



ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

BIENNIAL REPORT
2006|2007

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

BIENNIAL REPORT 2006–2007





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Foreword

I am pleased to present the 2006–2007 report of the Ontario Court of Justice. This report builds on the vision of my predecessor Chief Justice Brian W. Lennox to provide information that would be of interest to those who already know the Court, as well as to a broader public.

As Chief Justice I am immensely proud of this Court, and I congratulate all those who have made it such an outstanding institution. The strength of our Court rests with each of the judges, justices of the peace, and staff who daily work to deliver justice to the citizens of Ontario. I am hopeful that this report demonstrates that commitment to justice.

Former Chief Justice Lennox and former Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace Donald Ebbs each reached the end of their term of appointment in 2007. I thank them for their guidance and advice, and share with them the collective accomplishments of the Court set out in this report.

The Honourable Annemarie E. Bonkalo

Chief Justice
Ontario Court of Justice
September 2008

THE ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Introduction

The Ontario Court of Justice is composed of 287 judges and 349 justices of the peace. As of December 31, 2007, there were also 34 *per diem* judges and 30 *per diem* justices of the peace. The large volume of cases with which the Court deals each year and the large number of people who appear in varying capacities before the Ontario Court of Justice mean that, for many of the citizens of Ontario, the Ontario Court of Justice represents the face of justice within the province.

In an average year, the judges of the Court will deal with almost 600,000 adult and youth criminal charges and over 25,000 new family proceedings. Within the same period of time, justices of the peace of the Court will deal with over 1,300,000 charges under the *Provincial Offences Act*, preside over thousands of bail hearings, and review thousands of search warrant applications. On a typical day, the justices of the peace in intake or criminal remand courts will meet with hundreds of people while judges deal with hundreds more in trial and plea courts.

The Court holds sittings on a regular basis at close to 200 locations throughout Ontario. These locations include courthouses shared with the judges of the Superior Court of Justice, largely in county towns, courthouses occupied solely by the Ontario Court of Justice, and courtrooms used on a regular but periodic basis in facilities owned or rented by the province of Ontario, a number of which are accessible only by air. Included among the 200 court locations are municipally owned and administered courthouses where justices of the peace sit to deal exclusively with offences under the *Provincial Offences Act*.

Many citizens of Ontario are aware of the Ontario Court of Justice locations in large metropolitan centres, such as Thunder Bay, Sudbury, London, Brampton, Toronto, Oshawa, and Ottawa. However, they may be less familiar with some of the more remote communities regularly served by the Court, such as Fort Albany, Wapakeka, Bearskin Lake, Attawapiskat, and Sachigo in the northern regions of the province. Wherever the Court is found, its goal remains the provision of the highest quality of judicial services.

A full list of court locations organized by region and municipal address, including jurisdiction, appears in Appendix 1.

Jurisdiction

The Ontario Court of Justice is one of two trial courts in Ontario that make up the Court of Ontario. The Ontario Court of Justice is composed of provincially appointed judges and justices of the peace. The other trial court, the Superior Court of Justice, is composed of federally appointed judges.

As a “statutory” court (a court created by statute), the Ontario Court of Justice’s jurisdiction is specifically given to it by the laws of Ontario and of Canada. This jurisdiction will be set out in greater detail below, but includes offences committed under provincial statutes, family law cases, and the overwhelming majority of criminal cases.

The Superior Court of Justice has two types of jurisdiction: “inherent” jurisdiction over those matters that are not expressly assigned by law to a particular court, and “statutory” jurisdiction, which it has been specifically given by statute. The Superior Court of Justice has jurisdiction over all civil matters in the province. In family law, it has

COURT		JURISDICTION
Court of Appeal for Ontario		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Appeals from the Ontario Court of Justice and the Superior Court of Justice
Court of Ontario	Superior Court of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Divisional Court—Judicial reviews of government action, statutory appeals, and appeals from certain decisions of the Superior Court of Justice ■ Criminal and youth criminal justice trials with or without jury after preliminary hearing ■ Family law matters including divorce and division of property but not child protection; in those areas of the province in which the Family Court of the Superior Court of Justice has been established, the Family Court has jurisdiction over all family law matters, including child protection ■ All other civil matters ■ Appeals from certain decisions of the Ontario Court of Justice ■ Small Claims Court—Civil matters under \$10,000
	Ontario Court of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provincial offence trials ■ Criminal and youth criminal justice bails, trials, and preliminary hearings ■ Family law matters, including child protection but excluding divorce and the division of property, in those areas of the province where the Family Court of the Superior Court of Justice has not been established ■ Appeals in provincial offence matters where the trial was conducted by a justice of the peace

exclusive jurisdiction in the area of divorce and the division of property, as well as jurisdiction over matters of spousal/partner support and custody, access, and support relating to children. In those parts of the province where the Family Court of the Superior Court of Justice has been established, the Family Court Branch has exclusive jurisdiction in all family law matters, including child protection matters under the *Child and Family Services Act*. In criminal law and youth criminal justice matters, the Superior Court hears all jury trials as well as trials before a judge sitting alone after a preliminary hearing has been held. It also sits on appeal from summary conviction trials heard before a judge of the Ontario Court of Justice.

The Ontario Court of Appeal hears appeals from decisions of both the Ontario Court of Justice and of the Superior Court of Justice.

The Supreme Court of Canada sits in appeal from decisions of the Ontario Court of Appeal and from all provincial and territorial Courts of Appeal across Canada.

The Framework for an Independent Court—An Overview of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Chief Justice and the Attorney General

The Ontario Court of Justice has a high degree of administrative independence and autonomy. In large part, this is due to the *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)* between the Chief Justice and the Attorney General, first signed on June 21, 1993. The *MOU* is not a formal contract, but an agreement between both parties. It establishes clear and distinct divisions of responsibility between the Ministry of the Attorney General and

the Office of the Chief Justice for the purpose of administering the Ontario Court of Justice.

The opportunity to draft the *MOU* arose in 1990, when the Criminal and Family Divisions of the former Provincial Court were merged to create what is now the Ontario Court of Justice. The Honourable Sidney B. Linden, the first Chief Judge of the new Court, recognized the need for and benefits of increased administrative autonomy and used the opportunity created by the establishment of the Court to develop the *MOU*.

Executive Coordinator

The *MOU* created the position of Executive Coordinator. This position is a public service position responsible for exercising the financial and administrative duties of the Office of the Chief Justice. The Executive Coordinator takes direction from the Chief Justice and meets regularly with the Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Court Services Division to discuss issues of mutual concern.

The Executive Coordinator is responsible for managing the operations of the Office of the Chief Justice and all related human resource functions for a staff of 60 employees. These duties extend to both the Office of the Chief Justice in Toronto and to each of the offices of the regional senior judges and regional senior justices of the peace within the seven regions of the Court.

Through the *MOU*, the Court is able to control its internal administrative structure within its budget and within the parameters and constraints identified.

Funding and Budget

The operations of the Office of the Chief Justice are funded by the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the province of Ontario through the annual estimates process.

The Office of the Chief Justice prepares an operating budget in accordance with the Ministry of the Attorney General's budget planning cycle for inclusion in the Ministry's estimates. A summary version of this budget forms part of the Judicial Services budget of the Ministry's estimates.

The Minister is responsible for presenting the budget of the Office of the Chief Justice as part of the Ministry's estimates. Over 90% of the budget of the Office of the Chief Justice relates to judicial and administrative salaries and benefits, and less than 10% to operating expenses.

Financial and Administrative Policies and Procedures

The *MOU* provides that the financial and administrative policies and procedures of the Office of the Chief Justice are to be consistent with the policies and procedures of Management Board Directives and Guidelines and with the Ministry of the Attorney General's support services policies and procedures. The Office of the Chief Justice is responsible for verifying and processing all judicial accounts.

Provincial Auditor

The Provincial Auditor may audit the financial and administrative affairs of the Office of the Chief Justice as part of any audit conducted regarding the Ministry. Audits occur approximately once every seven years. The Office of the Chief Justice was last audited by the Ministry's internal audit services in 2005.

Staffing

The staff members of the Office of the Chief Justice are public servants appointed under the *Public Service Act*. The Office of the Chief Justice is a relatively small operation, and staff benefits include public service conditions of employment and pension plans.

Exclusive Responsibilities of the Office of the Chief Justice

Out of its annual budget, the Office of the Chief Justice has the exclusive responsibility to fund:

- judicial (judge and justice of the peace) education;
- the *per diem* judge program;
- the *per diem* justice of the peace program;
- judicial expense allowances;
- judicial salaries and benefits;
- operational travel;
- relocation expenses;
- ceremonial expenses;
- furniture, furnishings, supplies, and equipment for the Office of the Chief Justice; and
- support staff in the Office of the Chief Justice, regional senior judges, and regional senior justices of the peace, including salaries and benefits, training and education, transportation and communications, furniture, furnishings, supplies, and equipment.

Support Services Provided by the Ministry

Under the terms of the *MOU*, the Ministry provides the Office of the Chief Justice with financial and administrative support services, including:

- specialized human resources expertise;
- specialized advice and regional support for information technology and telecommunications;
- internal audit services;
- accommodation and facilities planning;
- statistical information and services; and
- some financial and administrative services.

Trial Coordination

While trial coordinators remain employees of the Court Services Division of the Ministry of the Attorney General and are not employees of the Office of the Chief Justice, the *MOU* provides that they are subject to the day-to-day direction of the office of the regional senior judge in each region.

Appointment of Associate Chief Justices, Regional Senior Judges, and Regional Senior Justices of the Peace

When the position of Associate Chief Justice, regional senior judge, or regional senior justice of the peace becomes vacant, the *MOU* provides for an extensive process of consultation by the Chief Justice. Following this process, the Chief Justice recommends names to the Attorney General for consideration for appointment to each vacant position.

Implementation Committee

The *MOU* provides for the creation of an Implementation Committee as the need arises. The Committee is intended to be comprised of co-chairs who are nominated by the Deputy Attorney General and the Chief Justice. The co-chairs then select other committee members, upon whom they must both agree. The Committee may review and make recommendations to the Minister and the Chief Justice regarding:

- policies, structures, and procedures necessary to give effect to the *MOU*;
- reviews of additional support services that are more appropriately the responsibility of the Office of the Chief Justice and for which budgetary allocations should be transferred to the Office of the Chief Justice;
- standards for support services that will continue to be supplied by the Ministry;
- duties and responsibilities of the Executive Coordinator; and
- other relevant matters, determined by the Deputy Attorney General and the Chief Justice.

The Implementation Committee has not been active. Although there have been amendments to the original *MOU*, those changes have been made incrementally and on the basis of consensus and agreement.

2006 and 2007 Report Highlights

This report of the Ontario Court of Justice covers the period from January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2007. During this period, the Ontario Court of Justice responded to new challenges within the justice system, renewed its focus on family law, and underwent major legislative reform to the justices of the peace bench.

In the area of criminal law, the Court experienced a growing number of multi-accused, complex criminal cases. These cases placed an increased demand on judicial resources, security, and courtroom availability. The number and age of charges pending within the system also indicates that issues causing backlog in the criminal courts in Ontario still need to be addressed.

A number of new drug treatment and mental health courts were opened across the province, increasing the availability of a broad range of programs or supports to assist accused or witnesses with special needs in the criminal process.

During 2006 and 2007, there was renewed focus on the Ontario Court of Justice's family law jurisdiction. The Court developed a long-term vision for family law work to assist in guiding it through law policy decisions in the coming years. The Court also organized an intensive education program on family and child protection law for criminal law specialist judges who were interested in hearing family law cases, thereby improving the Court's ability to deal with its family law caseloads. In 2007, the Ontario Court of Justice called for a fundamental review of family law services in Ontario, aiming to ensure that necessary services are available wherever and whenever they are needed to support families and children in crisis.

The Ontario Court of Justice has continued to participate in developing the use of audio and video technology in its courts. This is a key component to improving access to justice for many of the smaller and more remote locations served by the Court. The Court has long recognized that effective

use of video and teleconference technologies can assist the public in having better access to justice, particularly in northern Ontario, where geography and sparse population present real impediments to physical access.

One of the great strengths of the Ontario Court of Justice continues to be its education programming. In the past year alone, the Court presented 50 days of education programming for judges and 101 days for justices of the peace. The Court continues to enjoy a strong and productive relationship in the field of education with the National Judicial Institute. The National Judicial Institute and the Court developed the Family Law Primer program for the Ontario Court of Justice in 2006 and also developed a new, advanced, skills-based program for justices of the peace focused on bail hearings.

The passage of the *Access to Justice Act* in 2006 brought fundamental changes to the justice of the peace system in Ontario. The initiatives brought in by the *Act* significantly improved the Court's ability to serve the public and enhanced access to justice of the peace services.

The *Access to Justice Act*, 2006 also made important amendments to the *Justices of the Peace Act*, including modifications to the structure, powers, and functioning of the Justices of the Peace Review Council. Effective January 1, 2007, the reconstituted Council deals only with complaints and is no longer involved in the justice of the peace appointments process. The *Act* established a new Justices of the Peace Appointment Advisory Committee to classify candidates for appointment as justices of the peace and to report the classifications to the Attorney General.

In 2007 the Ontario Court of Justice underwent significant transition when, in a very short period of time, the Court saw the appointment of a new Chief Justice, two new Associate Chief Justices, four new regional senior judges, and six new judges. There were also 56 justice of the peace appointments that year, which ushered in a new era for the justice of the peace system.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT

Administrative Structure

The Chief Justice is responsible for directing and supervising the sittings of the Court throughout the province and for assigning its judicial duties. The Associate Chief Justice and the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace provide support to the Chief Justice and have specific delegated responsibilities as well as those set out in statute.

For the purposes of judicial administration of the Ontario Court of Justice, the province is divided into seven geographic regions, each of which has a regional senior judge and a regional senior justice of the peace. Each regional senior judge is responsible for exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Chief Justice within his or her region, subject to the authority of the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice. The regional senior

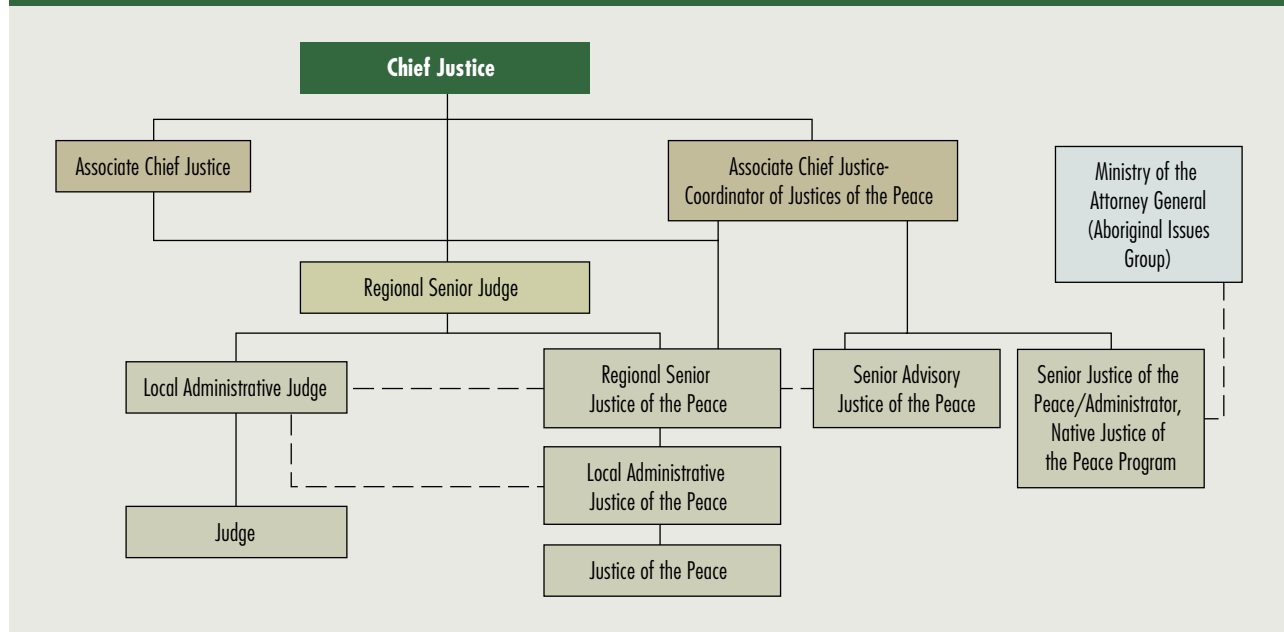
judge also assists in the supervision of the justices of the peace within that region in consultation with the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace and the regional senior justice of the peace. Across the province, local administrative judges and local administrative justices of the peace assist the regional senior judges and regional senior justices of the peace, respectively.

Chief Justice

The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, based on the recommendation of the Attorney General. The term of office is eight years. Section 36(1) of the *Courts of Justice Act* provides that the Chief Justice shall direct and supervise the sittings of the Court and the assignment of its judicial duties.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Judicial Administrative Relationships



The Chief Justice's responsibilities include:

- administering judicial resources throughout the province;
- formulating and implementing policy regarding case management and delay-reduction initiatives;
- policy directives for all Court functions (judicial, administrative, and financial);
- assigning the duties and responsibilities of the Associate Chief Justice, the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, the regional senior judges, the Chief Justice's Executive Committee and its subcommittees, the Centre for Judicial Research and Education, and the Executive Coordinator of the Office of the Chief Justice, as well as the administrative staff;
- acting as the Court's liaison with the Attorney General regarding initiatives that will affect the administration of justice in the province;
- consulting with the Attorney General and the Judicial Appointments Advisory Committee regarding the appointment of new or replacement judges;
- approving and authorizing the annual extension of the terms of judges who have reached age 65 or older;
- serving on various committees, including:
 - chair, Chief Justice's Executive Committee,
 - co-chair (with the Chief Justice of Ontario), Ontario Judicial Council,
 - chair, Justices of the Peace Review Council, and
 - member, Canadian Council of Chief Judges;
- appointing judges to the Education Secretariat; and
- working with other Courts, and being the Court's representative at judges' and Bar Association functions, formal ceremonies, retirement dinners, and funerals. The Chief Justice also presides at swearing-in ceremonies for the judges of the Ontario Court of Justice.

As set out by statute, the Chief Justice may act as the Provincial Administrator during the absence of the Lieutenant Governor of the province.

Associate Chief Justice

The Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, based on the recommendation of the Attorney General, for a term of six years. The Chief Justice may assign duties and responsibilities to the Associate Chief Justice, including:

- assisting the Chief Justice and regional senior judges with judicial management and judicial administration;
- working closely with the Chief Justice and senior ministry officials in connection with criminal-case management and delay-reduction initiatives;
- acting as chair of the Education Secretariat, which coordinates education for the judges of the Court and collaborates with the National Judicial Institute on judicial education programming;
- providing judicial supervision to the counsel and staff of the Centre for Judicial Research and Education;
- sitting as the alternate presiding member of the Ontario Judicial Council, which investigates complaints made by the public against provincial judges;
- chairing the Ontario Court of Justice Library Committee and providing judicial leadership concerning the collective needs of judicial libraries and the judicial chambers collections;
- attending educational conferences and programs, and participating as a panellist or speaker;
- acting as the Chief Justice's delegate on the Chief Justices' Information Technology Committee;
- chairing the Ontario Court of Justice Advisory Committee on Family Law, which provides leadership on issues relating to practice and procedure in the family law jurisdiction of the Ontario Court of Justice; and
- serving as a member of the Canadian Council of Chief Judges.

Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace

The Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, based on the recommendation of the Attorney General, for a term of six years.

The Chief Justice may assign duties and responsibilities to the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of the Justices of the Peace, including:

- developing policies that affect justices of the peace;
- providing direction to the regional senior judges regarding their direction and supervision of the sittings of the justices of the peace and the assignment of their judicial duties;
- seeing to inter-regional issues, including transfers of justices of the peace between regions in consultation with the regional senior judges and regional senior justices of the peace;
- developing, presenting, and evaluating education programs, workshops, and conferences, including post-appointment orientation programs and core education programs, in consultation with the Justices of the Peace Advisory Committee on Education and the Centre for Judicial Research and Education;
- implementing regional and local justice of the peace mentoring programs;
- overseeing the province-wide personnel record management for justices of the peace, including all records of salaries and expenses, records of Orders in Council, and assignments of duties;
- assigning duties to a justice of the peace;
- designating justices of the peace who can consider telewarrants, pursuant to section 487.1 of the *Criminal Code*;
- overseeing the management and assignment of *per diem* justices of the peace;
- supervising the judicial aspects of the Native Justice of the Peace Program, including the provision of support to the administration and development of the program;
- chairing all meetings of the Justice of the Peace Executive Committee; and
- serving as a member of the Canadian Council of Chief Judges.

Under the provisions of the *Justices of the Peace Act*, the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace:

- advises and assists the Chief Justice on all matters related to justices of the peace under the direction of the Chief Justice;
- may establish standards of conduct for justices of the peace, including a plan for bringing the standards into effect, and shall implement the standards and plan when they have been reviewed and approved by the Justices of the Peace Review Council;
- shall establish a plan for the continuing education of justices of the peace, and shall implement the plan when it has been reviewed and approved by the Justices of the Peace Review Council;
- is a member of the Justices of the Peace Review Council and shall chair all meetings of the Review Council in the absence of the Chief Justice;
- determines the workload of part-time justices of the peace; and
- exercises a number of functions as authorized in the regulations made pursuant to the *Justices of the Peace Act*.

In addition to duties related to the justices of the peace bench, the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace is responsible for:

- assisting the Chief Justice and regional senior judges with judicial management and judicial administration; and
- overseeing the management and assignment of *per diem* judges in consultation with the regional senior judges.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

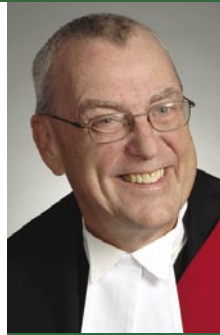
Office of the Chief Justice, January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2007



The Honourable
Brian W. Lennox
Chief Justice
*Term: May 3, 1999
to May 2, 2007*



The Honourable
Annemarie E.
Bonkalo
Chief Justice
*Term: May 3, 2007
to May 2, 2015*
Associate Chief
Justice
*Term: May 18, 2005
to May 2, 2007*



The Honourable
Peter D. Griffiths
Associate Chief
Justice
*Term: July 25, 2007
to July 24, 2013*



The Honourable
Donald A. Ebbs
Associate
Chief Justice-
Coordinator of
Justices of the
Peace
*Term: Sept. 1, 2001
to Aug. 31, 2007*



The Honourable
John A. Payne
Associate
Chief Justice-
Coordinator of
Justices of the
Peace
*Term: Sept. 2, 2007
to Sept. 1, 2013*

Regional Senior Judges

Under the provisions of the *Courts of Justice Act*, the Lieutenant Governor in Council appoints the regional senior judge for a term of three years, renewable for a further three years upon the recommendation of the Chief Justice.

The *Courts of Justice Act* also sets out the general powers of the senior administrative judges of the Ontario Court of Justice, outlined below.

- The Chief Justice is authorized to direct and supervise the sittings of the Court and the assignment of its judicial duties.
- A regional senior judge is authorized, subject to the authority of the Chief Justice, to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Chief Justice in his or her region.

Under the provisions of the *Justices of the Peace Act*, the regional senior judge, under the direction of the Chief Justice, shall direct and supervise the sittings of the justices of the peace in his or her region and the assignment of their judicial duties. The regional senior judge may delegate this

authority to the regional senior justice of the peace and to one or more justices of the peace from the same region.

