve by establishing a program of performance evaluation for judges:

1. Enhancing the performance of individual judges and of judges in general.
2. Identifying continuing education needs.
3. Assisting in the assignment of judges.
4. Identifying potential for professional development.

SCOPE OF EVALUATION

(4) In a judge's performance evaluation, a decision made in a particular case shall not be considered.

CONFIDENTIALITY

(5) A judge's performance evaluation is confidential and shall be disclosed only to the judge, his or her regional senior judge, and the person or persons conducting the evaluation.

INADMISSIBILITY, EXCEPTION

(6) A judge's performance evaluation shall not be admitted in evidence before the Judicial Council or any court or other tribunal unless the judge consents.

APPLICATION OF SUBSS. (5), (6)

(7) Subsections (5) and (6) apply to everything contained in a judge's performance evaluation and to all information collected in connection with the evaluation.

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SECTION 51.12

CONSULTATION

51.12 In establishing standards of conduct under section 51.9, a plan for continuing education under section 51.10 and a program of performance evaluation under section 51.11, the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice shall consult with judges of that court and with such other persons as he or she considers appropriate.

SECTION 87

MASTERS

87.—(1) Every person who was a master of the Supreme Court before the 1st day of September, 1990 is a master of the Superior Court of Justice.

JURISDICTION

(2) Every master has the jurisdiction conferred by the rules of court in proceedings in the Superior Court of Justice.

APPLICATION OF SS. 44 TO 51.12

(3) Sections 44 to 51.12 apply to masters, with necessary modifications, in the same manner as to provincial judges.

EXCEPTION

(4) The power of the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice referred to in subsections 44(1) and (2) shall be exercised by the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice with respect to masters.

Same

(5) The right of a master to continue in office under subsection 47 (3) is subject to the approval of the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice, who shall make the decision according to criteria developed by himself or herself and approved by the Judicial Council.

Same

(6) When the Judicial Council deals with a complaint against a master, the following special provisions apply:

1. One of the members of the Judicial Council who is a provincial judge shall be replaced by a master. The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice shall determine which judge is to be replaced and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of

Justice shall designate the master who is to replace the judge.

2. Complaints shall be referred to the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice rather than to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice.
3. Subcommittee recommendations with respect to interim suspension shall be made to the appropriate regional senior judge of the Superior Court of Justice, to whom subsections 51.4 (10) and (11) apply with necessary modifications.

Same

(7) Section 51.9, which deals with standards of conduct for provincial judges, section 51.10, which deals with their continuing education, and section 51.11, which deals with evaluation of their performance, apply to masters only if the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice consents.

COMPENSATION

(8) Masters shall receive the same salaries, pension benefits, other benefits and allowances as provincial judges receive under the framework agreement set out in the Schedule to this *Act*.

SECTION 87.1

SMALL CLAIMS COURT JUDGES

87.1 (1) This section applies to provincial judges who were assigned to the Provincial Court (Civil Division) immediately before September 1, 1990.

FULL AND PART-TIME SERVICE

(2) The power of the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice referred to in subsections 44(1) and (2) shall be exercised by the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice with respect to provincial judges to whom this section applies.

CONTINUATION IN OFFICE

(3) The right of a provincial judge to whom this section applies to continue in office under subsection 47 (3) is subject to the approval of the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice, who shall make the decision according to criteria developed by himself or herself and approved by the Judicial Council.

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COMPLAINTS

(4) When the Judicial Council deals with a complaint against a provincial judge to whom this section applies, the following special provisions apply:

1. One of the members of the Judicial Council who is a provincial judge shall be replaced by a provincial judge who was assigned to the Provincial Court (Civil Division) immediately before September 1, 1990. The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice shall determine which judge is to be replaced and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice shall designate the judge who is to replace that judge.
2. Complaints shall be referred to the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice rather than to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice.
3. Subcommittee recommendations with respect to interim suspension shall be made to the appropriate regional senior judge of the Superior Court of Justice, to whom subsections 51.4 (10) and (11) apply with necessary modifications.

APPLICATION OF SS. 51.9, 51.10, 51.11

(5) Section 51.9, which deals with standards of conduct for provincial judges, section 51.10, which deals with their continuing education, and section 51.11, which deals with evaluation of their performance, apply to provincial judges to whom this section applies only if the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice consents.

SECTION 45

APPLICATION FOR ORDER THAT NEEDS BE ACCOMMODATED

45. (1) A provincial judge who believes that he or she is unable, because of a disability, to perform the essential duties of the office unless his or her needs are accommodated may apply to the Judicial Council for an order under subsection (2).

DUTY OF JUDICIAL COUNCIL

(2) If the Judicial Council finds that the judge is unable, because of a disability, to perform the essential duties of the office unless his or her needs are accommodated, it shall order that the judge's needs be accommodated to the extent necessary to enable him or her to perform those duties.

UNDUE HARDSHIP

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the Judicial Council is satisfied that making an order would impose undue hardship on the person responsible for accommodating the judge's needs, considering the cost, outside sources of funding, if any, and health and safety requirements, if any.

GUIDELINES AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

(4) In dealing with applications under this section, the Judicial Council shall follow its guidelines and rules of procedure established under subsection 51.1 (1).

OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE

(5) The Judicial Council shall not make an order under subsection (2) against a person without ensuring that the person has had an opportunity to participate and make submissions.

CROWN BOUND

(6) The order binds the Crown.