A number of administrative tasks can be assigned by the Chief Justice to regional senior judges, including:

- assigning and scheduling judicial resources within the region, and exchanging judges from other regions;
- designating and delegating duties to local administrative judges in locations with more than one judge;
- acting as liaison for the regional senior justice of the peace, in conjunction with the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace;
- arranging and conducting swearing-in ceremonies for newly appointed judges and justices of the peace, and the training and orientation of new appointees;
- administering the judicial budget (including approving travel expenses, judicial allowance expense claims, and conference and seminar attendance and associated expenses);

- organizing and conducting the annual regional judges' meeting;
- approving set fines for bylaws of municipalities within the region;
- performing judicial personnel services (including tracking sick leave and vacation days, compiling and maintaining personal information, and noting retirement dates);
- acting as local spokesperson and representative of the Ontario Court of Justice at ceremonial functions and educational seminars;
- acting as a liaison among judges within the region, the Office of the Chief Justice, and the Chief Justice's Executive Committee; and
- administering the regional office, and overseeing the regional staff.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Regional Senior Judges 2006–2007



The Honourable
Robert G. Bigelow
Regional Senior
Justice
Toronto Region
Appointment date:
Sept. 21, 2005



The Honourable
John A. Payne
Regional Senior
Justice
Central East
Region
Term: Sept. 1, 2004
to Aug. 31, 2007



The Honourable
Gregory Regis
Regional Senior
Justice
Central East
Region
Appointment date:
Sept. 2, 2007



The Honourable
Timothy A. Culver
Regional Senior
Justice
Central West
Region
Term: Aug. 30, 2001
to Aug. 29, 2007



The Honourable
Kathryn L. Hawke
Regional Senior
Justice
Central West
Region
Appointment date:
Aug. 31, 2007



The Honourable
Peter D. Griffiths
Regional Senior
Justice
East Region
Term: Oct. 20, 2005
to July 24, 2007



The Honourable
Judith C. Beaman
Regional Senior
Justice
East Region
Appointment date:
Aug. 22, 2007



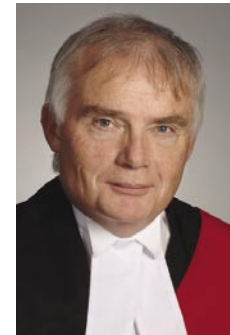
The Honourable
Alexander M.
Graham
Regional Senior
Justice
West Region
*Term: Sept. 1, 2001
to Aug. 31, 2007*



The Honourable
Bruce G. Thomas
Regional Senior
Justice
West Region
*Appointment date:
Sept. 1, 2007*



The Honourable
Richard A.
Humphrey
Regional Senior
Justice
Northeast Region
*Appointment date:
July 22, 2005*



The Honourable
Donald G. Fraser
Regional Senior
Justice
Northwest Region
*Appointment date:
Oct. 1, 2004*

Regional Senior Justices of the Peace

Under the provisions of the *Justices of the Peace Act*, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a regional senior justice of the peace for each region, upon the recommendation of the Attorney General. Prior to making the recommendation for this appointment, the Attorney General consults with the Chief Justice. The term of office for a regional senior justice of the peace is three years. A regional senior justice of the peace may be reappointed once, for a further term of three years, upon the recommendation of the Chief Justice.

The regional senior justice of the peace shall advise and assist the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace and regional senior judge on all matters pertaining to justices of the peace.

The regional senior judge may delegate the authority to exercise specified functions to the regional senior justice of the peace. Functions can include:

- allocating justice of the peace resources for the region;
- scheduling and assigning duties, arranging coverage for attendance at education programs, and tracking judicial exchanges within and from other regions;

- arranging and conducting swearing-in ceremonies for newly appointed justices of the peace and arranging the education and orientation of new appointees;
- acting as liaison between the justices of the peace in his or her region and the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace and the regional senior judge;
- participating in regional and provincial committees and work groups;
- supervising the delivery of judicial personnel services (tracking sick leave and vacation days, compiling and maintaining personal information, and noting retirement dates);
- supervising the judicial budget administration (approving travel expenses, justice of the peace allowance expense claims, and conference and seminar attendance expenses); and
- coordinating with the regional office and assigning work to the regional senior justice of the peace secretary.

Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace

The position of Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace was created by the Court to assist the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, primarily in the field of education. The senior advisory justice of the peace is responsible

for assisting in the planning, development, and implementation of education programs for justices of the peace. With the assistance of legal counsel from the Centre for Judicial Research and Education, he or she takes the lead in formulating and delivering the orientation and education for new justices of the peace.

Historically, this position has been filled by persons who have been justices of the peace for a considerable time and who possess leadership and management skills and experience. This person provides a critical link between the Coordinator and the justices of the peace bench at large.

The senior advisory justice of the peace chairs most of the justice of the peace standing committees, such as the Advisory Committee on Education and the *Provincial Offences Act* Rules Subcommittee, and sometimes chairs or participates in special committees formed with other justice partners. He or she is required to interact at the highest levels with these other justice partners in such committees as the E-Warrant Executive, POA Table, and Court Facilities. Other daily duties include dealing with inquiries from the public, the police, members of the Bar, and other judicial officials.

Senior Justice of the Peace/ Administrator of the Native Justice of the Peace Program

The Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace and the Ministry of the Attorney General jointly administer the Native Justice of the Peace Program. Within the Court, the principal responsibility for this program falls to the Senior Justice of the Peace/Administrator of the Native Justice of the Peace Program. The program's mandate is to encourage and enable Aboriginal persons to play a larger decision-making role in the administration of justice by serving as justices of the peace, especially in areas of the province where large numbers of Aboriginal people reside. The program presents a pre-appointment qualifying training program for candidates interested in a

position as a Native justice of the peace. Candidates for these programs are determined in consultation with First Nations councils, Native organizations, and justice officials.

Native justices of the peace perform the same duties as other justices of the peace presiding over courts in which both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons appear.

The role of the Senior Justice of the Peace/Administrator for this program was created to be responsible for:

- consulting with the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace on policy, initiatives, and operational activities regarding Native justices of the peace;
- consulting with Native justices of the peace and liaising with the regional senior justice of the peace and others to resolve problems when requested;
- attending regular meetings of the Justice of the Peace Executive Committee and the Advisory Committee on Justices of the Peace Education;
- approving in advance all community justice development activities by Native justices of the peace, and approving appropriate expenditures;
- liaising with the regional senior justice of the peace concerning the planning and scheduling of community justice development activities by Native justices of the peace;
- developing and coordinating special education programs for Native justices of the peace;
- organizing community swearing-in ceremonies for newly appointed Native justices of the peace;
- receiving and reviewing appropriate statistics on the judicial and community activities of all Native justices of the peace;
- referring any conflicts about the assignment of judicial duties associated with the program to the regional senior judge or regional senior justice of the peace; and
- providing assistance, counsel, and support to all Native justices of the peace as required.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Senior Administrative Justices of the Peace 2006–2007



His Worship

Robert Leggate
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Central East
Region

*Term: June 12, 2001
to June 30, 2006*



Her Worship

Cornelia Mews
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Central East
Region

*Assignment date:
July 1, 2006*



Her Worship

Carole Jadis
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Central West
Region

*Term: Jan. 31, 2000
to Jan. 30, 2006*



His Worship

Jerome Redmond
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Central West
Region

*Assignment date:
Jan. 31, 2006*



His Worship

Douglas Powell
Regional Senior
Justice of the Peace
East Region

*Term: Nov. 28, 2001
to June 11, 2006*



Her Worship

Claudette Holmes
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
East Region

*Assignment date:
June 12, 2006*



Her Worship

Jane Forth
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Northeast Region

*Assignment date:
June 16, 2005*



His Worship
Bruce Leaman
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Northwest Region
*Term: July 4, 2000
to May 15, 2006*



Her Worship
Marjorie Pasloski
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Northwest Region
*Assignment date:
May 16, 2006*



His Worship
Frank Devine
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Toronto Region
*Term: Dec. 1, 2005
to Dec. 31, 2006*



Her Worship
Diane McAleer
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Toronto Region
*Assignment date:
Feb. 21, 2007*



His Worship
Frank A. Squires
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
West Region
*Assignment date:
Dec. 16, 2004*



His Worship
Andrew C. Clark
Senior Advisory
Justice of the
Peace
*Assignment date:
Oct. 30, 2004*



His Worship
Richard LeSarge
Senior Justice
of the Peace/
Administrator
Native Justices of
the Peace Program
*Assignment date:
Sept. 15, 1994*

Committees

Chief Justice's Executive Committee (CJEC)

Section 36(6) of the *Courts of Justice Act* provides that the Chief Justice may hold meetings with the regional senior judges to consider any matter concerning sittings of the Ontario Court of Justice

and the assignment of its judicial duties. Partly in response to this provision, the Chief Justice has established the Chief Justice's Executive Committee (CJEC) to assist the Chief Justice with this work. CJEC is made up of the Chief Justice, the Associate Chief Justice, the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, the seven regional senior judges, the President, President-Elect, and Vice-Presidents (Criminal

and Family) of the Ontario Conference of Judges, and staff members from the Office of the Chief Justice.

CJEC meets on a regular basis (approximately six times a year) to establish province-wide policies within the Court. Subcommittees of CJEC are established to examine current issues and to formulate draft policies, which are submitted to CJEC and, if endorsed, will become the policy of the Court. CJEC also serves as a forum for the exchange of information among the regions, the Ontario Conference of Judges, the Chief Justice's Office, the regional senior judges, the provincial judiciary, and external organizations, such as the Ministry of the Attorney General.

Justice of the Peace Executive Committee (JPEC)

The Justice of the Peace Executive Committee (JPEC) is a subcommittee of CJEC. The role of JPEC is to advise and assist the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace in his/her work and to advise and assist the regional senior judges in their duties related to sections 15(1) and 15(2) of the *Justices of the Peace Act*.

JPEC membership is comprised of the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, the Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace, the seven regional senior justices of the peace, the Senior Justice of the Peace/Administrator for the Native Justice of the Peace Program, and the President and Vice-President of the Association of Justices of the Peace of Ontario.

JPEC meets regularly (approximately every second month) to propose province-wide policies on judicial and administrative matters as they pertain to justices of the peace. Subcommittees of JPEC are established to formulate draft policies, which are submitted back to JPEC for discussion and formalization. Draft policies are submitted to CJEC for review and endorsement prior to becoming a policy of the Court. The Justice of the Peace Executive Committee also serves as a forum for

exchanging information about best-practices among the regions, the Association of Justices of the Peace of Ontario, the Chief Justice's Office, CJEC, the provincial judiciary, and non-judicial stakeholders involved in the administration of justice.

Information about the subcommittees that report to JPEC can be found in Section 6.

Ontario Court of Justice Design Standards Committee

The Ontario Court of Justice Design Standards Committee is a subcommittee of CJEC. The mandate of this Committee is to deal with courthouse facility issues as they relate to the Ontario Court of Justice, specifically:

- to represent the Ontario Court of Justice as a liaison with the Ministry of the Attorney General and others to review design standards for courthouses;
- to review proposals for new courthouses or alterations to existing courthouses;
- to compare proposed drawings and designs to established guidelines in order to promote the uniform design of courthouses in Ontario; and
- to maintain the relevance of the design standards. The Committee will review and suggest amendments to the standards as requirements change and different needs are identified.

The term "design standards" is a shorthand reference to the *Province of Ontario Architectural Design Standards for Courthouses* (1999). The Committee is involved in revisiting all the standards with specific attention, at present, to multi-accused high security courtrooms and family law design issues. The Court's Design Standards Committee is composed of:

- the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace;
- one regional senior judge;
- two judges of the Ontario Court of Justice;

- one regional senior justice of the peace; and
- the senior advisory justice of the peace.

The Committee also meets as a broader committee with various persons from the Ministry of the Attorney General and with the Facilities Committee of the Superior Court of Justice.

Ontario Court of Justice Library Committee

The Ontario Court of Justice Library Committee is a subcommittee of CJEC. The Committee is responsible for advising the Chief Justice regarding matters of the shared judicial base-court library collections and individual judicial chambers collections within the province. This includes formulating library policy, reviewing and revising the library and chambers standards, and establishing alternate ways of obtaining legal research and information through electronic sources.

The principal goal of the Committee is to ensure that all judges and justices of the peace, regardless of where they are located, have access to necessary library resources to assist them in carrying out their judicial duties. By establishing a centralized library acquisition process, the Committee has been able to reduce the cost of library acquisitions while maximizing the effective use of the library budget.

The Associate Chief Justice chairs the Library Committee, which is composed of five other judges of the Court, two justices of the peace, the Executive Coordinator, and the Ontario Court of Justice Library Technician. The Committee is assisted by the manager of Judicial Library Services. It may also address other library issues, including facilities, library personnel, budget, and expenditures.

Education Secretariat

The Education Secretariat is a subcommittee of CJEC. This Committee coordinates education policy and programming for all of the judges of the Ontario Court of Justice and is responsible

for providing high quality judicial education in a timely and cost-effective manner. All education program plans are developed through or presented to the Secretariat, which allocates the funding for educational programming from within the Court's education budget.

Further information about this Committee can be found in Section 7.

Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee

The mandate of the Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee (JEAC) is to render confidential, non-binding opinions to judges and justices of the peace who inquire about potential ethical issues.

The JEAC consists of two judges (who are not members of the Chief Justice's Executive Committee or the Ontario Judicial Council); one justice of the peace (who is not a member of the Justices of the Peace Review Council); one member of the Bar; and one layperson (who is not an officer, public servant, or employee of any branch of government).

The JEAC conducts proceedings in private and does not release information that identifies the inquiring judge or justice of the peace. All proceedings of the JEAC are conducted in an informal, expeditious, and completely confidential manner, and its opinions are considered to be advisory only.

Chief Justices' Information Technology Committee

The Chief Justices' Information Technology (IT) Committee works as an executive steering committee to ensure that IT initiatives are consistent among the three courts of Ontario, Court Services Division, and Justice Technology Services (JTS).

The Committee also provides a forum for strategic direction, advice, and decision-making to support a planned, gradual approach to the introduction and use of technology in the following areas:

- infrastructure, security, and overarching technologies;
- business and case-management software; and
- judicial applications, such as scheduling.

Members (or delegates) of the Committee include:

- the Chief Justice of Ontario (or delegate);
- the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice (or delegate);
- the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice (or delegate);
- up to two judges from each of the three courts;
- the Chief Information Officer, Justice Technology Services;
- the Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Court Services Division;
- the Director, Corporate Planning Branch, Court Services Division;
- the Director, Business Solutions Branch, Court Services Division; and
- the Secretariat, Business Solutions Branch, Court Services Division.

Further information about the mandate and composition of other committees is outlined in later sections of this report.

Office of the Chief Justice Staff Resources

Executive Coordinator

The Executive Coordinator is the chief administrative and operations officer for the Office of the Chief Justice and is responsible to provide executive staff leadership to the Chief Justice, the Associate Chief Justice, and Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, as well as to the Chief Justice's Executive Committee and the Justices of the Peace Executive Committee.

Responsibilities include:

- delivering a program of administrative and operational support services for all full-time

judges and justices of the peace located throughout Ontario;

- identifying, planning, and controlling resource requirements for staff of the Chief Justice's Office as well as for the seven regional offices across the province;
- providing financial management and control- lership over the annual budget;
- acting as liaison between the judiciary and senior Ministry officials; and
- ensuring that the Office of the Chief Justice operates in accordance with commonly accepted public sector management principles and concepts.

Counsel

Counsel within the Office of the Chief Justice provide legal and policy advice and support to the Chief Justice and the two Associate Chief Justices. Counsel identify and develop proposals in response to emerging issues within the Court. They analyze the impact that changes in legislation, rules, pro- cedures, practices, and other factors have on the judiciary and court operations, and make recom- mendations. Counsel also participate on behalf of the Office of the Chief Justice in various internal and external committees and initiatives.

Centre for Judicial Research and Education (CJRE)

Located at the Old City Hall courthouse in Toronto, the Centre for Judicial Research and Education (CJRE) is a law library and computer research facility that is accessible to the Ontario judiciary by telephone, e-mail, or fax. The CJRE responds to specific research requests from the judiciary, provides legal advice and opinions; writes, edits, and updates reference materials, manuals, and newsletters on emerging case law and new legisla- tion for the judiciary; and supports the Education Secretariat and Advisory Committee on Education in the development and presentation of educa- tional programming.

Finance

The Financial Analyst provides financial planning, support, and advice to the Office of the Chief Justice, including financial estimates, allocations, planning, monitoring, reporting, and analysis. This position develops and prepares the Office of the Chief Justice's budget plan submission and ongoing monthly forecast submissions to the Ministry of the Attorney General.

Information Technology

The Information Technology group provides technical advice and consultative support to the judiciary and staff of the Ontario Court of Justice. Along with coordinating the development of multi-year strategic information technology plans, they plan, evaluate, and implement management information systems to meet the operational needs of the Office of the Chief Justice and its seven regional offices.

The three courts in Ontario have established a shared judicial information security officer position that reports to and is accountable to the executive leads of each of the Offices of the Chief Justice of the three courts in Ontario. The officer provides a full range of senior information technology services (with the emphasis on security aspects of judicial information) to the judiciary of the province of Ontario.

Judicial Support

The Senior Manager, Judicial Support and Education Planning is responsible for the implementation of education programs for both judges and justices of the peace. As directed by the chair of the Education Secretariat and the chair of the Advisory Committee on Education, staff organize the administrative and logistical details for educational programs, seminars, and conferences for the judiciary throughout the province, including post-event support.

The Senior Manager, Judicial Support and Education Planning also supports the administration staff in the Centre for Judicial Research and Education.

Operational Support

The Senior Manager, Operational Support oversees the operations of the Office of the Chief Justice and the regions, provides support and advice on human resources and financial matters, and implements corporate programs and judicial policies. Staff process financial transactions and provide a range of administrative, secretarial, and reception support services to the Chief Justice, the two Associate Chief Justices, the Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace, and the Executive Coordinator.

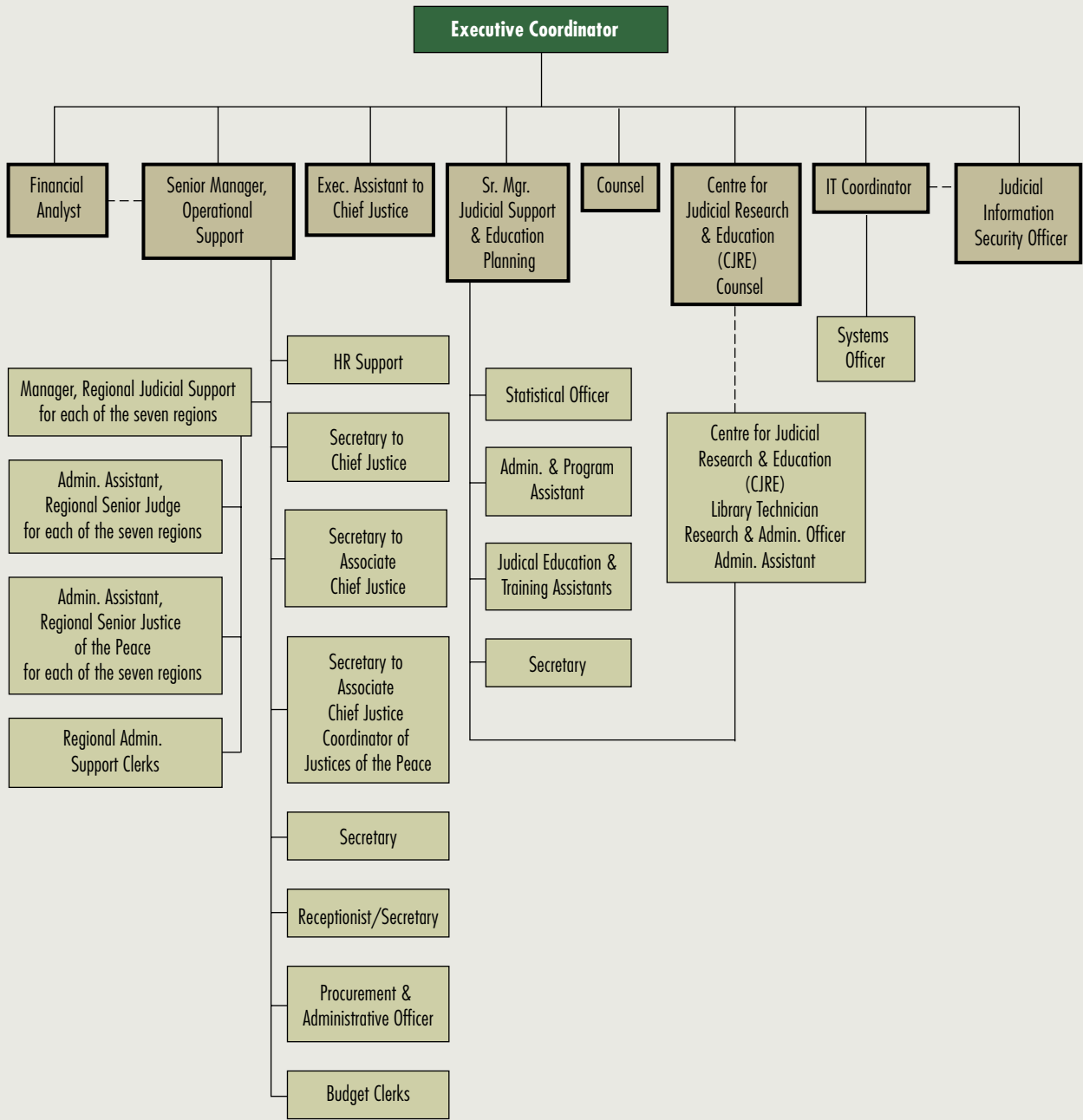
Regional Operations

In each region, the Manager, Regional Judicial Support, directly supervises the administrative staff in the office of the regional senior judge and the regional senior justice of the peace. The Regional Manager and staff provide administrative support, including:

- acting as a liaison between the regional senior judge's office and the trial coordinators in the region;
- responding to internal and external general inquiries from judges, justices of the peace, lawyers, Crown attorneys, policy, ministry staff and the public;
- managing the scheduling for all courts in the region;
- managing the annual regional meeting and the swearing-in ceremonies for newly appointed judges and justices of the peace; and
- managing all financial administration within the budget allotted to each region.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Staff Organizational Chart



Legend

- Direct Administrative Relationship
- - - - Indirect/Consultative Relationship

The Regions of the Court

For judicial administration purposes within the Ontario Court of Justice, the province of Ontario is divided into seven regions. Each region has a regional senior judge who is responsible for exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Chief Justice within that region, as well as a

regional senior justice of the peace. The office of the regional senior judge is the central hub in each of the seven regions. The office of the regional senior justice of the peace is generally located close to that of the regional senior judge. Together, they coordinate the delivery of all judicial support services to the judges and justices of the peace of that region.

REGIONS OF THE COURT



JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS							
REGION	CENTRAL EAST	CENTRAL WEST	EAST	NORTH-EAST	NORTH-WEST	TORONTO	WEST
Population ¹	2,238,488	2,817,988	1,603,625	551,470	234,820 ²	2,503,281	2,210,610
Geography	Located northeast of Toronto, bound by Lake Ontario to the south and Huntsville to the north	Bound by Lakes Ontario and Erie to the south and by Orangeville to the north	Bound by Trenton to the west and by the Ottawa River to the east	Bound by Hudson Bay and James Bay to the north and by Georgian Bay to the south	Bound by Hudson Bay to the north and by the Ontario/Manitoba border to the west	Located on the northwest shore of Lake Ontario	Bound by Guelph to the east, Windsor to the west, and Owen Sound to the north
Number of Judges as of December 31, 2007	39	56	30	22	9	83	45
Number of Justices of the Peace as of December 31, 2007	55	63	38	31	25	88	47
Number of Base Courts	10	10	10	10	4	7	15
Number of Satellite Courts	8	2	10	20	36	0	4
Number of Municipal Courts—POA Offences	20	14	24	31	21	4	14

¹ Population statistics from Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

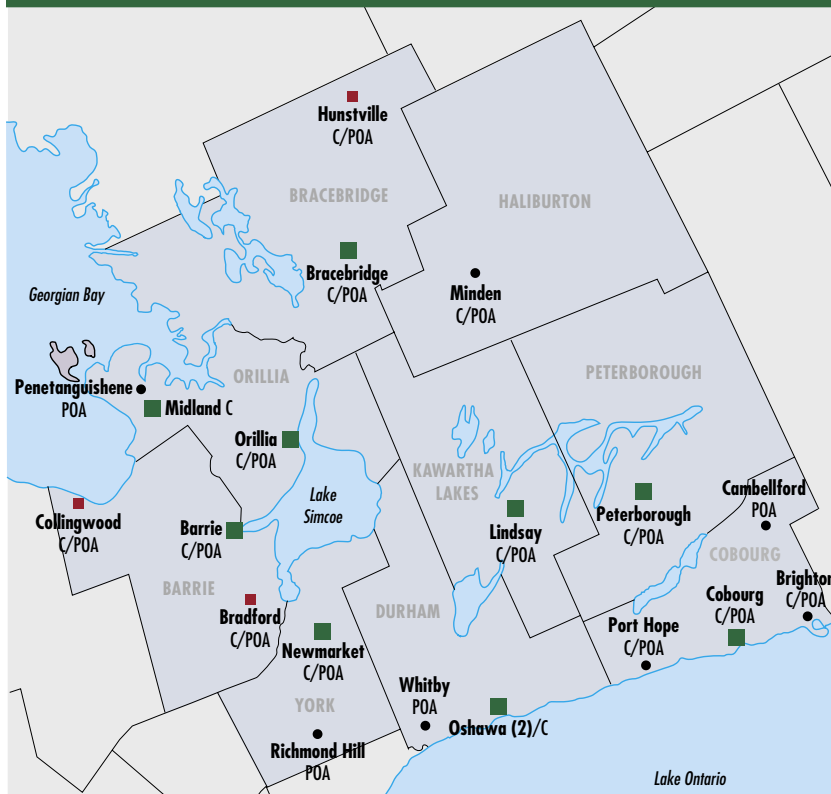
² Because the Northwest Region crosses census districts, the following assumptions were used to calculate the regional statistics: The population includes the districts of Thunder Bay, Rainy River, and Kenora, minus Peawanuck, Attawapiskat, and Kashechewan. Population data is not available for Attawapiskat in the 2006 census due to incompletely enumerated Aboriginal reserves. The geographic area includes Thunder Bay and Rainy River plus 14% of the Cochrane district and 73% of the Kenora district.

ALL COURT LOCATIONS

Legend

 BASE COURT:	Where judiciary is permanently assigned	ALL	Criminal, Family and POA
 SATELLITE COURT:	Staff assigned full/part time in absence of judiciary	F	Family
 SATELLITE COURTROOM:	Staff and judiciary attend for court purposes only	C	Criminal
		POA	POA (Some POA Satellite Court locations are not shown. For a full listing of all POA Court locations, refer to Appendix 1.)

CENTRAL EAST REGION



regions, Ontario Court judges of the Central East Region hear only criminal and youth criminal justice cases. The Ontario Court of Justice has no family law jurisdiction within the region. The Family Court of the Superior Court of Justice has exclusive family law jurisdiction within the region. Backlog-reduction initiatives took place in Newmarket and Simcoe/Muskoka in 2006 and in Oshawa and Tri County in 2007, to advance the Court's commitment to hear criminal cases in a timely manner.

Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Cornelia Mews was seconded to the Office of the Chief Justice in 2007 to assist with the

The Central East Region of the Ontario Court of Justice is located north and east of the Toronto Region. Its population at present stands at more than 2 million and continues to grow at one of the fastest rates in Canada.

The Central East Region has ten base court locations and eight satellite courts. As of December 31, 2007, 39 judges and 55 justices of the peace are assigned to the region. The region is also regularly assisted by the work of six *per diem* judges and five *per diem* justices of the peace. Unlike other

education programming for justices of the peace, and His Worship Jack Wiley was assigned the position of Acting Regional Senior Justice of the Peace, Central East Region.

A Community Treatment Court in Newmarket and Drug Treatment Court in Durham opened in 2006. These courts address the needs of accused persons with mental health issues and of adults and youth with drug addiction issues. Construction on the Cobourg and Durham consolidated court-houses started in 2007.

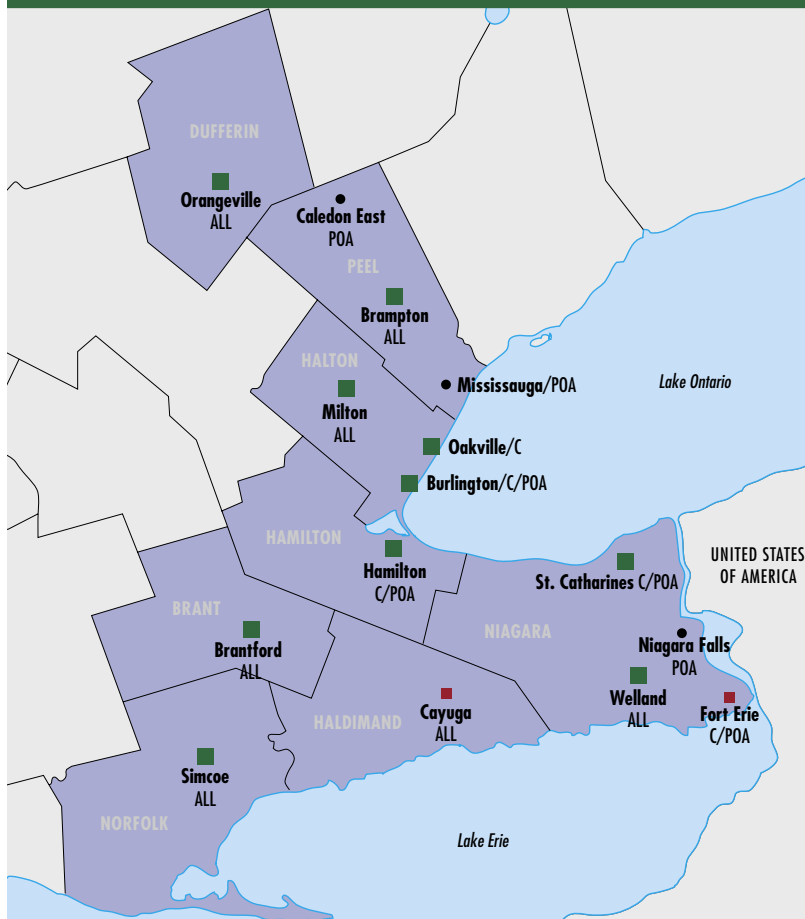
In the Central East Region, the flow of criminal charges (including *Criminal Code*, youth, and federal offences) and provincial offences charges in the Ontario Court of Justice in 2006 and 2007 is summarized below.

In 2006 the number of criminal charges received was 99,821, an increase of 3.5% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 94,508, 0.2% more than the previous year. At the end of the year, the total number of active criminal charges pending was 50,737, an 8.2% increase from the end of the previous year. In 2007 the number of criminal charges received was 104,951, an increase of 5.1% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 102,126, 8.1% more than the previous year. At the end of the year, the total number of active criminal charges pending was 50,858, a 0.2% increase from the end of the previous year.

In 2006 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 322,482, an increase of 14.7% over the previous year. While the set fines for many provincial offences are simply paid, requiring no involvement of the court, in 2006 the court dealt with and disposed of 168,120 provincial offences charges, an increase of 0.4% over the previous year. In 2007 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 353,303, an increase of 9.6% over 2006. In 2007 the court dealt with and disposed of 215,759 provincial offences charges, an increase of 28.3% over 2006.

The region is the home of the only telewarrant centre in the province, located in Newmarket. Justices of the peace receive applications for search warrants and other warrants from across the province 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

CENTRAL WEST REGION



The Central West Region of the Ontario Court of Justice is roughly triangular-shaped. It stretches from Orangeville in the north and is bounded to the south by Lakes Erie and Ontario. Its ethnically diverse population currently stands at 2.8 million, making Central West the most populous region in Ontario. Central West includes Hamilton, Brant, Peel, Haldimand, Norfolk, Halton, Niagara, and Dufferin counties. Two of the province's larger First Nations Reserves, the Six Nations Reserve and the New Credit Reserve, are located in the region.

The Central West Region has ten base court locations and two satellite courts. As of December 31, 2007, 56 full-time judges and 63 justices of the peace are assigned to hear criminal and other federal statute

matters, provincial offences, and family matters in the region. The region is also regularly assisted by the work of six *per diem* judges and eight *per diem* justices of the peace.

A large number of provincial highway traffic matters are heard by justices of the peace in the region. This is the result of vehicular traffic stemming from three border crossings into the United States and the heavy traffic stream along the Queen Elizabeth Way and the 400 series highways that run through the region.

In the Central West Region, the flow of criminal charges (including *Criminal Code*, youth, and federal offences), family proceedings, and provincial offences charges in the Ontario Court of Justice in 2006 and 2007 is summarized below.

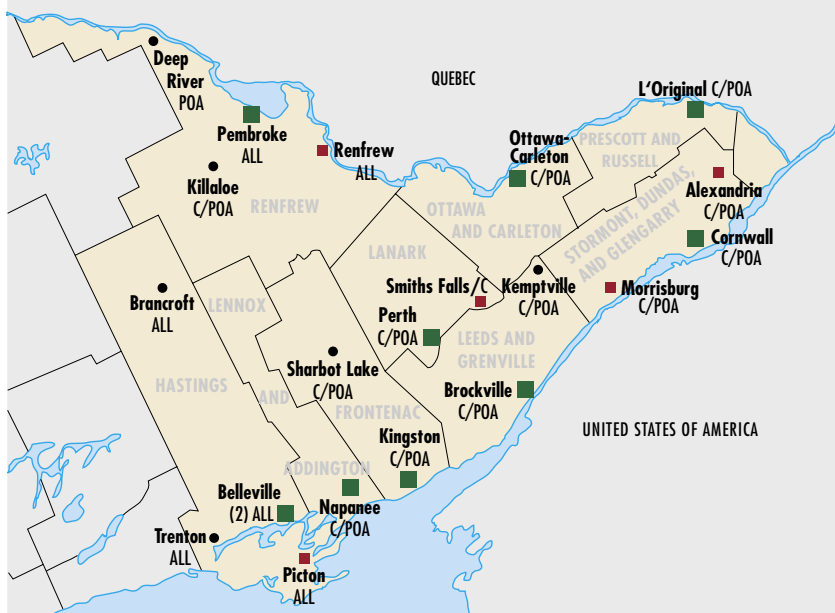
In 2006 the number of criminal charges received was 99,659, an increase of 0.8% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 95,786, virtually unchanged from the previous year. At the end of the year, the total number of active criminal charges pending was 50,301, a 4.7% increase from the end of the previous year. In 2007 the number of criminal charges received was 99,027, a decrease of 0.6% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 98,092, 2.4% more than the previous year. At the end of the year, the total number of active criminal charges pending was 49,284, a 2.0% decrease from the end of the previous year.

In 2006 there were 6,489 family proceedings received and 4,913 disposed, and there were 10,039 active family proceedings pending at the end of the year. In 2007 there were 6,234 family proceedings received, a decrease of 3.9% from the previous year. There were 5,326 disposed, 8.4% more than the previous year. At the end of the year there were 10,907 active family proceedings pending, 8.6% more than the end of the previous year.

In 2006 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 372,440, an increase of 1.9% over the previous year. While the set fines for many provincial offences are simply paid, requiring no involvement of the court, in 2006 the court dealt with and disposed of 194,893 provincial offences charges, a decrease of 5.6% over the previous year. In 2007 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 369,410, a decrease of 0.8% over 2006. In 2007 the court dealt with and disposed of 237,469 provincial offences charges, an increase of 21.8% over 2006.

Backlog-reduction initiatives involving the assignment of more resources in the region have reduced delay and led to more efficient scheduling. In 2006 and 2007, these initiatives primarily took place in Halton, Brampton, Orangeville, and Welland. Three weekend and statutory holiday (WASH) courts operate every weekend, with Halton and Brantford matters appearing in Hamilton via video technology. The region also has a Mental Health Court in Brampton.

EAST REGION



The Ontario Court of Justice hears criminal and youth criminal justice matters throughout the region as well as family law matters in Renfrew, Hastings, and Prince Edward counties. Within the rest of the region, the Family Court of the Superior Court of Justice has exclusive jurisdiction over family law matters.

The flow of criminal charges in the East Region (including *Criminal Code*, youth, and federal offences), family proceedings, and provincial offences charges

The East Region of the Ontario Court of Justice stretches from Trenton in the west to the Ottawa River to the north and east. The region has a population of 1.6 million. The cultural and linguistic diversity of the region is reflected in its large Francophone population. Many Aboriginal communities are located in its western and eastern sections. The region is made up of nine counties and includes the nation's capital city of Ottawa.

As of December 31, 2007, 30 full-time judges and 38 justices of the peace were assigned to the region, assisted by six *per diem* judges and three *per diem* justices of the peace. Ten base courts and ten satellite courts are located throughout the region. Of note are the bilingual courts, which operate to serve the region's Francophone population.

With Canada's capital city within its boundaries, it follows that there are some unique matters for adjudication in the region. Political demonstrations directed at Canadian and foreign governments sometimes result in criminal charges. As well, some of the courts in the region hear a significant number of cases involving criminal activity related to smuggling and immigration over the Cornwall/United States border crossing.

in 2006 and 2007 is summarized below.

In 2006 the number of criminal charges received was 82,692, an increase of 7.4% from 2005. The number of criminal charges disposed was 79,406, 1.1% more than in 2005. At the end of 2006, the total number of active criminal charges pending was 35,555, a 5.0% increase from the end of 2005. In 2007 the number of criminal charges received was 80,312, a decrease of 2.9% from 2006. The number of criminal charges disposed was 80,211, 1.0% more than in 2006. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 34,578, a 2.7% decrease from the end of 2006.

In 2006 there were 2,068 family proceedings received and 1,784 disposed, and there were 1,372 active family proceedings pending at the end of the year. In 2007 there were 1,821 family proceedings received, a decrease of 11.9% from 2006. There were 1,919 disposed, 7.6% more than in 2006. At the end of the year there were 1,261 active family proceedings pending, 8.1% less than at the end of 2006.

In 2006 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 254,540, an increase of 1.5% over 2005.

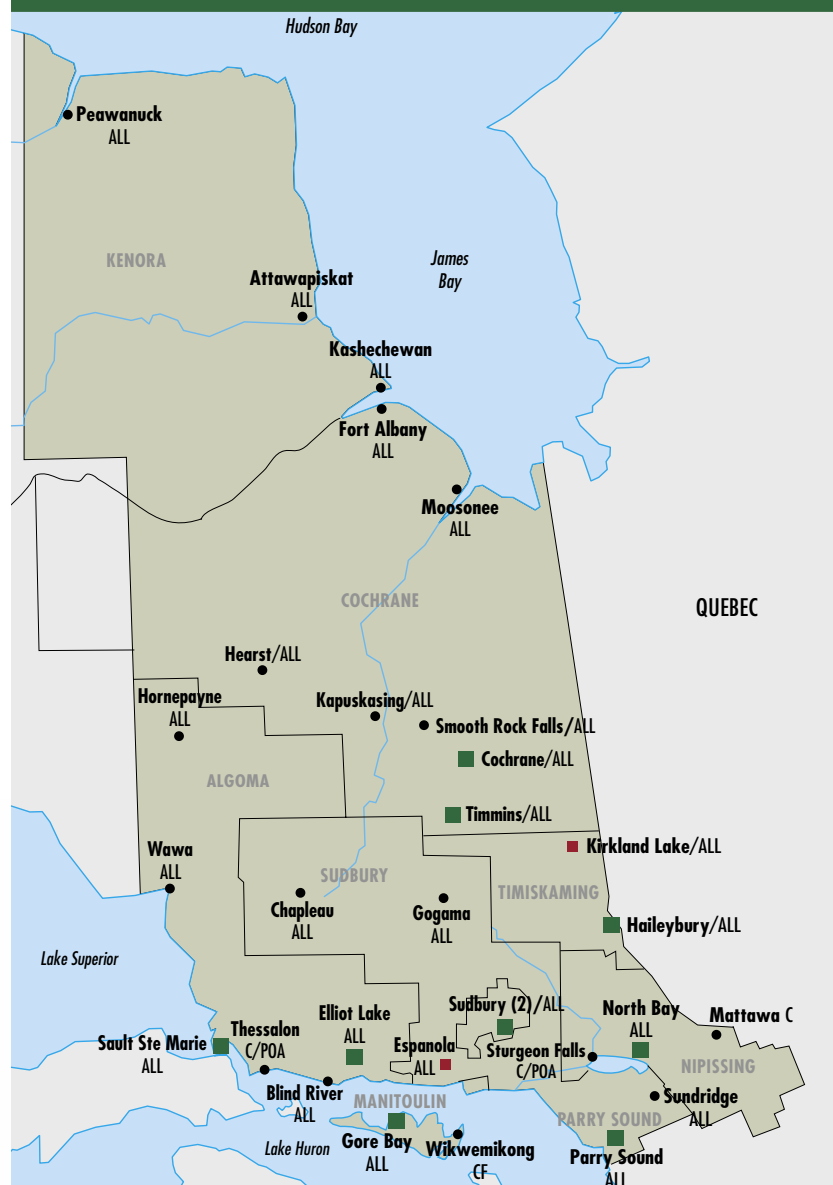
While the set fines for many provincial offences are simply paid, requiring no involvement of the court, in 2006 the court dealt with and disposed of 124,911 provincial offences charges, an increase of 5.5% over the previous year. In 2007 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 269,350, an increase of 5.8% over 2006. In 2007 the court dealt with and disposed of 131,283 provincial offences charges, an increase of 5.1% over 2006.

A Drug Treatment Court officially opened in Ottawa in 2006. This court operates in conjunction with

its treatment providers, Rideauwood Addiction and Family Services. A Mental Health Court also opened in Ottawa in 2007. The creation of this court was a result of the collaboration and strong commitment of the Royal Ottawa Mental Health Centre, Crown Attorney's Office, defence counsel, Legal Aid lawyers, and Court Services Division staff.

Backlog-reduction initiatives helped reduce delays in 2006. There was no requirement for additional resources to run any backlog-reduction initiatives in 2007.

NORTHEAST REGION



The Northeast Region of the Ontario Court of Justice extends from Mattawa in the east to Wawa in the west and from Parry Sound in the south to Peawanuk on the coast of Hudson Bay in the north. It is made up of the districts of Nipissing, Parry Sound, Sudbury, Timiskaming, Algoma, Cochrane, and a portion of Kenora. The main urban centres are Sudbury, Timmins, North Bay, Parry Sound, and Sault Ste. Marie. The population of this region is 551,000 and includes approximately 70% of the people who live north of the Great Lakes.

The region covers a significant amount of land, occupying nearly 26% of the total landmass of Ontario. Because of the size of the region, judges and justices of the peace travel for many hours in all kinds of weather in order to serve the courts.

Within the region are ten base courts and 20 satellite courts, six of which are on First Nations Reserves. As of December 31,

2007, 22 full-time judges and 31 justices of the peace worked in these various locations. The region is also regularly assisted by the work of two *per diem* judges and three *per diem* justices of the peace.

In the Northeast Region, the flow of criminal charges (including *Criminal Code*, youth, and federal offences), family proceedings, and provincial offences charges in the Ontario Court of Justice in 2006 and 2007 is summarized below.

In 2006 the number of criminal charges received was 41,977, an increase of 5.5% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 40,702, 5.6% more than the previous year. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 15,749, a 1.4% increase from the end of the previous year. In 2007 the number of criminal charges received was 45,318, an increase of 8.0% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 43,188, 6.1% more than the previous year. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 16,461, a 4.5% increase from the end of the previous year.

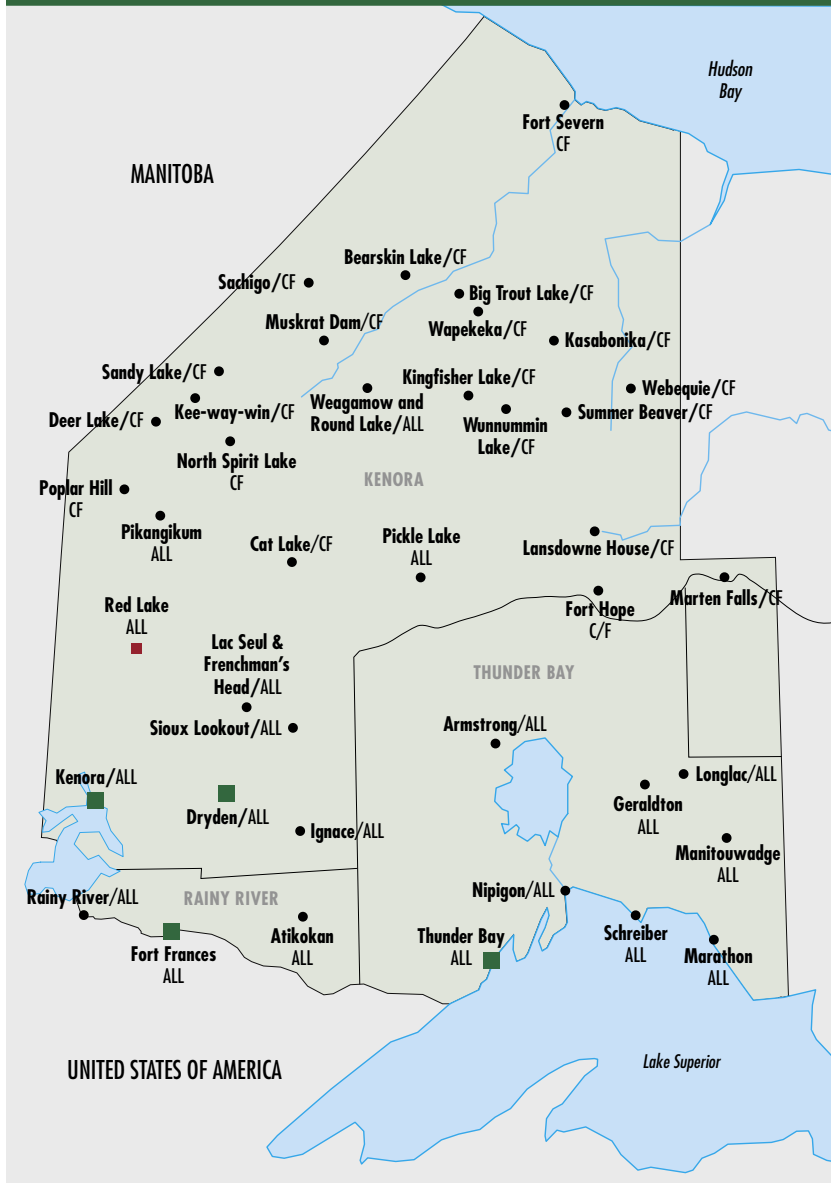
In 2006 there were 3,434 family proceedings received and 3,044 disposed, and there were 3,338 active family proceedings pending at the end of the year. In 2007 there were 3,237 family proceedings received, a decrease of 5.7% from the previous

year. There were 3,008 disposed, 1.2% less than the previous year. At the end of the year there were 3,548 active family proceedings pending, 6.3% more than the end of the previous year.

In 2006 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 77,041, a decrease of 1.5% over the previous year. While the set fines for many provincial offences are simply paid, requiring no involvement of the court, in 2006 the court dealt with and disposed of 34,865 provincial offences charges, a decrease of 2.8% over the previous year. In 2007 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 98,195, an increase of 27.5% over 2006. In 2007 the court dealt with and disposed of 43,671 provincial offences charges, an increase of 25.3% over 2006.

The Northeast was one of several sites chosen to introduce digital recording of court proceedings in 2007. The quality and timeliness of transcripts were enhanced by this new technology.

NORTHWEST REGION



therefore, the overall workload of the Court has not changed in the last two years.

As of December 31, 2007, nine judges and 25 justices of the peace presided over criminal, family, and youth justice cases at four base court locations in Thunder Bay (the main urban centre for the eastern part of the region), Fort Frances, Kenora, and Dryden. The region is regularly assisted by the work of one *per diem* judge and three *per diem* justices of the peace. Thirty-six satellite courts are located throughout the region. This means that judges and justices of the peace must routinely drive and fly great distances to provide regular access to the courts.

In the Northwest Region, the flow of criminal charges (including *Criminal Code*, youth, and federal offences), family proceedings, and provincial offences charges in the Ontario Court of Justice in 2006 and 2007 is summarized below.

Geographically the Northwest Region is the largest region of the Ontario Court of Justice, although it contains less than 2% of the province's population. This region occupies almost half of the province of Ontario, bounded by Hudson Bay to the north and by the Manitoba border to the west.

The population of the Northwest Region is stable, unlike much of the rest of Ontario. Towns dependant on the forestry industry are losing population, and Aboriginal communities are gaining population;

In 2006 the number of criminal charges received was 21,167, an increase of 10.2% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 19,757, 7.7% more than the previous year. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 7,881, a 9.9% increase from the end of the previous year. In 2007 the number of criminal charges received was 20,303, a decrease of 4.1% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the

same year was 20,364, 3.1% more than the previous year. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 7,106, a 9.8% decrease from the end of the previous year.

In 2006 there were 1,331 family proceedings received and 1,145 disposed, and there were 1,100 active family proceedings pending at the end of the year. In 2007 there were 1,255 family proceedings received, a decrease of 5.7% from the previous year. There were 1,127 disposed, 1.6% less than the previous year. At the end of the year there were 1,214 active family proceedings pending, 10.4% more than the end of the previous year.