SECTION 47

RETIREMENT

(1) Every provincial judge shall retire upon attaining the age of sixty-five years.

Same

(2) Despite subsection (1), a judge appointed as a full-time magistrate, judge of a juvenile and family court or master before December 2, 1968 shall retire upon attaining the age of seventy years.

CONTINUATION OF JUDGES IN OFFICE

(3) A judge who has attained retirement age may, subject to the annual approval of the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, continue in office as a full-time or part-time judge until he or she attains the age of seventy-five years.

SAME, REGIONAL SENIOR JUDGES

(4) A regional senior judge of the Ontario Court of Justice who is in office at the time of attaining retirement age may, subject to the annual approval of the Chief Justice, continue in that office until his or her term (including any renewal under subsection 42 (9)) expires, or until he or she attains the age of seventy-five years, whichever comes first.

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SAME, CHIEF JUSTICE AND ASSOCIATE CHIEF JUSTICES

(5) A Chief Justice or associate chief justice of the Ontario Court of Justice who is in office at the time of attaining retirement age may, subject to the annual approval of the Judicial Council, continue in that office until his or her term expires, or until he or she attains the age of seventy-five years, whichever comes first.

Same

(6) If the Judicial Council does not approve a Chief Justice or associate chief justice continuation in that office under subsection (5), his or her continuation in the office of provincial judge is subject to the approval of the Judicial Council and not as set out in subsection (3).

CRITERIA

(7) Decisions under subsections (3), (4), (5) and (6) shall be made in accordance with criteria developed by the Chief Justice and approved by the Judicial Council.

TRANSITION

(8) If the date of retirement under subsections (1) to (5) falls earlier in the calendar year than the day section 16 of the *Courts of Justice Statute Law Amendment Act, 1994* comes into force and the annual approval is outstanding on that day, the judge's continuation in office shall be dealt with in accordance with section 44 of this *Act* as it read immediately before that day.



APPENDIX-E

IN THE MATTER OF
COMPLAINTS RESPECTING
THE HONOURABLE JUSTICE
MARVIN G. MORTEN

APPENDIX – E

IN THE MATTER OF COMPLAINTS RESPECTING THE HONOURABLE JUSTICE MARVIN G. MORTEN

ONTARIO JUDICIAL COUNCIL

IN THE MATTER OF complaints respecting the Honourable Justice Marvin G. Morten

BEFORE The Honourable Justice Eileen E. Gillese
 Court of Appeal for Ontario

 The Honourable Annemarie E. Bonkalo
 Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice

 Mr. J. Bruce Carr Harris

 Ms. Madeline Aldridge

COUNSEL Mr. Douglas Hunt and Mr. Michael Meredith, Presenting Counsel

 Mr. Robert G. Schipper, counsel to Justice Marvin G. Morten

REASONS FOR DECISION

[1] The panel accepts the joint submission of counsel that pursuant to section 51.6(11) of the *Courts of Justice Act*, the complaints against Justice Morten are dismissed without a finding that these complaints were unfounded.

[2] While it is, of course, of supreme importance that the parties have resolved the matters as among themselves, our obligation is to ensure that disposing of the complaints in this fashion is in the public interest in the proper administration of justice, and promotes the proper functioning of the Ontario Justice Council. We are so satisfied.

[3] In this case, all those affected by the complaints have been canvassed. All are content with the resolution. The procedure has been fully explained to this panel to its satisfaction and is set out in Exhibits four and five to these proceedings.

[4] We are satisfied also that the Minutes of Settlement, Exhibit three to these proceedings, address any concerns raised by the complaints in respect of the proper functioning of the courts. This

is underscored by paragraph one of the Minutes of Settlement, under the terms of which Justice Morten remains a judge of the Ontario Court of Justice, while performing duties assigned to him by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice in a manner that best utilizes Justice Morten's special experience and skills.

[5] We are satisfied also that whatever the issues were in relation to the operation of the Brampton courthouse, the Minutes of Settlement provide a harmonious resolution for all who work in the courthouse. But, most importantly, from the perspective of the public interest, which is the perspective from which we review the Minutes of Settlement, the resolution fully addresses the need for the proper functioning of the administration of justice in those courts.

[6] Accordingly, we are of the view that it is appropriate that presenting counsel lead no evidence in this matter. The complaints against Justice Morten are dismissed without a finding that the complaints are unfounded.

APPENDIX – E

IN THE MATTER OF COMPLAINTS RESPECTING THE HONOURABLE JUSTICE MARVIN G. MORTEN

[7] In accordance with section 51.7(5) of the *Courts of Justice Act*, the complaints having been dismissed, we recommend to the Attorney General that Justice Morten be compensated for his costs of legal services. Our understanding of our obligation under that section is that we must indicate the amount. In order to decide that matter, we would ask that counsel for Justice Morten provide us with his bill of cost within two weeks of today's date. We would ask that he provide presenting counsel with copies of the bill and invite presenting counsel's submissions on the same.

[8] Before concluding the proceedings on behalf of the panel, we would like to commend counsel and all those involved for a resolution that serves the public interest so well and for a resolution that serves the interests of those most directly involved in the proceedings as well. Thank you very much.

DATED at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, May 3, 2006.

The Honourable Justice Eileen E. Gillese
Court of Appeal for Ontario

The Honourable Annemarie E. Bonkalo
Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court
of Justice

Mr. J. Bruce Carr-Harris

Ms. Madeleine Aldridge