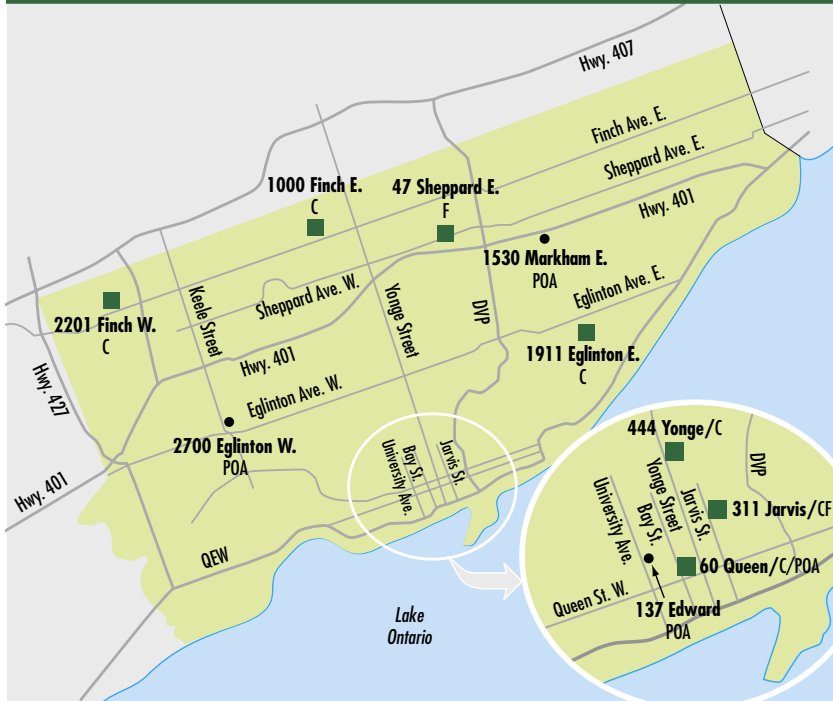
In 2006 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 40,373, an increase of 8.6% over the previous year. While the set fines for many provincial offences are simply paid, requiring no involvement of the court, in 2006 the court dealt with and disposed of 19,124 provincial offences charges, an increase of 2.7% over the previous year. In 2007 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 44,205, an increase of 9.5% over 2006. In 2007 the court dealt with and disposed of 21,898 provincial offences charges, an increase of 14.5% over 2006.

Courts in the Northwest Region actively encourage the use of video and telephone conferencing technology to enhance access to justice. Lawyers will participate in settlement conferences and date-setting remands by telephone.

Parties may participate in court proceedings by video conference, and occasionally such technology will be used to permit one remote community to participate in a court proceeding held in another community, usually a base court.

The Ontario Court of Justice in this region serves over 60 Aboriginal territories as well as Aboriginal persons who live in cities or towns. Interwoven throughout the judicial process is a recognition of and sensitivity to Aboriginal social and cultural realities, while the Court recognizes the need to apply the law equally to all. The integration of local community liaison committees, alternative dispute resolution programs, and sentencing circles, and the involvement of community elders in the trial process, all help to foster restorative justice in appropriate cases.

TORONTO REGION



In 2007 the number of criminal charges received was 146,245, a decrease of 2.4% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 138,577, 2.3% more than the previous year. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 82,768, a 1.7% increase from the end of the previous year.

In 2006 there were 7,842 family proceedings received and 6,678 disposed, and there were 6,490 active family proceedings pending at the end of the year. In 2007 there were 7,809 family proceedings received, a decrease

The Toronto Region of the Ontario Court of Justice is the only region of the Court to contain just one municipality, the City of Toronto, which is the province's largest urban centre. The population of the region is 2.5 million. It includes seven courthouses that house over 80 courtrooms. As of December 31, 2007, 83 full-time judges and 88 justices of the peace, regularly assisted by seven *per diem* judges and five *per diem* justices of the peace, presided over criminal, youth, and other federal matters, family law cases, and provincial offences proceedings.

In the Toronto Region, the flow of criminal charges (including *Criminal Code*, youth, and federal offences), family proceedings, and provincial offences charges in the Ontario Court of Justice in 2006 and 2007 is summarized below.

In 2006 the number of criminal charges received was 149,888, an increase of 8.9% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 135,401, 4.5% more than the previous year. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 81,383, a 12.7% increase from the end of the previous year.

of 0.4% from the previous year. There were 7,519 disposed, 12.6% more than the previous year. At the end of the year there were 6,678 active family proceedings pending, 2.9% more than the end of the previous year.

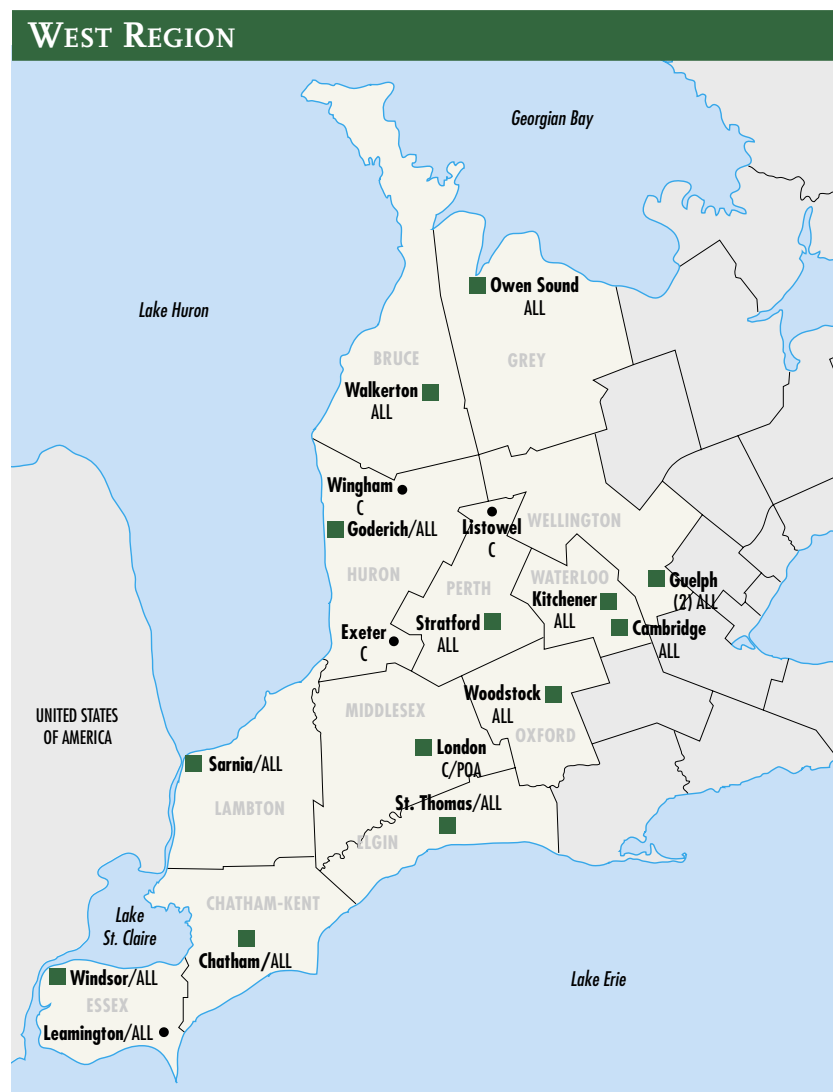
In 2006 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 587,202, an increase of 14.1% over the previous year. While the set fines for many provincial offences are simply paid, requiring no involvement of the court, in 2006 the court dealt with and disposed of 420,898 provincial offences charges, an increase of 5.6% over the previous year. In 2007 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 696,441, an increase of 18.6% over 2006. In 2007 the court dealt with and disposed of 517,060 provincial offences charges, an increase of 22.8% over 2006.

In 2006, the newly renovated and expanded Toronto North Family Court held its official opening ceremony. The Toronto East Family Court was relocated to this facility. The Metro East courthouse at 1911 Eglinton Avenue East underwent a major renovation in 2007. The area formerly used by the family court was rebuilt to include additional

cell space, judicial chambers, and improvements to office space for staff and other stakeholders. Also in 2007, a new high-security courtroom was completed in the Metro West courthouse at 2201 Finch Avenue West. This courtroom is shared by the Superior Court and Ontario Court of Justice.

The Old City Hall courthouse in Toronto is designated as a heritage site and is the oldest and largest courthouse in the city. It houses the Centre for Judicial Research and Education, which provides information and research services for judges and

justices of the peace throughout the province. The main research and reference library for the Ontario Court of Justice is also located there. The Toronto Region is also home to a number of specialized courts: a Mental Health Court; an Aboriginal Persons (*Gladue*) Court, which hears criminal matters involving Aboriginal people; a Child Witness Court; a Drug Treatment Court, which deals with non-violent drug addicts who come before the court on a regular basis; and a Domestic Violence Court, which deals with criminal matters involving domestic abuse.



the west and to Georgian Bay in the north. It is comprised of ten counties and two regional municipalities, including ten Aboriginal communities, and has a total population of approximately 2.2 million. Kitchener-Waterloo, London, and Windsor are the major urban centres, and the West Region is home to two of the busiest border crossings in Canada—Windsor and Sarnia.

The region has 15 base court locations in the counties' major urban centres and four satellite courts. Courts in the West Region hear all criminal and family matters within the Court's jurisdiction, with the exception of London, where the Family Court Branch of the Superior Court of Justice has jurisdiction over all family law matters. As of December 31, 2007, the West Region had a full-time complement of 45 judges and 47 justices of the peace. The region is regularly assisted by

The West Region of the Ontario Court of Justice extends from Guelph in the east to Windsor in

the work of six *per diem* judges and three *per diem* justices of the peace.

In the West Region, the flow of criminal charges (including *Criminal Code*, youth, and federal offences), family proceedings, and provincial offences charges in the Ontario Court of Justice in 2006 and 2007 is summarized below.

In 2006 the number of criminal charges received was 101,291, an increase of 8.5% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 99,713, 11.8% more than the previous year. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 37,945, a 2.5% increase from the end of the previous year. In 2007 the number of criminal charges received was 103,430, an increase of 2.1% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 102,124, 2.4% more than the previous year. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 38,181, a 0.6% increase from the end of the previous year.

In 2006 there were 7,221 family proceedings received and 6,430 disposed, and there were 4,773 active family proceedings pending at the end of the year. In 2007 there were 6,999 family proceedings received, a decrease of 3.1% from the previous year. There were 6,192 disposed, 3.7% less than the previous year. At the end of the year there were 5,500 active family proceedings pending, 15.2% more than the end of the previous year.

In 2006 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 256,241, a decrease of 8.4% over the previous year. While the set fines for many provincial offences are simply paid, requiring no involvement of the court, in 2006 the court dealt with and disposed of 138,787 provincial offences charges, a decrease of 6.4% over the previous year. In 2007 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 285,604, an increase of 11.5% over 2006. In 2007 the court dealt with and disposed of 140,805 provincial offences charges, an increase of 1.5% over 2006.

Two weekend and statutory holiday (WASH) courts are scheduled in London on each day of weekends and statutory holidays. In 2007 Mental Health Courts were commenced in London and Windsor, based on the successful model established in Kitchener in 2005.

JUDGES OF THE ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Complement

On January 1, 2006, the total complement of full-time judges was 278, including the Chief Justice and the Associate Chief Justices. As of December 31, 2007, the total complement of judges had increased to 287. Since the Court's creation in 1990, its complement has fluctuated from a low of 226 judges to the current 287 judges.

In addition to the 287 full-time judges of the Court, there were 34 part-time, or *per diem*, judges as of December 31, 2007. These are judges of the Court who have elected, at or after the age of 65, to sit on a part-time basis. *Per diem* judges are typically assigned in cases of a vacancy or of the illness of a full-time judge and are also used extensively in dealing with backlog-reduction initiatives and special projects. The mandatory retirement age for judges of the Ontario Court of Justice is 75 years. Since September 2000, the assignment of *per diem* judges has largely been the responsibility of the regional senior judge, subject to the overall supervision of the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace.

A full list of the judges of the Court as of December 31, 2007, including details of their dates of appointment and status as a full-time or *per diem* judge, appears in Appendix 2.

A list of the judges who fully retired or left the Court during 2006 and 2007 appears in Appendix 3.

In Memoriam

The Court honours the memory of Justice William Pickett of the East Region, who passed away on June 12, 2006.

Local Administrative Judges

The *Courts of Justice Act* gives to a regional senior judge the discretion to delegate the authority to exercise specific administrative functions to a judge of the Court in that region. Although no legislative guidelines are in place to govern this delegation of authority, the Chief Justice's Executive Committee has formulated policy guidelines for this role.

The judge to whom this authority is delegated is called the local administrative judge, and he or she is appointed by the regional senior judge, in consultation with the Chief Justice. The term of office and the appropriate delegation of authority are determined by the regional senior judge in each case.

A local administrative judge may be assigned specific duties such as:

- assigning and scheduling trials and judicial resources for the local court location(s);
- acting as a liaison between the local judges and the regional senior judge regarding scheduling issues or the assignment of cases;
- assessing local judicial needs, and, if *per diem* assistance is required, advising the regional senior judge;
- acting as the representative of the regional senior judge when dealing with other local judges, officials of the Ministry of the Attorney General, other ministries, the Bar, police services, or the public;
- advising the regional senior judge of issues of local concern; and
- establishing or participating in local court liaison committees to address local issues where required, either on a permanent or *ad hoc* basis.

Judicial Appointments Advisory Committee (JAAC)

In 1989, Attorney General Ian Scott created the Judicial Appointments Advisory Committee (JAAC) as a pilot project to recommend candidates for appointment as judges to the provincial court of Ontario. The appointment process was formalized and the Committee made permanent by virtue of amendments to the *Courts of Justice Act* in 1995. The *Act* now provides for a Judicial Appointments Advisory Committee composed of 13 members: three judges (one of whom is appointed by the Ontario Judicial Council), three lawyers (each one appointed by an independent law association), and seven persons, neither judges nor lawyers, appointed by the Attorney General. The dominance of lay members (seven of the 13 members of the Committee) was intended to remove the opportunity for political interference and to increase both public involvement and public confidence in the process.

Each judicial vacancy is advertised province-wide when it arises and is open to any lawyer with a minimum of ten years at the Bar. Members of JAAC review each application and conduct a broad consultation to determine which candidates are to be interviewed. Criteria for selection have been developed by the Committee and include professional achievement and excellence, respect, integrity, patience, fairness, sensitivity to social values, and a commitment to public service. Once the Committee identifies candidates for potential interviews, a more detailed series of “discrete inquiries” is conducted for each candidate.

For each vacancy, the Judicial Appointments Advisory Committee conducts a number of interviews. Upon completion of the interviews, the Committee prepares a short, ranked list of recommended candidates (at least two names) that is sent to the Attorney General. Only candidates who are on the Committee’s short list can be appointed to the Court. The Attorney General may request a new list if he or she is not satisfied with the names on the list, but this rarely occurs.

The net result of the changes originally introduced in 1989 has been the creation of a depoliticized appointment process for judges of the Ontario Court of Justice that has received wide public support and has come to be seen as the Canadian model of a transparent, independent, and objective process of judicial appointment. As of December 31, 2007, approximately 86% of the judges of the Court have been appointed through the Judicial Appointments Advisory Committee process.

Further information concerning the structure, composition, policies, and procedures of the Judicial Appointments Advisory Committee can be found at www.ontariocourts.on.ca/jaac/en.

Ontario Conference of Judges

The Ontario Conference of Judges (the Conference) is the professional association that represents the judges of the Ontario Court of Justice. The members of the board of directors of the Conference are drawn from each region of Ontario and include both family and criminal law judges, thus providing for a broad representation throughout the province.

The main objectives of the Conference are:

- to preserve the highest standards of professionalism among its members;
- to promote and enhance respect for the administration of justice in Ontario;
- to promote uniformity in court procedures in Ontario to the greatest extent possible;
- to discuss and study existing law, and recommend to the appropriate authorities such amendments as may be considered proper;
- to represent and advocate on behalf of its members on matters of conditions of service and administration;
- to promote and enhance collegiality among all members of the bench; and
- to promote and maintain a healthy and mutually respectful relationship with the Office of the Chief Justice and with the executive branch of government.

The Conference is also dedicated to the preservation and promotion of judicial expertise in the law through continuing judicial education for its members. The Conference is mandated through its constitution to preserve the highest standards of education for its members and, in this regard, recognizes its shared responsibility for education with the Chief Justice. In keeping with this mandate and in cooperation with the Office of the Chief Justice, the Education Secretariat, and the National Judicial Institute, the Conference organizes educational programming throughout the year at various venues across the province. These programs provide the opportunity for judges to meet, exchange ideas, foster collegiality, and keep up with new developments in the law.

In recognition of their shared responsibilities, particularly in the area of judicial education, a *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)* was signed in 1994 between the Ontario Conference of Judges and the Chief Judge. The *MOU* has been revised as needed to reflect their mutually respectful relationship.

The Conference relies on the assistance of many volunteer members who, in addition to fulfilling their judicial duties, work enthusiastically to make the Conference an effective vehicle for the enhancement of justice in Ontario.

Judicial Conduct

The *Courts of Justice Act 1994* authorized the chief judge to establish “standards of conduct for provincial judges.”

In that context, Chief Judge Sidney B. Linden created a Judicial Conduct Subcommittee that prepared a document titled *Principles of Judicial Office* in consultation with the judges’ associations and judges of the Court.

The Ontario Judicial Council adopted the *Principles of Judicial Office* in 1997 as the standard to govern judicial conduct and ethics in Ontario.

Subsequently, in 1998, the Canadian Judicial Council (which investigates complaints of alleged misconduct involving federally appointed judges) published *Ethical Principles for Judges* as an ethical frame of reference for the Canadian judiciary. Upon the recommendation of the Ontario Conference of Judges and of the Chief Justice’s Executive Committee, *Ethical Principles for Judges* was approved by the Ontario Judicial Council and adopted by the Ontario Court of Justice in early 2005, and now also forms part of the ethical standards for judges of the Ontario Court of Justice. *Ethical Principles for Judges* can be found at www.cjc-ccm.gc.ca/cmslib/general/ethical-e.pdf.

In order to assist judges in dealing with ethical questions, the Ontario Court of Justice created the Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee in 2003 to provide confidential advice to judges and justices of the peace on potential ethical issues.

Further information on the Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee can be found in Section 2.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Principles of Judicial Office

Preamble

A strong and independent judiciary is indispensable to the proper administration of justice in our society. Judges must be free to perform their judicial duties without fear of reprisal or influence from any person, group, institution, or level of government. In turn, society has a right to expect those appointed as judges to be honourable and worthy of its trust and confidence.

The judges of the Ontario Court of Justice recognize their duty to establish, maintain, encourage, and uphold high standards of personal conduct and professionalism so as to preserve the independence and integrity of their judicial office and to preserve the faith and trust that society places in the men and women who have agreed to accept the responsibilities of judicial office. The following principles of judicial office are established by the judges of the Ontario Court of Justice and set out standards of excellence and integrity to which all judges subscribe.

These principles are not exhaustive. They are designed to be advisory in nature and are not directly related to any specific disciplinary process. Intended to assist judges in addressing ethical and professional dilemmas, they may also serve in assisting the public to understand the reasonable expectations that the public may have of judges in the performance of judicial duties and in the conduct of judges' personal lives.

The Judge in Court

- 1.1 Judges must be impartial and objective in the discharge of their judicial duties.

COMMENTARIES:

Judges should not be influenced by partisan interests, public pressure, or fear of criticism. Judges should maintain their objectivity and shall not, by words or conduct, manifest favour, bias, or prejudice toward any party or interest.

- 1.2 Judges have a duty to follow the law.

COMMENTARIES:

Judges have a duty to apply the relevant law to the facts and circumstances of the cases before the court and to render justice within the framework of the law.

- 1.3 Judges will endeavour to maintain order and decorum in court.

COMMENTARIES:

Judges must strive to be patient, dignified, and courteous in performing the duties of judicial office and shall carry out their role with integrity, appropriate firmness, and honour.

The Judge and the Court

- 2.1 Judges should approach their judicial duties in a spirit of collegiality, cooperation, and mutual assistance.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Principles of Judicial Office, *continued*

2.2 Judges should conduct court business with due diligence and dispose of all matters before them promptly and efficiently, having regard, at all times, for the interests of justice and the rights of the parties before the court.

2.3 Reasons for judgment should be delivered in a timely manner.

2.4 Judges have a duty to maintain their professional competence in the law.

COMMENTARIES:

Judges should attend and participate in continuing legal and general education programs.

2.5 The primary responsibility of judges is the discharge of their judicial duties.

COMMENTARIES:

Subject to applicable legislation, judges may participate in law-related activities such as teaching, participating in educational conferences, and writing and working on committees for the advancement of judicial interests and concerns, provided such activities do not interfere with the judge's primary duty to the court.

The Judge in the Community

3.1 Judges should maintain their personal conduct at a level that will ensure the public's trust and confidence.

3.2 Judges must avoid any conflict of interest, or the appearance of any conflict of interest, in the performance of their judicial duties.

COMMENTARIES:

Judges must not participate in any partisan political activity. Judges must not contribute financially to any political party.

3.3 Judges must not abuse the power of their judicial office or use it inappropriately.

3.4 Judges are encouraged to be involved in community activities, provided such involvement is not incompatible with their judicial office.

COMMENTARIES:

Judges should not lend the prestige of their office to fundraising activities.

Ontario Judicial Council

The Ontario Judicial Council in its present form was created by amendments to the *Courts of Justice Act*, which came into effect on February 28, 1995. Although it has other functions, the Council's principal role is to investigate complaints of alleged

misconduct made against provincially appointed judges or against provincially appointed masters of the Superior Court of Justice.

The Ontario Judicial Council consists of 12 members. The Chief Justice of Ontario (or another judge of the Court of Appeal designated by the

Chief Justice) chairs all meetings and hearings of the Council dealing with complaints against individual judges. The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice chairs all other meetings of the Council. The other members of the Council are the Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, a regional senior judge (appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Attorney General), two additional provincial judges (appointed by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice), the Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada (or designate), a lawyer (appointed by the Law Society), and four persons, neither judges nor lawyers, who are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Attorney General.

All complaints of alleged judicial misconduct are investigated by a two-person subcommittee of the Council, whose conclusions or recommendations are then reviewed by a separate four-person review panel. The review panel may dismiss a complaint that is unfounded, refer it to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice if the conduct is found to be relatively minor, or order that a hearing be held into the alleged misconduct. Where a hearing is ordered, the hearing will be chaired by the Chief Justice of Ontario or by another judge of the Ontario Court of Appeal and will be held in public unless exceptional circumstances require

otherwise. If the hearing panel concludes that there has been judicial misconduct, it has the authority to impose a variety of sanctions, ranging from a warning or reprimand, to a suspension, to a recommendation to the Attorney General that the judge be removed from office.

There are relatively few complaints received by the Ontario Judicial Council (the number can vary from 25 to 75 in any one year). Significant numbers of these complaints do not involve allegations of misconduct by a judge, but matters that are properly the subject of appeal. The Council makes an annual report to the Attorney General that includes a summary of complaints received or dealt with during the year.

Further information concerning the Ontario Judicial Council, including the annual report, can be found at www.ontariocourts.on.ca/ojc/en.

CRIMINAL LAW

Criminal Law Jurisdiction of the Ontario Court of Justice

The Ontario Court of Justice has extensive jurisdiction over criminal matters in Ontario. All charges under the *Criminal Code* and the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, those that proceed against young people pursuant to the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, and most others that arise from federal statutes are laid in the Ontario Court of Justice, and well over 95% of them are disposed of in the Ontario Court of Justice. Moreover, virtually all quasi-criminal charges arising from provincial statutes that require any adjudication are dealt with in the Ontario Court of Justice.

Criminal Code and Other Federal Statutes

Most criminal offences are found in the *Criminal Code of Canada*, with the most frequent exception being drug offences, which are found in the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*. The Court also has jurisdiction to deal with offences that fall under other federal statutes and regulations, such as the *Income Tax Act*, the *Employment Insurance Act*, and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

The *Criminal Code* is also the primary statute that governs criminal procedure.

Criminal charges are laid by the police, and a preliminary decision is made by the police according to the provisions of the *Criminal Code* to either release the accused to attend court or detain the accused and bring them before the Ontario Court of Justice. For those accused detained by the police, for almost all criminal offences, the issue of bail is determined in the Ontario Court of Justice before justices of the peace. In only the most serious cases, such as murder, bail is determined in the Superior Court of Justice.

Once bail, also known as judicial interim release or detention, has been determined, criminal offences proceed either by summary conviction or by indictment. Most offences proceed by summary conviction, at the election of the Crown.

Offences that proceed by summary conviction fall under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Court of Justice, and if they proceed to trial, that trial takes place before a single judge of the Ontario Court of Justice. There are no juries in the Ontario Court of Justice.

For offences that proceed by indictment, the accused may elect to have a trial with a single judge in the Ontario Court of Justice, or the accused may elect to have a preliminary inquiry in the Ontario Court of Justice. At a preliminary inquiry, also known as a preliminary hearing, a single judge of the Ontario Court of Justice must determine if there is sufficient evidence to commit the accused to trial in the Superior Court of Justice. If there is not, the accused must be discharged. If there is sufficient evidence, the accused is then committed to trial in the Superior Court of Justice, where he or she may have a trial with a jury or by judge alone.

Also, in criminal matters, justices of the peace receive applications made by the police for a variety of search and arrest warrants under the *Criminal Code*. In such cases, the justices of the peace, as independent judicial officials, must determine whether there are adequate and lawful grounds before issuing such warrants. The authority to issue certain other warrants, like DNA warrants, is restricted to the judges of the Court.

Youth Criminal Justice Act

When a person under the age of 18 but 12 years or older is alleged to have committed a criminal

offence, whether under the *Criminal Code* or some other federal statute, the proceeding is governed by the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA). The YCJA, which came into force on April 1, 2003, replaced the *Young Offenders Act*, which had been enacted in 1982. The *Young Offenders Act* replaced the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*, which was enacted in 1908 and was the first federal statute to deal specifically with criminal acts committed by young persons.

While the offences for which young persons can be charged arise from the *Criminal Code* and other federal statutes, it is primarily the YCJA that governs the procedures, including specific principles and factors that apply to the adjudication of criminal matters for young people. The Ontario Court of Justice has jurisdiction to adjudicate almost all matters involving young persons that proceed pursuant to the YCJA. It is only in rare cases (see s. 67(1) of the YCJA) that a young person could proceed to Superior Court for a trial.

Provincial Offences

The Ontario Court of Justice has jurisdiction over all quasi-criminal prosecutions of offences arising out of Ontario's provincial statutes, which are conducted under the *Provincial Offences Act*. The vast majority of these charges arise from the *Highway Traffic Act*, the *Compulsory Automobile Insurance Act*, and municipal bylaws (including parking infractions). Almost all of these matters that require adjudication appear before justices of the peace in the Ontario Court of Justice. However, many significant offences that arise out of other provincial statutes, such as the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and the *Environmental Protection Act*, also come before the Ontario Court of Justice. Judges of the Court may be assigned to hear these matters when circumstances require. Judges of the Ontario Court of Justice have the responsibility to hear and determine appeals under the *Provincial Offences Act* from decisions made by justices of the peace.

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (the *Charter*) sets out the rights and freedoms that are guaranteed in our free and democratic society. The *Charter* provides that the Courts are to be the guarantors of those rights and freedoms, and authorizes the Courts to provide remedies in cases where *Charter*-protected rights or freedoms are violated. In criminal and quasi-criminal trial proceedings, the Ontario Court of Justice has jurisdiction under the *Charter* to grant a wide range of remedies for violations of the *Charter*, including, among others, the exclusion of evidence or a stay of proceedings. Although *Charter* issues can arise in other legal proceedings, they are raised most frequently in criminal cases.

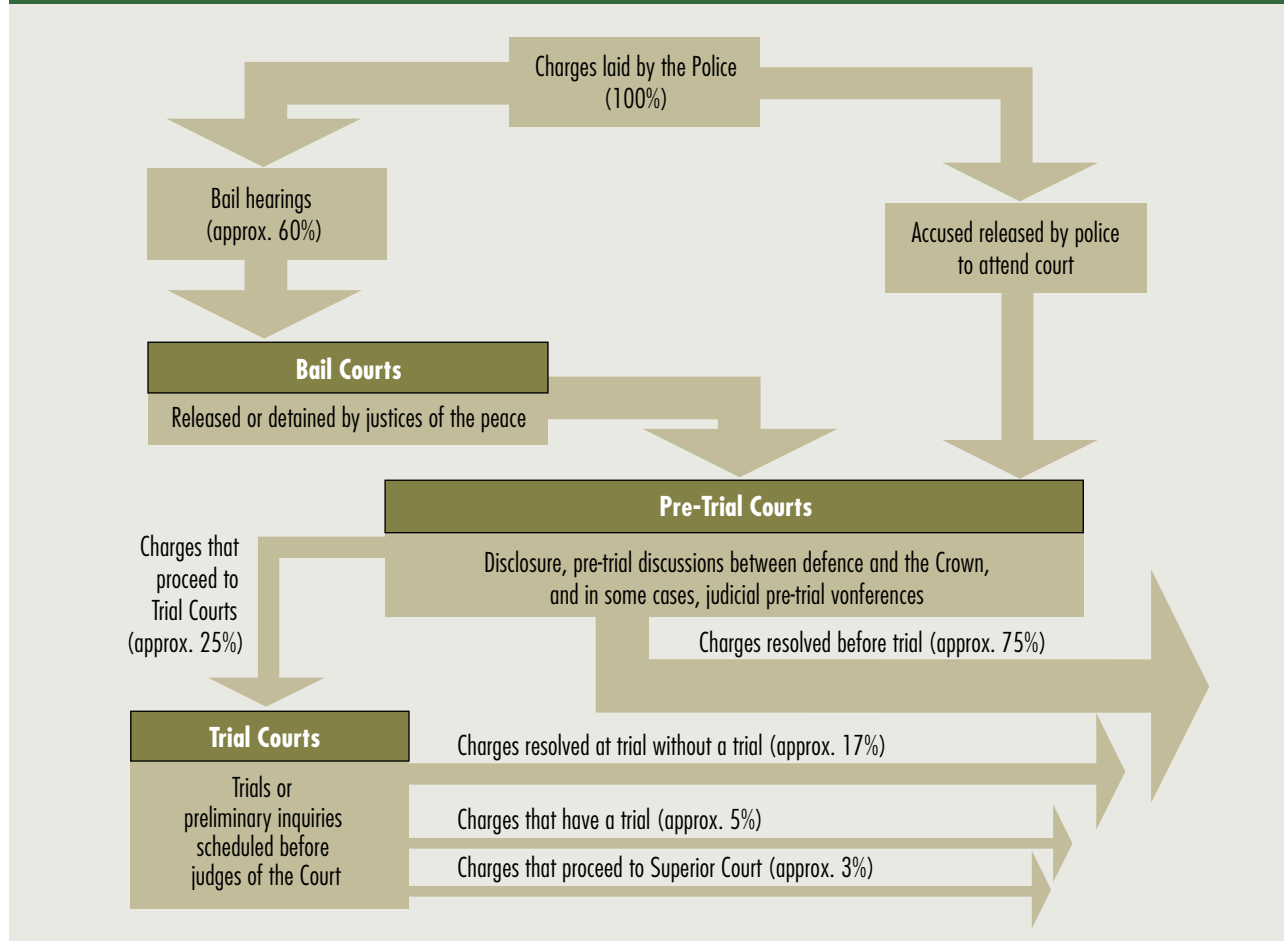
Criminal Case Flow

The following chart depicts the basic flow of charges through the Ontario Court of Justice. There are of course many procedural intricacies that are not reflected in the chart. For example, some complicated pre-trial and trial procedures exist in relation to dealing with accused who are suffering from mental disorders such that their fitness to stand trial or their criminal responsibility is in issue. Nevertheless the chart is intended to depict the typical flow of charges, and particularly to reflect the proportions that resolve at the pre-trial stage and the trial stage, and the relatively small proportion that in fact proceed to a trial or to the Superior Court after a preliminary inquiry.

As the chart depicts, and as mentioned earlier, criminal charges are laid by the police in Ontario. It is their determination, based on the individual case and the provisions of the *Criminal Code*, which accused they release to appear in court and which accused they detain and bring to bail courts. In 60% of the charges laid by the police, the accused are detained by the police and brought to bail courts. Most cases are dealt with expeditiously in bail courts, and the accused are either released on a form of bail or detained pending the final disposition of their charges.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Criminal Charge Flow Chart



Generally, when accused are detained, their matters are expedited by the Courts as much as reasonably possible. Once those accused that have been brought to bail courts have been released or detained, their charges proceed to pre-trial courts, where those accused who were released by the police to attend court are also required to appear, and then a number of things happen. During these pre-trial steps:

- the Crown will provide the accused with complete disclosure of the case against them;
- those accused that are unable to afford counsel can apply for legal aid;
- accused or their counsel can engage in pre-trial discussions with the Crown, when they may discuss the possible resolution of their cases; and, in appropriate cases,
- a judicial pre-trial conference can take place in which, typically, the Crown, defence counsel, and a judge can discuss the possible resolution of a case or procedural issues, including an estimate of time that needs to be set for a trial.

Most of the routine appearances during this process are presided over by justices of the peace, with the exception of judicial pre-trial conferences, guilty pleas, and sentencing hearings, which are presided over and adjudicated by judges of the Court.

As depicted in the chart, it has generally been the case that three-quarters of all charges laid are resolved at the pre-trial stage without a trial date being set. Most of these cases are resolved

by way of some combination of guilty pleas and withdrawals. The remaining cases, accounting for about a quarter of all the charges laid, proceed to trial dates set in trial courts presided over by the judges of the Court.

In the trial courts, criminal matters are scheduled either as trials or preliminary inquiries, for either relatively short periods of time, estimated in hours of a day, or longer periods that may be estimated for several days or weeks, or occasionally, for months. On the trial or preliminary inquiry dates, accused may resolve their cases, or cases sometimes cannot go ahead. Of the charges that do proceed to the trial courts to be heard, nearly two-thirds of them, or approximately 17% of all charges laid, do not have trials or preliminary inquiries but are resolved otherwise, often by way of guilty pleas and withdrawals by the Crown. For this reason, scheduling of trial courts is often a very unpredictable and difficult task. In most places in the province, this is done by trial coordinators, who do so under the direction of their local administrative judges. Constitutionally and pursuant to the *Courts of Justice Act*, scheduling of cases is under the exclusive control of the judiciary. This is a cornerstone of judicial independence.

The remaining charges, approximately 8% of the total laid, proceed to trial (5%) or preliminary inquiries (3%) and are generally resolved by findings of guilt or acquittals in the case of trials, or by committals to the Superior Court of Justice for trial or discharges in the case of preliminary inquiries.

Specialized Courts

The Ontario Court of Justice is primarily comprised of courts functioning in the traditional manner, focused on arriving at findings based on the application of the law to the evidence and making decisions in a fair and expeditious manner. However, some courts within the Ontario Court of Justice have been developed with different orientations or accommodations to suit the needs of particular kinds of cases, accused, or witnesses. These courts are intended to offer a broad range

of programs or supports to assist accused or witnesses in the criminal process.

Mental Health Courts

In May 1998, the first Mental Health Court in Canada opened at the Old City Hall courthouse in Toronto. Mental Health Courts accommodate the special needs of mentally ill persons who come before the courts, often repeatedly, and are frequently charged with minor criminal offences. They aim to deal expeditiously with issues of fitness to stand trial and, wherever possible, to slow down “the revolving door” of repeated returns to court by making full use of resources, including diversion programs.

Various mental health and legal professionals are involved in these courts. For example, in Toronto, three mental health social workers, one Crown counsel, and one duty counsel work with the court. A psychiatrist attends the court daily to conduct psychiatric assessments of people who in the past would have been remanded into custody for several days for this purpose. When an accused is discharged into the community, the Mental Health Court assures that the accused is provided with basic information and contacts to ensure access to identification, housing information, community psychiatric follow-up, social assistance, and clothing. An estimated 2,000 to 3,000 accused persons pass through the Mental Health Court in Toronto each year.

Soon after the establishment of the Court in Toronto, a Mental Health Court was established in Brampton, and later in Kitchener in 2005 and in Ottawa, London, and Windsor in 2007. A Community Treatment Court, a slightly different model, was also established in 2006 in Newmarket.

Drug Treatment Courts

In December 1998, the Toronto Drug Treatment Court was established at the Old City Hall courthouse. The court was created after discussions

among the Ontario Court of Justice, the federal Department of Justice, the Ministry of the Attorney General, the Bar, and community participants. The intent was to deal with non-violent, drug-dependent offenders in a way that would be more effective and provide greater protection to the public in the long term than the traditional court process.

Accused persons who are charged with possession or trafficking small quantities of illegal substances and/or with minor property-related crimes may be admitted to the Drug Treatment Court where, under judicial supervision, they are provided with the supports necessary to break their drug dependencies and to reintegrate fully into the community. If they make positive lifestyle changes, are employed or attending school, have stable housing, and ultimately refrain from using illegal drugs, they are eligible to graduate from the Drug Treatment Court program. Then the sentence will reflect the positive efforts and lifestyle changes achieved by the offender. Failure to make such changes may result in the offender's expulsion from the program and the imposition of a criminal sentence in the normal course.

Recognizing the success of the program in Toronto, the federal government undertook to fund five additional Drug Treatment Courts across Canada, including one that was established in Ottawa in 2006. A further Drug Treatment Court was also established in Durham in 2006.

Child-Friendly Courts

In a number of courts throughout the province, courtrooms have been designed as child-friendly environments to accommodate child and adolescent witnesses or persons who may be developmentally delayed or exceptionally vulnerable. These courts frequently make use of video equipment and provide a non-threatening atmosphere where witnesses can be better accommodated than in the traditional courtroom environment.

Domestic Violence Courts

Domestic Violence Courts hear criminal matters regarding allegations of domestic violence and abuse. Specialized Domestic Violence Courts have been established at different locations throughout the province to provide specialized services and resources that are needed to deal with situations of alleged domestic violence.

Aboriginal Persons (*Gladue*) Courts

In regions with large Aboriginal populations, the Ontario Court of Justice has for years operated in a manner that recognizes the unique cultural heritage and needs of those communities. In 1999, the Supreme Court of Canada, in the decision *R. v. Gladue*, established criteria for the application of paragraph 718.2(e) of the *Criminal Code* in the sentencing of Aboriginal offenders. The Court recognized and underlined the need for sensitivity to the particular needs of Canada's Aboriginal communities within the court system. It recognized that courts and Aboriginal communities must work to design and administer a judicial process equipped to apply the *Gladue* guidelines.

In the Northeast and Northwest Regions of Ontario where there are significant Aboriginal populations, Aboriginal peoples have been and continue to be actively involved in the judicial process. Judges, justices of the peace (many of them Aboriginal), lawyers, and court staff work with the Aboriginal accused and their communities. In appropriate cases, community elders, community justice committees, community accountability conferencing, sentencing circles, alternative dispute resolution programs, and victims are part of the process leading to the appropriate resolution of charges.

There are over 80,000 Aboriginal persons living in the Greater Toronto Area. In 2001, an Aboriginal Persons (*Gladue*) Court was established in Toronto at the Old City Hall courthouse. The court was established as a result of discussions between the Judges of the Ontario Court of Justice, Legal Aid Duty Counsel, the Crown Attorney's Office,

and the Aboriginal Legal Services of Toronto. There are now three such courts in Toronto with 15 judges who have attended specialized education programs to preside in these courts. The Aboriginal Legal Services of Toronto employs three caseworkers who write reports on the life circumstances of Aboriginal accused at the request of defence counsel, the Crown, or the presiding Judge. These reports (known as *Gladue* reports) contain recommendations that the court may consider in sentencing and can be prepared for Aboriginal accused in any court in Toronto, as well as for Aboriginal accused in the Hamilton and Brantford areas of the Central West Region. The *Gladue* court takes into account the particular circumstances of Aboriginal accused and takes a restorative approach to sentencing in the event of conviction.

Criminal Law Workload

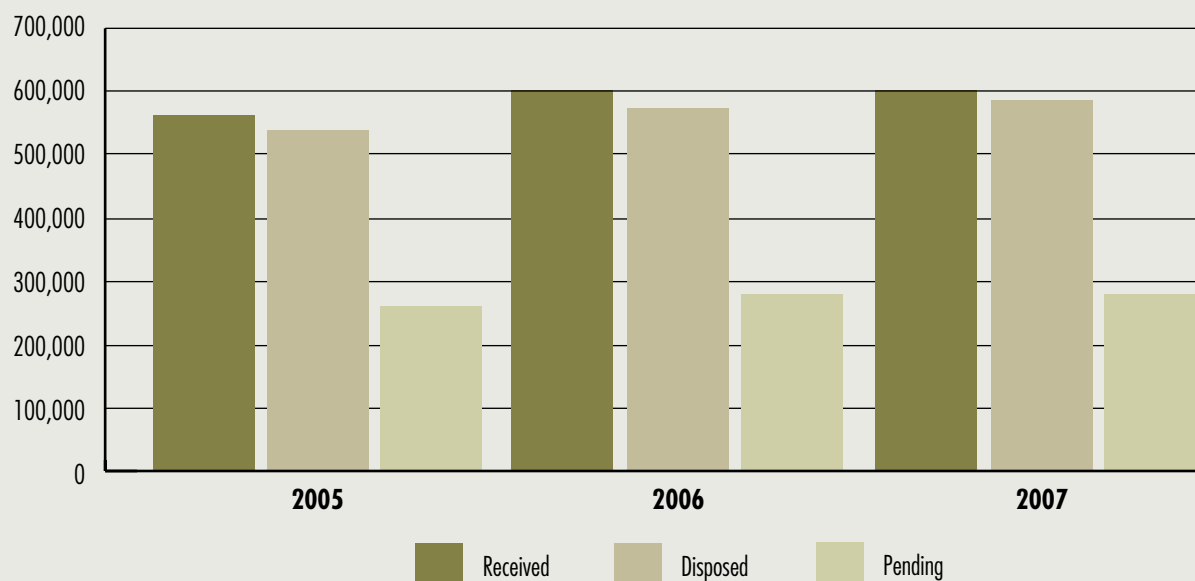
The Ontario Court of Justice deals with a large number of criminal cases each year, significant both in their numbers and in the importance of their subject matter.

Composition of Charges Received

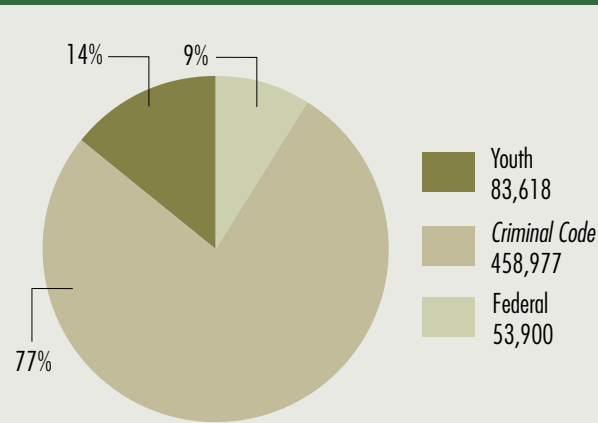
As depicted below, the Court received nearly 600,000 charges in 2006 and again in 2007. The number and proportion of adult *Criminal Code* charges, adult federal charges (primarily made up of drug offences), and all charges laid against youth (aged 12 to 17) remained virtually unchanged between 2006 and 2007. As indicated in the pie charts on page 45, adult *Criminal Code* charges continue to make up a little more than three-quarters of all the charges received, whereas all charges laid against youth make up around 14%–15% of all charges received, and adult federal charges approximately 9%.

All charges received in the Ontario Court of Justice are categorized for statistical purposes according to 31 offence types as defined by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. As depicted on the following page, there is a wide dispersion and a varied proportion of charges received into the different types of offences. The proportions changed very little between 2006 and 2007.

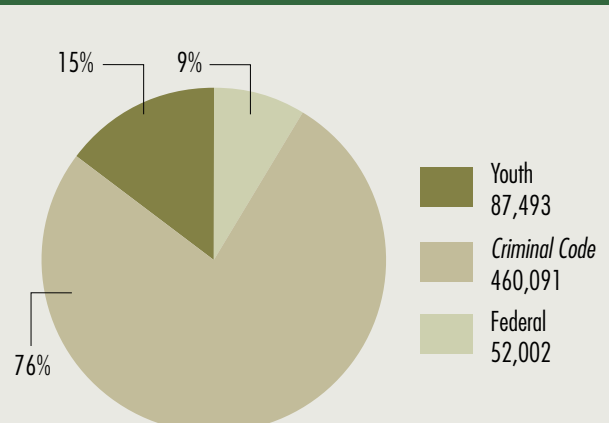
Criminal Charges (Adult, Youth and Federal)



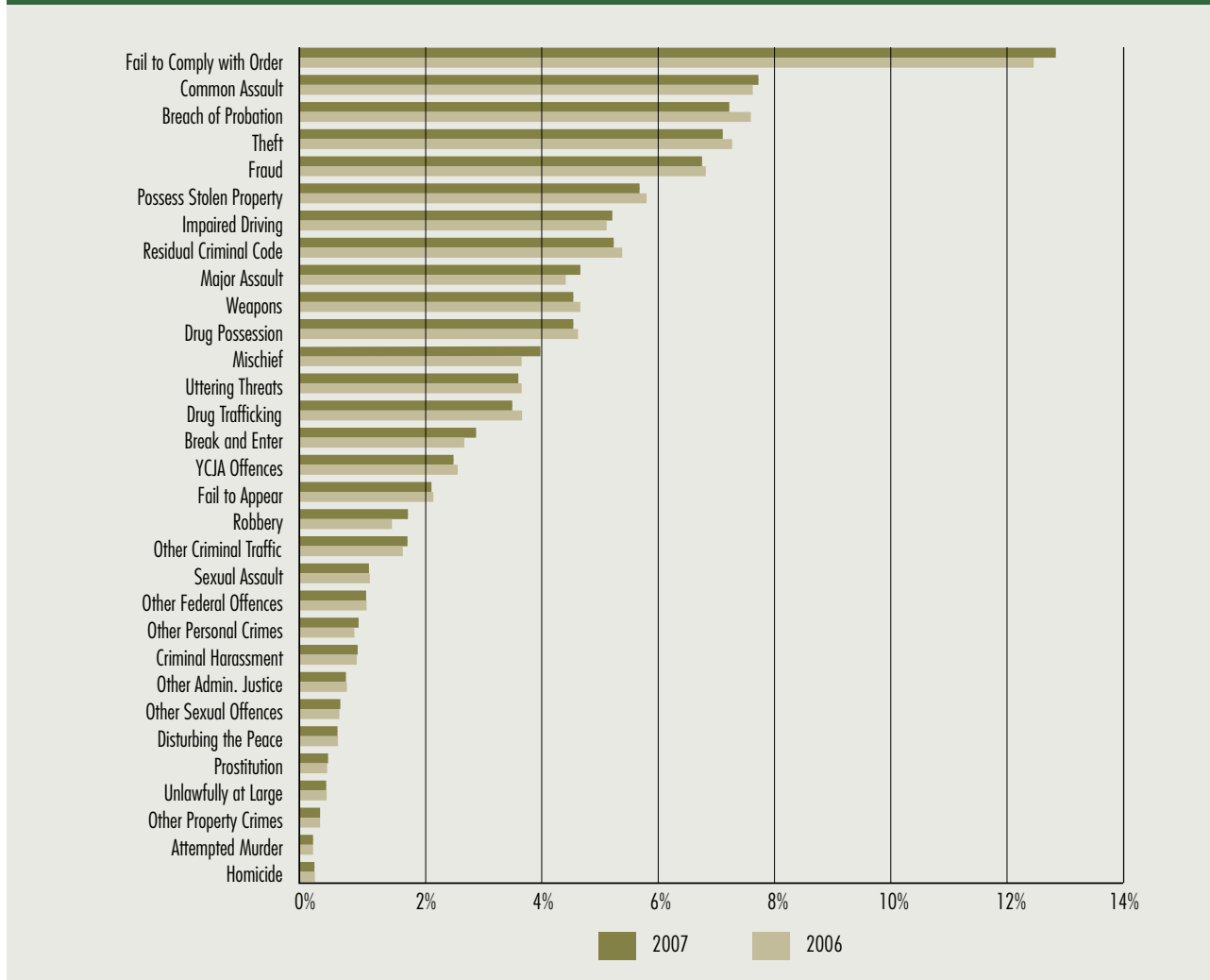
Criminal Charges Received, 2006



Criminal Charges Received, 2007



Criminal Charges Received, 2006–2007



Charges Received, Disposed, and Pending

The Ontario Court of Justice is constantly dealing with a large number of cases. Often referred to as the Court's "inventory" of cases, these reflect the Court's workload. In simple terms, the receipt of new charges increases the Court's inventory, while the disposition of charges decreases that inventory. Backlogs develop when the number of charges in the inventory builds up and cannot be dealt with within a reasonable period of time.

The number of charges received in 2006 increased marginally from 2005, and increased again, but only slightly, in 2007. In 2006 and 2007, the number of charges that were disposed was less than the number received for the year, but the difference was smaller in 2007. The number of charges pending, reflecting the inventory of cases, was up at the end of 2006 as compared to the end of 2005, but up again only slightly in 2007.

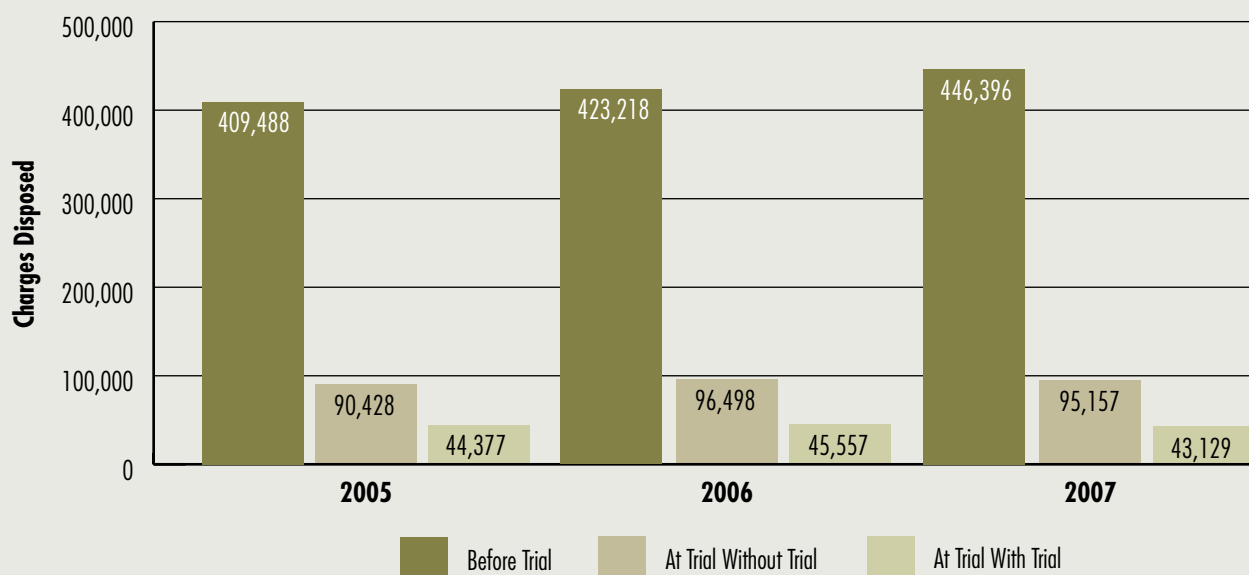
As mentioned earlier and depicted following for 2005, 2006, and 2007, the majority of criminal charges (including *Criminal Code*, federal, and youth charges) are in fact resolved prior to setting trial dates, and of those that set a trial date, the

majority are resolved without trial. It is only a relatively small proportion of charges that proceed to trial. These proportions are important to the operation of the courts, as a relatively small fluctuation in them can have a dramatic impact on the number of matters that have trials, which is the most time-consuming and costly part of the process. Although not dramatically different, there appears to have been a significant increase in the number and proportion of charges that were resolved prior to trial in 2006 and 2007. Although smaller in number and proportion, there was an increase of matters that went to trial and matters that had a trial in 2006, but then a decrease in matters that went to trial and matters that had a trial in 2007. The fluctuation in trial workload was not extreme. However, with a growing number of charges received in recent years, if pre-trial resolution rates do not keep pace or drop in any significant way, there could be a very quick and dramatic impact on trial work.

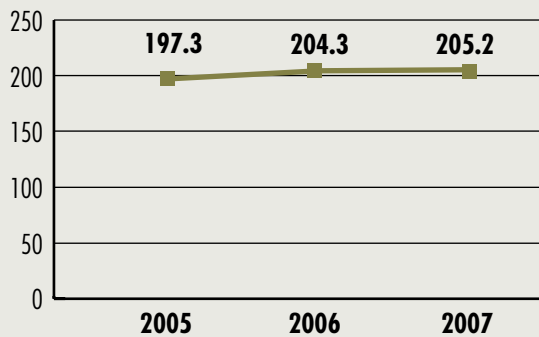
Time and Appearances to Disposition

The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* requires that criminal charges be heard and

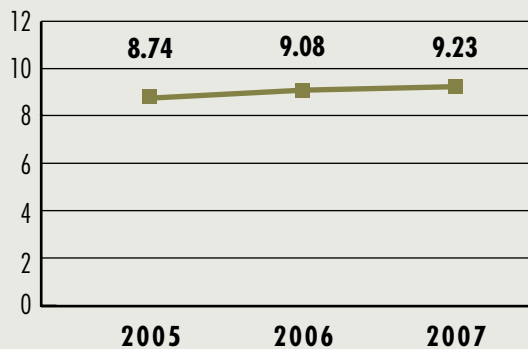
Charges Disposed (Criminal Code, Federal and Youth)



Average Days to Disposition



Average Appearances to Disposition



disposed of by the Court within a reasonable period of time. The average number of days required before charges are disposed is an indicator of whether the Court has sufficient judicial resources to process cases in a timely manner. Likewise, the average number of appearances that matters have before the courts is an indicator of the increased activity that the courts must handle while cases are processed through them. For both indicators, the amount of time and the amount of activity for charges to proceed through the courts continued to increase in 2006 and 2007.

Delay-Reduction Initiatives

Delay-Reduction Committee

In 1999, at the suggestion of the Court, a Delay Reduction Committee was created that included

the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, the Associate Chief Justice, the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, the Deputy Attorney General, the Assistant Deputy Attorney General-Criminal Law Division, and the Assistant Deputy Attorney General-Court Services Division. This backlog-reduction initiative was designed to:

- reduce backlog where possible by using short-term additional resources and by making any necessary adjustments to the system; and
- identify those court locations that need more significant and permanent changes.

In 2002, as a result of the Committee's preliminary work in identifying the court locations experiencing the greatest difficulties with backlogs and delay, four additional judges were appointed to the Court and the Court was given additional funding for the equivalent of two *per diem* judges full-time to be used exclusively to reduce backlog.

Since April 2002, these resources have been used in Barrie, Brampton, Cornwall, Etobicoke, Guelph, Halton, Newmarket, North York, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough / Lindsay / Cobourg, Scarborough, Toronto, and Windsor. In 2006 and 2007, these resources were deployed in Barrie, Brampton, Etobicoke, Guelph, Newmarket, Oshawa, Ottawa/Cornwall, Toronto, and Windsor. The short-term application of these resources has assisted in correcting temporary pressures in some sites. In addition to the targeted backlog-reduction programs, the Court also continues to assign a significant portion of its *per diem* resources to reduce backlogs at smaller court locations.

Overall, the provincial aggregate proportion of charges pending over eight months and the provincial aggregate trial rate has remained relatively stable over the last several years and through 2007. This supports the continued availability and effort to deploy extra temporary resources to those locations that experience temporary

upward fluctuations in trial rates or charges pending over eight months. However, in some locations pressures are steadily increasing, and short-term infusions of resources only temporarily stem the tide. Longer-term or permanent resources will need to be addressed to alleviate chronic delays that could become intolerable.

Annual Justice Summit

The Deputy Attorney General convened a Justice Summit in 2002 to bring together key stakeholders within the justice system to address delays in child protection cases and criminal cases. There have been annual Justice Summits since that time.

Judges of the Ontario Court of Justice participated in several working groups that evolved from the first Justice Summit to further deal with case backlog. Criminal justice working groups included the Bail and Remand Best Practices Working Group and the Effective Scheduling and Meaningful Appearances Working Group, which have produced a Bail and Remand Best Practices Protocol and the Criminal Case Management Protocol. Both were unanimously endorsed at the Justice Summit in 2004. They were subsequently distributed broadly among the judiciary, Crown counsel, and others participating in the criminal justice system. Various participants in the Justice Summits reported back on the progress realized locally and regionally from the implementation of aspects of the Protocols in subsequent Justice Summits. Moreover, specific bail initiatives and case-management systems have been developed that build directly on the recommendations of the Protocols, which continued to be implemented in a systemic way through 2006 and 2007.

Committees

Criminal Law Rules Committee

A Criminal Rules Committee has been established under s. 69 of the *Courts of Justice Act*. While the *Act* appears to provide for the Committee to make

rules both under the *Criminal Code* and under the *Provincial Offences Act*, in practice the activity of the Committee is restricted to the making of rules in relation to practice and procedure in proceedings under the *Provincial Offences Act*.

The membership of the Ontario Court of Justice on this Committee consists of the Chief Justice; the Associate Chief Justices; four judges of the Ontario Court of Justice, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice; and two lawyers, also appointed by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice.

Local Court Management Committees

Local Court Management Committees are located at base courts of the Ontario Court of Justice throughout the province. The actual title of each committee may vary. In some locations, the committee is called the Local Bench and Bar Liaison Committee, while in others, it is called the Local Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee, the Court Liaison Committee, the Judicial Administration Committee, or some other name. A local member of the judiciary of the Ontario Court of Justice generally chairs the meetings, which take place on a regular basis.

With some local variations, committee members may include other members of the local judiciary; representatives of the Crown Attorney's offices; members of the Defence Bar; and representatives of Police Services, Probation and Parole Services, Courts' Services, and Legal Aid. Regional committees, where they exist, generally also include the regional senior judges of both the Superior Court of Justice and the Ontario Court of Justice.

The committees discuss issues relating to the operation of the local court and have proven to be quite effective in resolving systemic problems. They also serve as consultative bodies for matters of interest to the local justice system users.

FAMILY LAW

Family Law Jurisdiction in Ontario

Family law cases are heard at three different types of court in Ontario: the Ontario Court of Justice; the Superior Court of Justice; or the Superior Court of Justice, Family Court (formerly known as the Unified Family Court). Both the type of case and the location of the litigants determine the type of court that will hear the case.

The Ontario Court of Justice has jurisdiction over child protection, adoption, custody, access, child support, and spousal support but does not hear divorce or property matters arising from a family breakdown.

The Superior Court of Justice has jurisdiction over divorce, the division of property, custody, access, child support, and spousal support. It does not hear child protection or adoption cases. The Superior Court of Justice, Family Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all family matters. In effect, the Family Court hears all family-related cases, including child protection, adoption, custody, access, child and spousal support, divorce, and the division of property.

The Superior Court of Justice, Family Court has exclusive family law jurisdiction in approximately 40% of the province. Family law cases in the other 60% of the province are heard by either the Ontario Court of Justice or the Superior Court of Justice.

For a number of years, it was widely anticipated that the Superior Court of Justice, Family Court would be expanded across the province and that the Ontario Court of Justice would no longer be hearing family law cases. However, an expansion of this specialized court has not occurred since 1999. At the 2007 Opening of Courts, former

Chief Justice Brian Lennox stated that because the timelines involved in the Family Court expansion were too uncertain, a fundamental review of family justice within the province is necessary to develop a clear vision and policy framework, with a firm timetable. Chief Justice Annemarie Bonkalo has continued to call for a review.

Family Law Legislation and Procedure

There are various provincial statutes that govern family law proceedings at the Ontario Court of Justice. They include the following:

Child and Family Services Act

(child protection, adoption, children with mental disorders)

Children's Law Reform Act

(custody and access of children, enforcement of custody, and access orders)

Change of Name Act

Family Law Act

(support for children, dependent spouses, and destitute parents)

Family Responsibility and Support Arrears

Enforcement Act

(enforcement of Ontario support orders)

Interjurisdictional Support Orders Act

(enforcement of support orders made outside of Ontario)

Marriage Act

(who may marry, parental consent to marry, capacity to consent to marriage)

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

(the rights and freedoms guaranteed as per our constitution)

Family Law Rules

(govern all family proceedings at all types of court, including the Ontario Court of Justice)

Case Flow Chart

The following chart depicts the basic flow of domestic family matters through the Ontario Court of Justice. Individuals file applications in the court to start a proceeding. Typically, litigants attend a first court date to ensure that all their materials are filed and served and then attend a case conference to narrow the issues and attempt to resolve the case. In the few cases where a settlement cannot be reached, litigants will proceed to a trial.

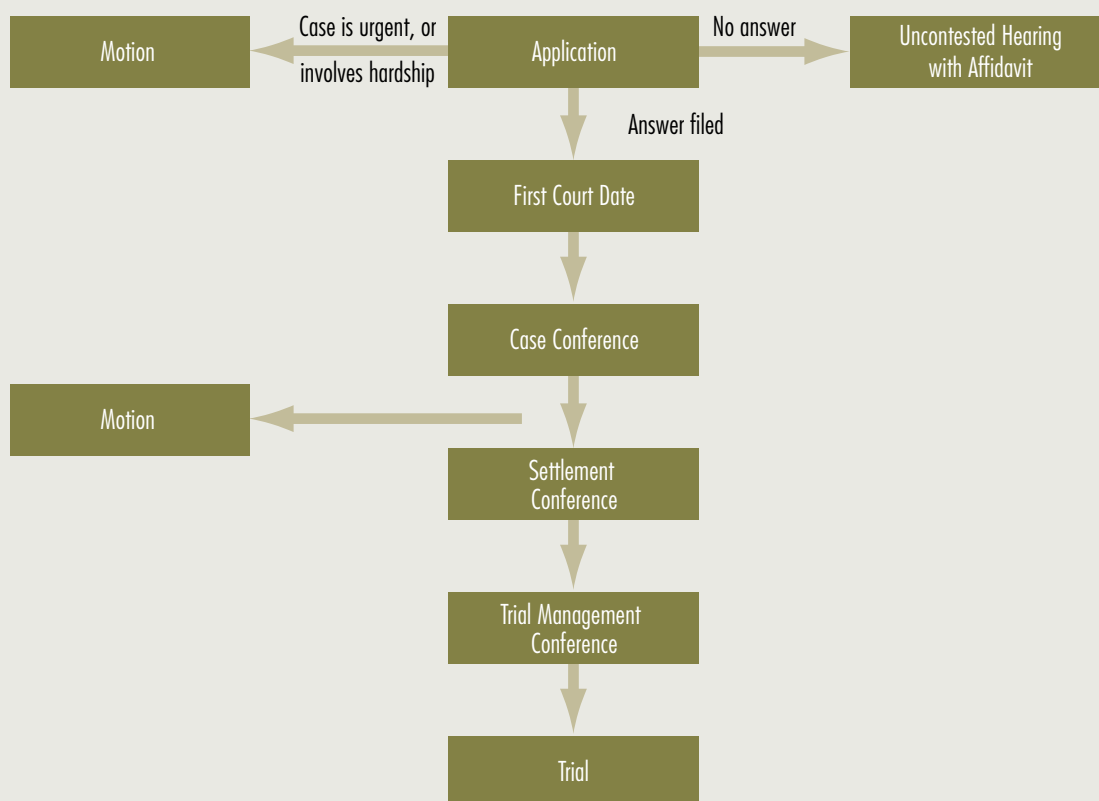
Judges

Judges of the Ontario Court of Justice are either considered “two-hatters” (judges who hear both criminal and family cases) or specialists (judges who hear only family or criminal cases).

Other than in Toronto, most judges at the Ontario Court of Justice are considered two-hatters. In Toronto, one court location—47 Sheppard Avenue East—hears only family matters, while the other court—311 Jarvis Street—hears family and young offender’s cases.

In 2005, six additional family law judges were appointed to the Ontario Court of Justice. This has improved the court’s ability to ensure that family law litigants receive timely and effective justice.

Domestic Case Flow Chart

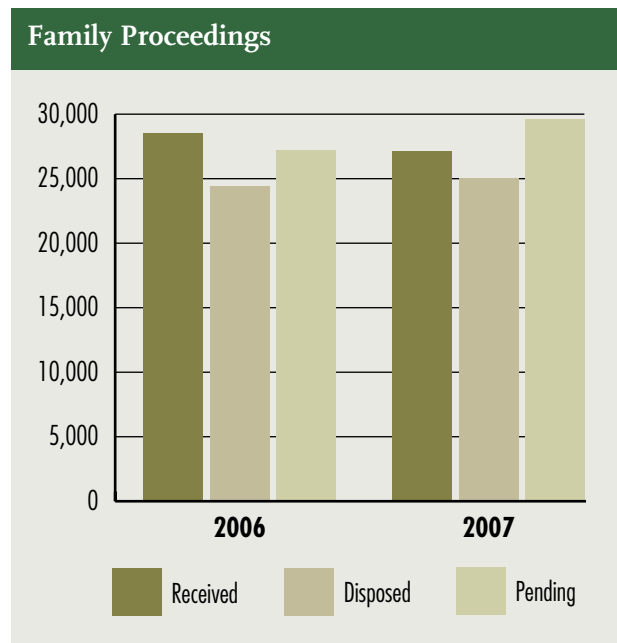


Note: If case is not scheduled for trial within 365 days after it is started, a clerk will send the parties a notice of dismissal unless the parties file an agreement with the court or schedule a case conference or settlement conference.

Family Law Judicial Workload

Proceedings Received, Disposed, and Pending

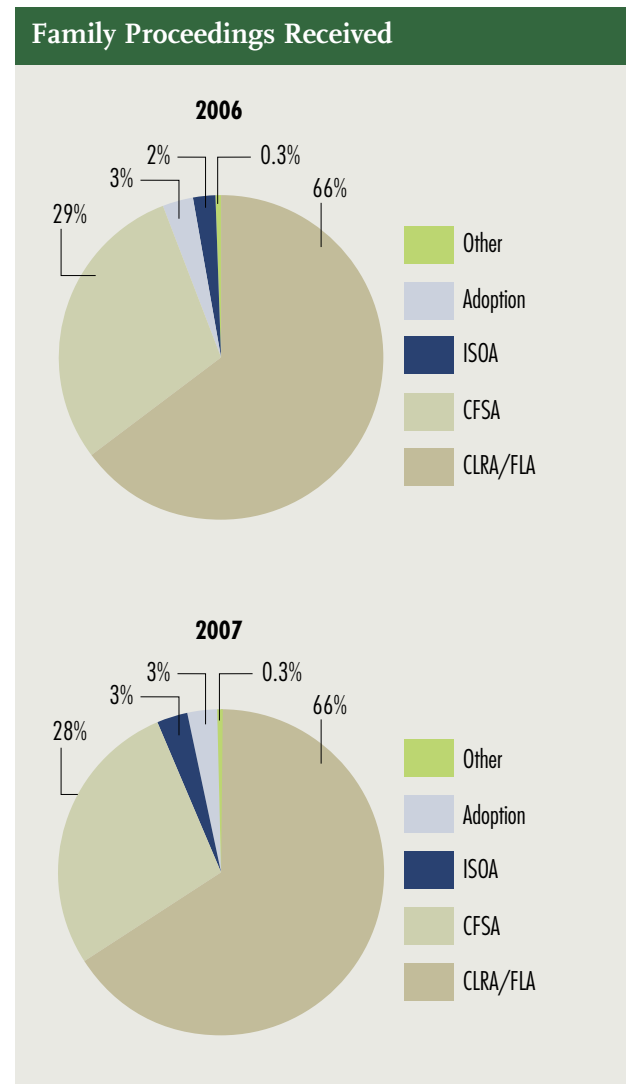
The primary indicators of workload and caseload for family matters in the Ontario Court of Justice are proceedings received, proceedings disposed, and proceedings pending. These measures are reflected in the chart below, which indicates that the aggregate of all proceedings received decreased in 2007 from 2006 while the number of proceedings disposed increased over the same period. The number of proceedings pending is also reflected, and it increased by the end of 2007 as compared to the end of 2006.



Family Proceedings Received

Family law proceedings are categorized into several different types. The most significant categories are applications under the *Children's Law Reform Act* and/or the *Family Law Act* (CLRA/FLA), which include applications for child custody or access, or various kinds of support; child protection proceedings under the *Child and Family Services Act* (CFSa); adoption proceedings; *Interjurisdictional Support Orders Act* (ISOA) proceedings; and other miscellaneous matters.

The following pie charts depict the number of proceedings received in 2006 and 2007 in these categories. Almost two thirds of the proceedings received are custody, access, and support matters brought under the CLRA/FLA, while almost another 30% are CFSa matters, and only a relatively small proportion are ISOA, adoption, and other matters. While the total number of all matters has decreased somewhat from 2006 to 2007, the proportion of matters in these categories has remained relatively consistent.

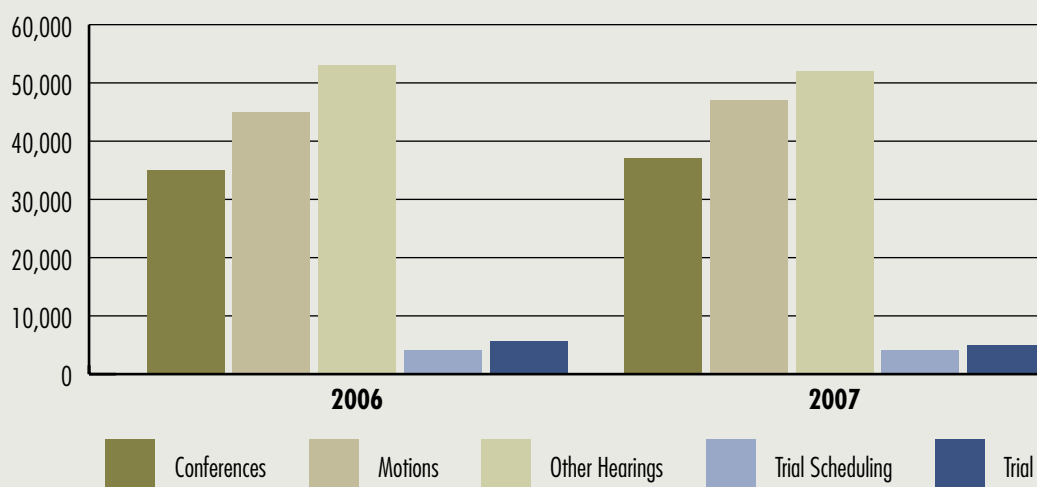


Types of Events Heard

In family proceedings in the Ontario Court of Justice, there are a number of events that take place before the court. Some of these events, each of which represents an appearance that takes place on a single date, can take place more than once and in fact many times in the course of a single proceeding. These are captured statistically in different categories, including various types of conferences, which are less formal appearances

before the court to discuss the case's progress and any interim orders that may be required in the course of the case; various types of motions, which are usually contested matters that proceed typically with evidence being filed and legal submissions being made; and ultimately trial-scheduling and trial events as well as many other types of hearings. The following chart reflects an increase in conferences and motions from 2006 to 2007, a slight increase in trial-scheduling events, and a slight decrease in trial events and other hearings.

Family Proceedings: Types of Events



Family Law Committees and Working Groups

The Ontario Court of Justice's family court judges are involved in many different internal and external committees, subcommittees, and working groups. These are listed in the subsections that follow.

Advisory Committee on Family Law (ACFL)

The Advisory Committee on Family Law was established in 2002. The Committee's mandate is to advise the Chief Justice on family law issues, policies, and practices. The Committee is chaired by the Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice. Members of the Committee include a

judge from each of the regions, a judge from the Ontario Conference of Judges, and a judge who represents the Ontario Court of Justice at the Family Rules Committee.

The ACFL meets at least three times per year as a whole committee. When family law issues arise, the ACFL will also meet, on short notice, to discuss an issue and make recommendations.

Beginning in 2008, the committee will consist of one representative from each region (excluding Central East and Toronto), two representatives from Toronto, a Family Rules Committee representative, an Ontario Conference of Justices representative, the Chief Justice, and the Associate Chief Justice.

Family Rules Committee

The Family Rules Committee is a statutory committee whose purpose is to make rules of procedure for the Ontario Court of Justice, the Superior Court of Justice, and the Court of Appeal. It was established under section 67 of the *Courts of Justice Act*.

As stated in the Family Law Rules, the primary objective of the rules is to deal with cases justly. This includes ensuring that the procedure is fair to all parties, saving time and expense, dealing with the case in ways that are appropriate to its importance and complexity, and giving appropriate court resources to the case while taking account of the need to give resources to other cases. Also according to the rules, the court is required to apply the rules to promote the primary objective, and the parties and their lawyers are required to help the court promote the primary objective.

The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, or his or her designate, is a member of the Committee. As well, the Chief Justice appoints two judicial members of the Ontario Court of Justice and two lawyers to the Committee.

Family Courts Steering Committee

The Family Courts Steering Committee, formerly known as the Child Protection Backlog Committee, is an initiative of the Ministry of the Attorney General. Its members include judicial representatives and counsel of the Ontario Court of Justice and Superior Court of Justice and counsel from Legal Aid Ontario, Ministry of Children and Youth Services, Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies, and the Office of the Children's Lawyer. In 2006, the Steering Committee focused on assessments and a review of the Pilot Court and Community Liaison Committee's recommendations. Priorities identified by the Steering Committee for 2007 included creating a working group on long trials and establishing a new working group on attracting lawyers to child protection work.

Attracting Child Protection Lawyers Working Group

As part of the Family Court Steering Committee's mandate for 2007, a working group consisting of judges, lawyers, and other justice partners was launched. Its purpose is to investigate and make recommendations on how to attract lawyers to child protection work. This was deemed necessary after it became apparent that fewer lawyers are entering the child protection field. The working group will be making recommendations to the Family Courts Steering Committee in the near future.

Long Child Protection Trials Working Group

Another working group of the Family Court Steering Committee, the Long Child Protection Trials Working Group was established in 2007. This working group is co-chaired by an Ontario Court of Justice family judge. The intent of this working group is to look at the causes of child protection trials that are longer than five days and to make recommendations concerning measures and best practices to expedite trials in child protection cases.

Assessments Working Group

Chaired by a regional senior judge of the Ontario Court of Justice, the Assessments Working Group arose out of a best practices report on child protection that was completed for the Family Court Steering Committee. The working group looked at problems regarding assessments, the purpose of assessments, when assessments should be ordered, how assessments should be used, who should pay for assessments, what qualifications assessors should have, if any, and how to address the shortage of assessors.

Dr. Alan Leschied and Professor Nick Bala were jointly retained by the Ministry of Children and Youth Services to write the Assessments Working Group Report. Many of the key short-term recommendations in the report were included in Bill 210,

which made amendments to the *Child and Family Services Act*. Bill 210 came into force on February 28, 2007.

Joint Superior Court of Justice/Ontario Court of Justice Child Protection Committee

Judges from both the Ontario Court of Justice and the Superior Court of Justice meet regularly to discuss child protection matters and to develop best practices. The co-chairs are the Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice and the senior family justice of the Superior Court of Justice. A number of reports have been generated by the Committee, including *Expediting the Protection Finding*, *Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution*, and *Affidavit Evidence*.

Family Law Developments: 2006–2007

Ontario Court of Justice Family Law Vision Statement

Beginning in 2005, the ACFL conducted a round of consultations with the family judges of the Ontario Court of Justice to define a long-term vision for family law. Together with the Office of the Chief Justice, a vision statement was released in July 2007.

The vision statement sets out priorities and suggested strategies for family law at the Ontario Court of Justice for the next five years. It is expected that the vision statement will evolve as new issues present themselves and other issues are resolved. It is hoped that the vision statement will guide the Ontario Court of Justice in the following years as the family court grows and develops.

Assessments Working Group Recommendations

The Assessments Working Group, chaired by a regional senior justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, looked at problems associated with

assessments in child protection proceedings. The final report of the working group was researched and written by Professor Nick Bala and Dr. Alan Leschied. The recommendations were presented at the 2006 Justice Summit, and the key short-term recommendations became part of Bill 210, which amended the *Child and Family Services Act*. The amendments came into force on February 28, 2007.

Pilot Court and Community Liaison Committees Recommendations

In 2006, the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Ontario Court of Justice jointly established pilot court and community liaison committees at six family court sites in Ontario. These sites included Brantford, Kitchener/Cambridge/Guelph, the Northeast Region (Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury), the Northwest Region (Fort Frances and Kenora), Toronto, and Windsor. The committees were chaired by judges of the Ontario Court of Justice and consisted of local parent's counsel, Children's Aid Societies, the Ministry of the Attorney General, the Ministry of Children and Youth Services, the Office of the Children's Lawyer, Legal Aid Ontario, Crown Attorneys, Aboriginal representatives, and individuals from other community resources. The committees' goal was to identify and address child protection backlog issues and to promote dialogue and issue resolution at the local level. The final reports were submitted to the Ministry of the Attorney General in 2006.

Family Law Primer

The first Family Law Primer was held in 2006. The Primer provides specialist criminal judges with intensive family law education, including child protection, domestic, and enforcements law. The Primer is intended to educate the criminal judiciary and increase the Ontario Court of Justice's ability to deal with family law cases. The second Primer is scheduled for 2008.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the justices of the peace in Ontario is among the broadest of all the provinces in Canada. All justices of the peace have jurisdiction throughout the province of Ontario. Justices of the peace work broadly in two main areas of jurisdiction—criminal law and provincial offences.

In the area of criminal law, justices of the peace preside over virtually all bail hearings in the province and preside frequently in first appearance and remand criminal courts. They also receive informations (documents that commence criminal proceedings), issue process in the form of summonses or warrants, and deal with applications for the issuance of search warrants under the *Criminal Code* and other statutes.

With respect to provincial offences, justices of the peace exercise jurisdiction over the whole range of provincial offences and offences against municipal bylaws. They issue process, receive applications for warrants, and preside over provincial offences trials under such statutes as the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*, the *Highway Traffic Act*, the *Compulsory Automobile Insurance Act*, *Christopher's Law* (Sex Offender Registry), the *Dog Owners' Liability Act*, the *Liquor Licence Act*, the *Trespass to Property Act*, the *Workplace Safety and Insurance Act*, and the *Environmental Protection Act*. A provincial offences trial court presided over by a justice of the peace is a court of competent jurisdiction under the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, in which the justice of the peace has authority to grant the range of remedies provided under section 24 of the *Charter*.

Complement

On January 1, 2006, the number of presiding justices of the peace was 272 and the number of non-presiding justices of the peace was 38, for a total of 310 justices of the peace. On December 31, 2007, the number of presiding justices of the peace was 329 and the number of non-presiding justices of the peace was 20, for a total of 349 justices of the peace.

A full list of the justices of the peace of the Court as of December 31, 2007 appears in Appendix 4.

A list of the justices of the peace who fully retired or left the Court during 2006 and 2007 appears in Appendix 5.

In Memoriam

The Court honours the memory of five of its justices of the peace.

His Worship Graydon McNair of the Toronto Region passed away on June 22, 2006.

His Worship William Phipps of the Central West Region passed away on November 3, 2006.

His Worship Isaac Condo of the West Region passed away on December 31, 2006.

His Worship Allan Murphy of the West Region passed away on September 15, 2007.

Her Worship Mary Flageole of the Northeast Region passed away on December 20, 2007.

Local Administrative Justices of the Peace

Local administrative justices of the peace assist the regional senior justice of the peace, the regional senior judge, and the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace with local matters pertaining to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. Some examples of their responsibilities are:

- acting as a liaison between the local justices of the peace and the regional senior justices of the peace regarding scheduling issues or the assignment of cases;
- assessing local justice of the peace needs and, if *per diem* assistance is required, advising the regional senior justice of the peace;
- advising the regional senior justice of the peace of issues of local concern; and
- establishing or participating in local court liaison committees to address local issues where required, either on a permanent or *ad hoc* basis.

Access to Justice Act and its Impact on Justices of the Peace

The *Access to Justice Act*, which received Royal Assent in October 2006, resulted in several significant amendments to the *Justices of the Peace Act*. Major changes were made in the following areas.

Qualifications

A candidate for the position of justice of the peace must have the minimum requirement of at least ten years of full-time work experience—either paid or volunteer—and a university degree or college diploma. If the candidate does not meet the education requirements, an exception can be made if the candidate demonstrates exceptional qualifications, such as life experience.

New Appointment Process: Justices of the Peace Appointments Advisory Committee (JPAAC)

The Justices of the Peace Appointments Advisory Committee was created to make the appointments process more clear and transparent, while including more regional input. Further information on this committee is provided later in this section.

Expanded Powers of the Justices of the Peace Review Council (JPRC)

In order to make the Justices of the Peace Review Council's complaint and discipline process more effective, it was given the power to conduct hearings and make dispositions. This includes the power to recommend removal of a justice of the peace to the Attorney General.

Phasing Out of Non-presiding Justices of the Peace

Prior to the passage of the *Access to Justice Act*, justices of the peace were appointed as either a non-presiding justice of the peace or as a presiding justice of the peace. Some of the duties of a non-presiding justice of the peace include considering search warrants and presiding over bail hearings. A presiding justice of the peace has the same duties but may also be assigned to preside over a trial under the *Provincial Offences Act*. The *Access to Justice Act* amended the *Justices of the Peace Act* in order to phase out this distinction, so that all newly appointed justices of the peace are appointed as presiding justices of the peace.

Retired and *Per Diem* Justices of the Peace

The mandatory retirement age for a justice of the peace is 70. However, on November 1, 2006, a new amendment came into force and effect that allows for justices of the peace who have retired but are still under the age of 70 to come back and work as a *per diem* justice of the peace. As of December 31, 2007, there are 30 justices of the peace in Ontario providing *per diem* services.

Complement Management Plan

Over the past several years, there has been a significant increase in the workload of justices of the peace. There are a number of factors that have contributed to this increase, including greater demand for justice of the peace resources in the criminal and the provincial offences courts. These increasing demands arise from an increasing volume and complexity of cases in the bail courts, as well as a steady increase in pre-trial appearances in the criminal assignments courts. Likewise, the number of provincial offences that need some form of adjudication by justices of the peace has increased significantly and steadily over the last several years.

In 2006, the Ministry of the Attorney General commissioned a study to assist in determining the number of justices of the peace required to meet growing demand. The National Center for State Courts was retained by the Ministry to establish a model for determining the appropriate complement of justices of the peace in Ontario in relation to the demands generated by the level of criminal and provincial offences laid in the province.

The results of the National Center for State Courts study supported the independent analysis that had been carried out by the Office of the Chief Justice, which also demonstrated the need for an increase to the Court's full-time justices of the peace complement. As a result, the Ministry of the Attorney General committed to an increase in the complement by 45 justice of the peace positions, representing a 15% increase to the total full-time equivalent complement, which stands at 349 justices of the peace as of the end of 2007. The Office of the Chief Justice will continue to work with the Ministry of the Attorney General to ensure that the justice of the peace complement keeps pace with future demands.

Justices of the Peace Appointment Advisory Committee (JPAAC)

In an attempt to make the appointment process of the justices of the peace more open and transparent, the *Access to Justice Act* R.S.O. 2006, c. 21, established the Justices of the Peace Appointment Advisory Committee (JPAAC). The function of the Committee is to classify candidates for appointment as justices of the peace and to report the classifications to the Attorney General. At the core of this process is the incorporation of community and regional input into the appointments process.

The JPAAC is composed of the following seven core members:

- a judge of the Ontario Court of Justice; appointed by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice;
- a justice of the peace appointed by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice;
- a justice of the peace appointed by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice who is either the senior justice of the peace responsible for the Native Justice of the Peace Program or another justice of the peace familiar with Aboriginal issues who is designated by the Chief Justice; and
- four persons appointed by the Attorney General.

In addition, the JPAAC has seven regional committees, one for each of the regions of the Ontario Court of Justice. These regional committees consist of the regional senior judge and the regional senior justice of the peace or their delegates, not more than five other members appointed by the Attorney General, and a lawyer appointed by the Attorney General. The Attorney General designates one of the core members to chair the JPAAC for a term of up to three years.

Along with interviewing the candidates, the JPAAC performs functions that include developing the application procedure and the general selection criteria, and makes this information available to

the public. As well, it advertises annually for applications for justice of the peace positions in each region.

The Attorney General recommends to the Lieutenant Governor in Council for appointment as a justice of the peace only a candidate whom the JPAAC has classified as “Qualified” or “Highly Qualified.”

Further information concerning the policies and procedures of the Justices of the Peace Appointments Advisory Committee can be found at www.ontariocourts.on.ca/jpaac/en.

The Association of Justices of the Peace of Ontario

The Association of Justices of the Peace of Ontario (AJPO) is the professional association representing the interests of the justices of the peace of the Ontario Court of Justice. It was formed in 2000 as a result of the merger of the Ontario-wide Justices of the Peace Association and the Justices of the Peace Association of Metropolitan Toronto, which had represented their respective memberships for over 20 years.

The AJPO was formed:

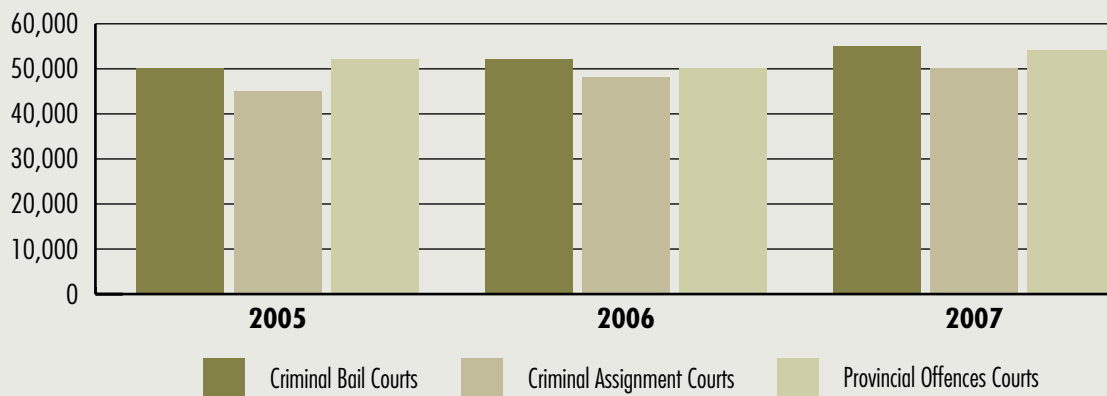
- to represent justices of the peace in Ontario in all matters of general interest and of a specific legislative nature, including, but not restricted to, dealings with government ministries, departments, boards, committees, commissions, and agencies;
- to support the administration of justice by encouraging and maintaining a mutually respectful relationship with the Office of the Chief Justice;
- to promote and enhance respect for justice in the province of Ontario;
- to maintain the highest degree of professionalism in the justice of the peace bench;
- to advise justices of the peace on matters pertaining to their office;
- to take all necessary or desirable steps to enhance the stature of justices of the peace in the course of their duties and in the courts over which they preside, and to safeguard their independence;
- to discuss and study the administration of justice generally and particularly as it pertains to the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace;
- to represent justices of the peace on the Justices of the Peace Remuneration Commission to ensure fair and equitable compensation, benefits, and pensions, and appropriate working conditions;
- to promote uniform procedures in courts where justices of the peace preside in support of the administration of justice; and
- to initiate relationships with justices of the peace in other provinces and territories in Canada and with their respective associations.

Justices of the Peace Workload

Justices of the peace preside over two main types of courts—criminal courts and provincial offences courts. In the criminal courts, justices of the peace preside over most bail hearings and sit in most assignment courts, which are pre-trial courts where most of the appearances at the beginning of the criminal process take place.

As reflected in the following graph, justices of the peace spend a roughly equivalent amount of their sitting time in criminal bail courts, criminal assignment courts, and provincial offences courts. The total amount of time justices of the peace sat in criminal bail courts and criminal assignment courts increased in 2006 and 2007. The amount of time justices of the peace sat in provincial courts dipped in 2006 but increased in 2007 to slightly more than the amount in 2005.

Justice of the Peace Sitting Hours



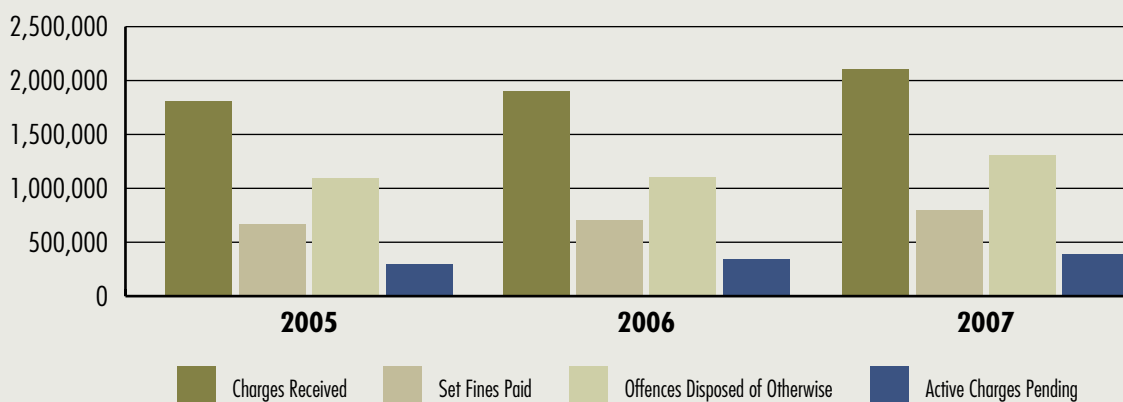
Provincial Offences Received, Disposed, and Pending

Justices of the peace preside over almost all provincial offences matters that require any type of adjudication. A significant number of provincial offences charges are resolved by people voluntarily paying set fines without the need for any adjudication. However, virtually all other provincial offences charges laid require the adjudication of a justice of the peace, be it by reviewing the validity of charges laid when people do not respond to them, presiding over pre-trial guilty pleas, often with requests to reduce the fines involved, or presiding over matters that proceed to trial. The number of provincial offences charged, the number disposed by set fines paid, the number disposed other than by set fines paid, and the number pending

are general indicators of the flow of provincial offences. In particular, the number disposed other than when set fines are paid reflects the workload of provincial offences over which mostly justices of the peace preside.

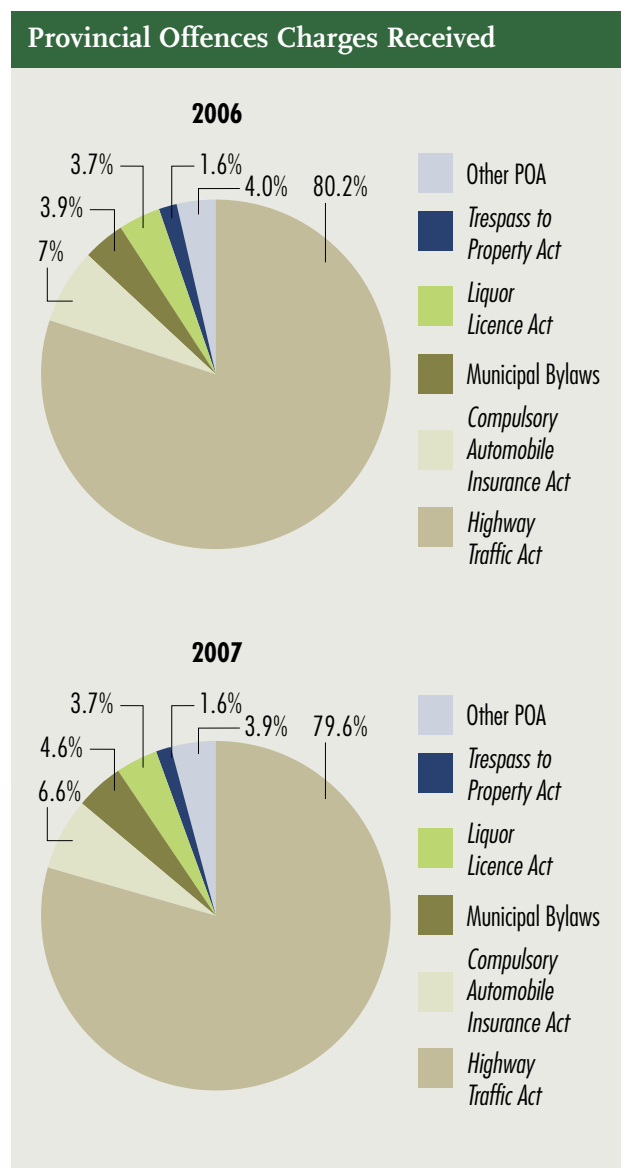
The graph below reflects this flow of provincial offences. It clearly indicates that the number of provincial offences charges laid increased significantly in 2006 and 2007. Likewise, the number disposed other than by people paying set fines has also increased significantly. This implies a relative increase in the workload of provincial offences matters over which justices of the peace must adjudicate. With such a significant increase in workload, there has also been an increase in provincial offences charges pending.

Provincial Offences



Types of Provincial Offences Charges Received

There are over 250 statutes and many municipal bylaws in Ontario under which charges can be laid. The pie charts at right indicate proportionally the statutes (and bylaws as a group) under which charges were laid. While the total amount of charges laid increased significantly in 2006 and 2007, the general types of charges did not change much proportionally. This implies a general overall increase in provincial offences volume, rather than an increase in any particular kind of provincial offence.



JPEC Subcommittees

Advisory Committee on Education

The Advisory Committee on Education is responsible for ensuring that justices of the peace receive the highest quality judicial education to allow them to fulfill their roles in the judicial system.

The Committee is in charge of overseeing the program of workshops for newly appointed justices of the peace. The workshops take the justices of the peace progressively through the duties of office and provide an understanding of their role. The Committee is also responsible for monitoring the system of mentoring for new appointees and planning the agendas for the justices of the peace continuing education programs and conferences.

Further information on this Committee can be found in Section 7 of this report.

Provincial Offences Act (POA) Rules Subcommittee

The Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace chairs this Committee, which is composed of the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, six justices of the peace, and counsel from the Centre for Judicial Research and Education. The Committee also invites guests, depending on the items for discussion on the agenda.

The Committee meets four times a year and reports to the Justice of the Peace Executive Committee.

E-warrant Executive Steering Committee and E-warrant Working Committee

The E-warrant Executive Steering Committee is composed of justices of the peace, representatives from the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services, representatives from various police services, and a representative of the Police Association of Ontario. The responsibility of the Steering Committee is to provide sponsor-

ship and oversight of the E-warrants Initiative, with the objective of implementing an electronic E-warrants program.

The E-warrant Working Committee is chaired by a lead from the Ministry of the Attorney General's Business Solutions Branch and is composed of justices of the peace, representatives from the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services, representatives from various police services, and a representative of the Police Association of Ontario. Its mandate is to develop the base requirements and a business case for an electronic solution for the transmission and approval of requests for warrants and associated documents.

Justice of the Peace Conduct

Under section 13 of the *Justices of the Peace Act*, the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace has jurisdiction to establish standards of conduct for all justices of the peace in Ontario. This includes the authority to create a plan for bringing those standards into effect once they have been reviewed and approved by the Justices of the Peace Review Council.

In 2007, the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace initiated the development of judicial standards for justices of the peace. The standards were approved by the Justices of the Peace Review Council in November 2007 and are contained in a document titled *Principles of Judicial Office of Justices of the Peace of the Ontario Court of Justice*. The document establishes the same standards of conduct as set out for judges in *Principles of Judicial Office*.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Principles of Judicial Office of Justices of the Peace of Ontario Court of Justice

“Respect for the Judiciary is acquired through the pursuit of excellence in administering justice.”

Preamble

A strong and independent judiciary is indispensable to the proper administration of justice in our society. Justices of the peace must be free to perform their judicial duties without fear of reprisal or influence from any person, group, institution or level of government. In turn, society has a right to expect those appointed as justices of the peace to be honourable and worthy of its trust and confidence.

The justices of the peace of the Ontario Court of Justice recognize their duty to establish, maintain, encourage and uphold high standards of personal conduct and professionalism so as to preserve the independence and integrity of their judicial office and to preserve the faith and trust that society places in the men and women who have agreed to accept the responsibilities of judicial office.

The following principles of judicial office are established by the justices of the peace of the Ontario Court of Justice and set out standards of excellence and integrity to which all justices of the peace subscribe.

These principles are not exhaustive. They are designed to be advisory in nature and are not directly related to any specific disciplinary process. Intended to assist justices of the peace in addressing

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Principles of Judicial Office of Justices of the Peace of Ontario Court of Justice, *continued*

ethical and professional dilemmas, they may also serve in assisting the public to understand the reasonable expectations that the public may have of justices of the peace in the performance of judicial duties and in the conduct of their personal lives.

The Justice of the Peace in Court

- 1.1 Justices of the peace must be impartial and objective in the discharge of their judicial duties.

COMMENTARIES:

Justices of the peace should not be influenced by partisan interests, public pressure, or fear of criticism.

Justices of the peace should maintain their objectivity and shall not, by words or conduct, manifest favour, bias, or prejudice towards any party or interest.

- 1.2 Justices of the peace have a duty to follow the law.

COMMENTARIES:

Justices of the peace have a duty to apply the relevant law to the facts and circumstances of the cases before the court and to render justice within the framework of the law.

- 1.3 Justices of the peace will endeavour to maintain order and decorum in court.

COMMENTARIES:

Justices of the peace must strive to be patient, dignified, and courteous in performing the duties of judicial office and shall carry out their role with integrity, appropriate firmness, and honour.

The Justice of the Peace and the Court

- 2.1 Justices of the peace should approach their judicial duties in a spirit of collegiality, cooperation, and mutual assistance.

- 2.2 Justices of the peace should conduct court business with due diligence and dispose of all matters before them promptly and efficiently, having regard, at all times, to the interests of justice and the rights of the parties before the court.

- 2.3 Reasons for judgment should be delivered in a timely manner.

- 2.4 Justices of the peace have a duty to maintain their professional competence in the law.

COMMENTARIES:

Justices of the peace should attend and participate in continuing legal and general education programs.

- 2.5 The primary responsibility of justices of the peace is the discharge of their judicial duties.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Principles of Judicial Office of Justices of the Peace of Ontario Court of Justice, *continued*

COMMENTARIES:

Subject to applicable legislation, justices of the peace may participate in law-related activities such as teaching, participating in educational conferences, writing, and working on committees for the advancement of judicial interests and concerns, provided such activities do not interfere with their primary duty to the court.

The Justice of the Peace in the Community

- 3.1 Justices of the peace should maintain their personal conduct at a level which will ensure the public's trust and confidence.
- 3.2 Justices of the peace must avoid any conflict of interest, or the appearance of any conflict of interest, in the performance of their judicial duties.

COMMENTARIES:

Justices of the peace must not participate in any partisan political activity.

Justices of the peace must not contribute financially to any political party.

- 3.3 Justices of the peace must not abuse the power of their judicial office or use it inappropriately.
- 3.4 Justices of the peace are encouraged to be involved in community activities, provided such involvement is not incompatible with their judicial office.

COMMENTARIES:

Justices of the peace should not lend the prestige of their office to fundraising activities.

Justices of the Peace Review Council (JPRC)

The Justices of the Peace Review Council (JPRC) was first established under the *Justices of the Peace Act* in 1990. Under the 2006 amendments to the *Act*, a more effective justices of the peace complaints and discipline process was created by expanding the powers of the Justices of the Peace Review Council to allow it to conduct hearings and make dispositions. The amendments also transferred the JPRC's jurisdiction to interview candidates for justices of the peace appointments to the newly created Justices of the Peace Appointments Advisory Committee.

As a result of the amendments to the *Justices of the Peace Act*, the Justices of the Peace Review Council's functions now consist of:

- considering applications under section 5.2 of the *Justices of the Peace Act* for the accommodation of needs for justices of the peace;
- establishing complaints committees from among its members to review and investigate complaints pertaining to justices of the peace under section 11;
- reviewing and approving standards of conduct under section 13;
- dealing with continuing education plans under section 14; and
- deciding whether a justice of the peace may engage in other remunerative work.

The Justices of the Peace Review Council is composed of:

- the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, or his or her delegate;
- the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace;
- three justices of the peace appointed by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice;
- two judges of the Ontario Court of Justice appointed by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice;
- one regional senior justice of the peace appointed by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice;
- a lawyer appointed by the Attorney General from a list of three names submitted to the Attorney General by the Law Society of Upper Canada; and
- four persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Attorney General.

Any person may make a complaint to the Review Council about the conduct of a justice of the peace. The complaint must be made in writing. If the complaint about a justice of the peace is made to another justice of the peace, judge, or the Attorney General, they shall provide the person making the complaint with information about the Review Council's role in the justice system and how a complaint can be made to the Review Council.

After the Review Council receives a complaint, the council establishes a complaints committee that investigates the complaint. Once the complaint is investigated, the complaints committee has several options available to it, which range from dismissing the complaint if it is frivolous to ordering a formal hearing into the complaint with a hearing panel. If a hearing is held and the complaint is upheld, a variety of actions can be taken, such as ordering the justice of the peace to apologize or to take special education or treatment in order to continue sitting as a justice of the peace, suspending the justice of the peace without pay, or recommending to the Attorney General that the justice of the peace be removed.

It is important to note that although the panel can recommend to the Attorney General that a justice of the peace be removed from office, the actual removal of the justice of the peace can be done only by an order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Further information concerning the Justices of the Peace Review Council can be found at <http://www.ontariocourts.on.ca/jprc/en>.

EDUCATION

The Ontario Court of Justice is committed to enhancing the professional excellence of all judges and justices of the peace through education. Education plans for judges and justices of the peace of the Court are each divided into two parts—a first-year education (initial orientation) program and a continuing education program.

Continuing education for judges and justices of the peace is intended to:

- maintain and develop professional competence;
- maintain and develop social awareness; and
- encourage personal growth.

Each judge and justice of the peace has an opportunity to attend from six to ten days of continuing education per calendar year, dealing with a wide variety of topics.

Education Secretariat

The Education Secretariat coordinates education policy and programming for all of the judges of the Ontario Court of Justice and is responsible for providing high-quality judicial education in a timely and cost-effective manner. All education program plans are developed through or presented to the Secretariat, which allocates the funding for educational programming from within the Court's education budget. The Education Secretariat is committed to enhancing the professional excellence of the judges of the Ontario Court through education. Its mandate is to promote educational experiences that encourage judges to reflect on their professional practices, to increase their substantive knowledge, and to engage in ongoing, lifelong, and self-directed learning.

The Secretariat is composed of the Chief Justice as chair (*ex officio*), four judges nominated by the Chief

Justice, and four judges nominated by the Ontario Conference of Judges. Counsel from the Centre for Judicial Research and Education also support the Secretariat. Administrative and logistical support for education programs, seminars, and conferences held throughout the province are provided by the judicial education and training assistants of the Office of the Chief Justice. The Secretariat reports to the Chief Justice's Executive Committee and meets approximately five times per year.

The Education Secretariat, chaired by the Associate Chief Justice as delegated by the Chief Justice, establishes an annual continuing education plan that is approved by the Ontario Judicial Council, as required under the provisions of the *Courts of Justice Act*. A copy of the continuing education plan is published in the annual report issued by the Ontario Judicial Council.

Advisory Committee on Education

The Advisory Committee on Education is dedicated to the ongoing improvement of education provided to justices of the peace. The responsibility of the Committee is to ensure that justices of the peace receive the highest quality education to allow them to fulfill their roles in the judicial system.

The Advisory Committee is composed of the Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace as chair (delegated by the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace), three regional senior justices of the peace, the Senior Justice of the Peace/Administrator of the Native Justice of the Peace Program, two bilingual justices of the peace, six justices of the peace nominated by the Coordinator, one justice of the peace representing the Association of Justices of the Peace in Ontario, and counsel from the Centre for Judicial Research

and Education. The judicial education and training assistants provide administrative support to the Committee. The Committee meets approximately four times each year and reports to the Justice of the Peace Executive Committee.

The Committee is charged with overseeing the educational program for newly appointed justices of the peace and monitoring the mentoring program for new appointees. A series of educational workshops take the new justice of the peace progressively through the duties of office and provide an understanding of his or her role.

The Advisory Committee, under the authority of the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, also establishes a continuing education plan that is approved by the Justices of the Peace Review Council, as required under the provisions of the *Justices of the Peace Act*. A copy of the continuing education plan is published in the annual report issued by the Justices of the Peace Review Council.

The Committee also plans for special workshops and seminars as required.

Centre for Judicial Research and Education (CJRE)

The Centre for Judicial Research and Education is a law library and computer research facility that serves the Ontario judiciary. CJRE responds to specific requests from judges and justices of the peace for research and provides updates with respect to legislation and relevant case law through its regular publication *Items of Interest*. Counsel from the CJRE attend meetings of the Education Secretariat and the Advisory Committee on Education and participate in the development and presentation of educational programming.

Judicial Education and Training Assistant (JETA)

Under the supervision of the Senior Manager, Judicial Support and Education Planning, the judicial education and training assistants (JETA) organize the administrative and logistical details for educational programs, seminars, and conferences for the judiciary throughout the province; provide administrative support, status reports, and summaries of course evaluations; produce all printed materials for educational seminars, conferences, and workshops; and reconcile all invoices related to educational programming.

National Judicial Institute (NJI)

Among the most productive relationships the Ontario Court of Justice has developed in the field of judicial education is the one it has with the National Judicial Institute (NJI), an independent, non-profit organization founded in 1988. The NJI's mandate is to provide a wide range of educational programs and services to all of Canada's judges, whether federally or provincially appointed.

In addition to contributing financially to the NJI through the Education Secretariat, the Ontario Court of Justice has also entered into an agreement with the NJI to create the shared position of Education Director for the Court and Co-Coordinator of Education Programming.

The Ontario Court of Justice and the NJI have presented a number of joint education programs, including conferences on child protection law, courtroom communication skills, and judicial administration skills. Judges of the Ontario Court of Justice have at various times been responsible for organizing programs presented by the NJI, and are frequently called upon to act as presenters. The Court, along with the NJI, has developed programming that has been presented not only to the Ontario Court of Justice but also to judges across Canada.

First Year Education Programs—Judges

Orientation

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

Depending on the new judge's background and experience at the time of appointment, the regional senior judge will assign them for a period of time to observe senior judges and/or specific courtrooms. During this period, new judges sit in the courtroom and attend in chambers, allowing them to become familiar with their new responsibilities.

New Judges' Education Program

The Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges develops and organizes this intensive one-week program, largely substantive in nature and oriented principally to the area of criminal law, with some reference to areas of family law.

New Judges' Skills-Based Training

The Ontario Court of Justice and the National Judicial Institute jointly present an annual program for newly appointed provincial judges from across Canada. The program includes sessions on the delivery of judgments (both written and oral), communication skills, and the effective conduct of a judicial pre-trial.

Judges in their first year of appointment are also encouraged to attend all education programs presented by the Ontario Court of Justice that relate to their field(s) of specialization.

Mentoring

At the time of appointment, each new judge is invited to participate in a mentoring program that has been developed within the Ontario Court of Justice by the Ontario Conference of Judges.

Continuing Education Programs—Judges

Programs Presented by the Ontario Conference of Judges

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.

The Ontario Conference of Judges presents two education programs in the area of family law, one in January and one in September. Each program 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 regional seminar is organized in October and November of each year at four regional locations, and an education seminar is presented in 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.

Education 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.

Judgment Writing/Oral Judgments

This comprehensive seminar is presented to assist judges in developing the skills required to deliver oral judgments and to write effective judgments.

Pre-retirement Seminars

This seminar is intended to assist judges in their retirement planning and deals with the transition from the bench to retirement.

Judicial Communication Program

The Court, in partnership with the National Judicial Institute, developed a *Communication Skills in the Courtroom* workshop presented at Stratford. The program is presented annually and focuses on learning and practising techniques designed to improve verbal and non-verbal communication skills, with coaches from the theatre and other communications professionals.

Family Law Primer

The first Family Law Primer was held in 2006. This intensive week-long seminar provides judges with a comprehensive overview of family law. The seminar is intended for judges who typically preside in criminal court.

Social Context Programs

Programs dealing with issues within a social context—for example, gender equity—aim to provide insight into the changing nature of our society, determine the impact of the changes, and equip the Court to respond to those changes. Various techniques are used, including large and small group sessions, and judicial facilitators have been specifically trained for the program, following much community consultation.

University Education Program

This annual five-day program provides an opportunity for 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. The most recent cycle of this program, Judges to Jails, provided an opportunity for judges to visit federal and provincial correctional institutions and to participate in related seminar work.

Judicial Administration Conference

This biennial two-day conference was developed in concert with the National Judicial Institute for local administrative judges of the Ontario Court of Justice for those interested in administration. The conference addresses issues of leadership and human resource management in a judicial environment as well as the changing landscape of judicial administration. It also provides an overview of the tools available to judges to make the courts more accessible and effective.

Other Education Programs

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.

Judges of the Ontario Court of Justice are also encouraged to pursue educational interests by attending education programs presented by other organizations and associations. 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.

First Year Education Programs— Justices of the Peace

Initial Orientation and Education

All newly appointed justices of the peace attend a series of seven challenging week-long workshops in the months following their appointment, including Orientation, Search & Seizure, Judicial Interim Release, and *Provincial Offences Act* Trials.

Mentoring

In addition to the workshops, the other core element of education for newly appointed justices of the peace is a mentoring program. The new justice of the peace works, usually on a one-on-one basis, with a more experienced justice of the peace designated as a mentor by the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace. It allows the new justice of the peace to learn on a practical basis how to carry out his or her judicial responsibilities.

To strengthen the mentoring program and encourage consistent education across the province, workshops for mentors are also offered. These workshops focus on discussing issues faced by mentors and the mentoring process itself, including mentoring skills and adult education techniques.

Continuing Education Programs— Justices of the Peace

Continuing education supports the ongoing professional development of the justice of the peace bench. Various materials and programs are provided on an ongoing basis to facilitate this process.

Spring and Fall Conferences

The cornerstones of continuing education for justices of the peace are the annual spring and fall conferences. Every justice of the peace is invited to attend both conferences, each spanning three

days, utilizing a combination of lectures, demonstrations, and panel and small group discussions. A wide variety of topics are covered at these conferences, including substantive law and evidence, as well as programs dealing with issues within a social context.

Native Seminar

Developed specifically for Aboriginal justices of the peace, this three-day workshop focuses on a mix of legal and non-legal issues relevant to Aboriginal justices of the peace.

French Seminar

Conducted entirely in French, this three-day intensive workshop is offered annually to bilingual justices of the peace. A core goal of the workshop is to enhance the use of French legal terminology. Recent topics have included discussions on Anglicisms in French, the legal obligations of the Court to provide French or bilingual services, accident reconstructions, and the delivery of oral judgments in French.

Specialized Seminars

In addition to the above regularly scheduled workshops, the Court also offers specialized workshops from time to time on a variety of topics, including an advanced workshop on bail.

Public Outreach

Ontario Justice Education Network (OJEN)

The Ontario Justice Education Network is a collaborative network of justice and education institutions working to enhance justice education across Ontario. The Ontario Court of Justice has been involved from the beginning of OJEN, starting with former Chief Justice Brian Lennox's founding role in the organization. Since then, the Court's judges and justices of the peace have made a significant impact on students by participating in the organization or presentation of courthouse visits, mock bail competitions,

classroom presentations, and judge shadowing. OJEN is dedicated to promoting a responsive and equitable justice system by engaging young people in the dialogue about our justice system and by ensuring that people's first exposure to the system is a positive one.

Further information about the Ontario Justice Education Network can be found at www.ojen.ca.

Other Outreach Activities

Judges and justices of the peace of the Court frequently participate in education seminars and forums organized by groups such as the Criminal Lawyers' Association, the Ontario Bar Association, the Association of Canadian Court Administrators, the Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges, the Ontario Crown Attorneys' Association, the Association of Municipal Court Managers, and the Ministry of the Attorney General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE FINANCIAL INFORMATION

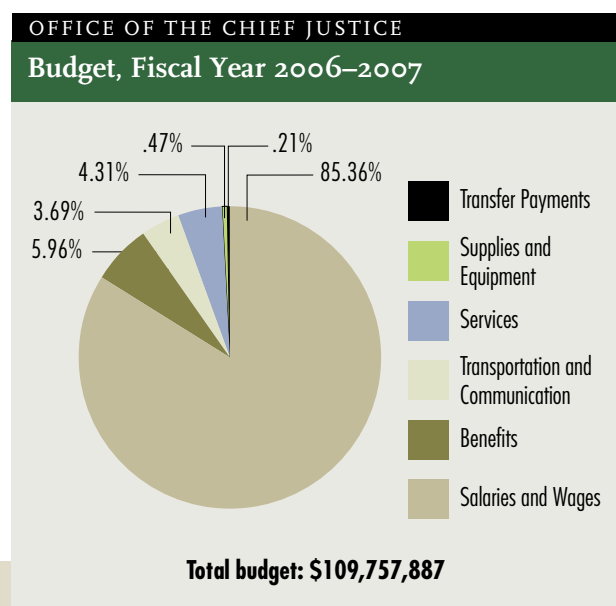
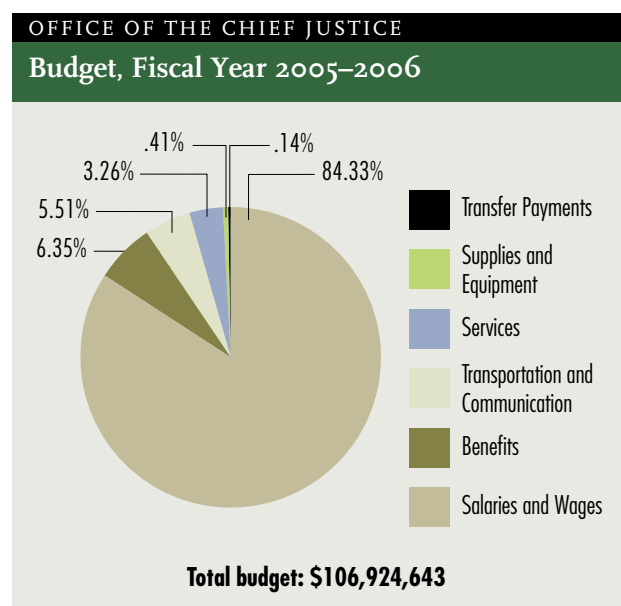
Operations

The Office of the Chief Justice maintains control of all financial records and financial data pertaining to all judges and justices of the peace of the Ontario Court of Justice. In accordance with the principles of judicial independence, the office operates and maintains a separate arm of the government-wide electronic financial system.

The time frame covered by this report is the 2006 and 2007 calendar years. However, the operations of the Office of the Chief Justice are funded out of

the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the province of Ontario, and the budget planning cycle for the province is based on a fiscal year of April to March. Accordingly, the financial information contained in this report will be presented on a fiscal year basis.

The following pie charts are a breakdown of the elements included in the Office of the Chief Justice's budget for the fiscal year of April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006, and fiscal year April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007.



NOTES:

Salaries and Wages: Includes annual salaries of judges, justices of the peace, and administrative support staff of the Office of the Chief Justice and seven regional offices of the regional senior judges.

Benefits: Includes provincial and federal pension benefits, life insurance, health and dental insurance, employment insurance, and long-term income protection coverage.

Transportation and Communication: Reflects costs associated with travel by the judiciary to court locations across the province.

Services: Includes *per diem* fees, equipment rentals, leases, repairs, consultants, educational speakers.

Supplies and Equipment: Includes office and operational supplies, books and research materials, and some items of judicial attire.

Transfer Payments: Represents grants or entitlements negotiated between parties according to program objectives.

Judicial Remuneration Process

Remuneration: Judges

The 1997 decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in *Reference re: Remuneration of Judges of the Provincial Court of Prince Edward Island* (the *PEI Reference*) held that the constitutional requirement of judicial independence necessitated that governments create independent remuneration commissions to deal with issues of judicial compensation. Judges would not appear to be impartial and independent where they were seen, on the one hand, to hear and determine cases in which the government was the principal litigator and, on the other hand, to negotiate salaries and benefits directly with that same government. The same conclusion had been reached by the Ontario provincial government and the associations of Ontario provincial judges when a *Framework Agreement* was signed by the parties on November 18, 1992, creating an independent remuneration commission process for Ontario's provincially appointed judges.

Section 51.13 of the *Courts of Justice Act*, along with the *Framework Agreement* set out in a schedule to that *Act*, established a largely binding process to determine judges' compensation. The purpose of the Provincial Judges' Remuneration Commission as set out in the *Framework Agreement* was to "contribute to securing and maintaining the independence of the provincial judges and to promote cooperation between the executive branch of the government and the judiciary and the efforts of both to develop a justice system which is both efficient and effective while ensuring the dispensation of independent and impartial justice."

The *Framework Agreement* provided for the creation of the Provincial Judges' Remuneration Commission to consist of three members, one appointed by the association representing the provincial judges (the Ontario Conference of Judges) and one appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, with the chair chosen by the first two members. The *Framework Agreement* provided for a remuneration commission to

conduct an inquiry into the appropriate levels of salaries, pensions, and benefits for provincial judges in 1995 and every third year afterward.

During an inquiry, the Commission conducts hearings over the course of several days. Counsel retained by the Ontario Conference of Judges and by the executive branch of the provincial government call evidence and make submissions. An opportunity is also presented to other interested parties to make submissions to the Commission. The Commission then deliberates and prepares its report. In accordance with the *Framework Agreement*, the report is binding on the province with respect to salaries and benefits but not with respect to pensions. If the government chooses not to follow a Commission recommendation regarding pensions, it is required to provide reasons for its decision that satisfy a test of "simple rationality."

The Sixth and Seventh Triennial Commissions were held concurrently, and the recommendations of this joint Commission were to come into effect between April 1, 2004 and March 31, 2010. However, due to a significant delay in the creation of the Commission and in its work, the report of the Sixth and Seventh Commission is not expected until early 2008.

Remuneration: Justices of the Peace

In 1999, following the *PEI Reference*, the *Justices of the Peace Act* was amended by the addition of section 21.1 to require the Lieutenant Governor in Council to establish the Justices of the Peace Remuneration Commission, whose purpose was to make recommendations with respect to the remuneration of justices of the peace.

The Justices of the Peace Remuneration Commission consists of three persons: one selected by the Association of Justices of the Peace of Ontario (which represents the justices of the peace), one selected by the chair of the Management Board of Cabinet, and the chair of the Commission, selected jointly by the two previous parties. The regulations

state that in 2002 and every third year afterward, the Commission will conduct an inquiry into the appropriate levels of salaries, pensions, and benefits for justices of the peace.

In the normal course, Commission hearings, which are public, are conducted over several days. Evidence is called and submissions are made by counsel retained by the Association of Justices of the Peace of Ontario and by the executive branch of the provincial government, respectively. The Commission then considers the material and argument presented and prepares a report regarding salaries, benefits, and pensions. The report is not binding on the province. The government, on receiving the Remuneration Commission report, must respond to it and is required to give reasons when it chooses not to implement a Commission recommendation. As is the case for the rejection of a recommendation regarding judges' pensions, such reasons must satisfy the test of "simple rationality."

Because of a delay in process, the report of the Fourth Triennial Commission on remuneration for justices of the peace was not released until June 2007. The report recommended that salaries for full-time presiding justices of the peace effective April 1, 2007 be set at \$109,000 per annum, and salaries of full-time non-presiding justices of the peace be set at the same ratio as that of a presiding justice of the peace, as had been held previously. As of December 31, 2007, the recommendations contained in the report of the Fourth Triennial Commission were still under consideration by the government.

COURT LOCATIONS LISTED BY JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION, MUNICIPAL ADDRESS, AND CASE TYPE as of December 31, 2007

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
1	Central East	Barrie	114 Worsley St., Barrie, ON L4M 1M1	•			Base	•	
2	Central East	Barrie	56 Mulcaster St., P.O. Box 400, Barrie, ON L4M 3M3			•	POA	•	
3	Central East	Bracebridge	3 Dominion St. N., Bracebridge, ON P1L 2E6	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
4	Central East	Bracebridge	70 Pine St., Bracebridge, ON P1L 1N3			•	POA		
5	Central East	Bradford	57 Holland St., Bradford, ON L3Z 1H8	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
6	Central East	Brighton	3 Alice St., Brighton, ON K0K 1H0	•		•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
7	Central East	Campbellford	53 Front St., Campbellford, ON K0K 1L0			•	Satellite		
8	Central East	Cobourg	860 William St., Cobourg, ON K9A 3A9	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
9	Central East	Cobourg	55 King St. W., Cobourg, ON K9A 2M2	•		•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
10	Central East	Collingwood	49 Huron St., Collingwood, ON L9Y 1C5	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
11	Central East	Huntsville	36 Chaffey St., Huntsville, ON P1H 1C8	•		•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
12	Central East	Lindsay	440 Kent St. W., Lindsay, ON K9V 6G8	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
13	Central East	Midland	605 Yonge St., Midland, ON L4R 2E1	•			Base	•	
14	Central East	Minden	7 Milne St., Minden, ON K0M 2K0	•		•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
15	Central East	Newmarket	50 Eagle St. W., Newmarket, ON L3Y 6B1	•			Base	•	
16	Central East	Newmarket	465 Davis Dr., Newmarket, ON L3T 7T9			•	POA	•	
17	Central East	Orillia	700 Memorial Ave., Cottage C, Orillia, ON L3V 6J3	•			Base	•	
18	Central East	Orillia	575 West St. S., Orillia, ON L3V 7N6			•	POA	•	
19	Central East	Oshawa	242 King St. E., Oshawa, ON L1H 3Z8	•			Base	•	
20	Central East	Oshawa	850 King St. W., Oshawa, ON L1J 2L5	•			Base	•	

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
21	Central East	Penetanguishene	10 Robert St. W., Penetanguishene, ON L0K 1P0			•	POA		
22	Central East	Peterborough	70 Simcoe St. Peterborough, ON K9H 7G9	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
23	Central East	Port Hope	56 Queen St., Port Hope, ON L1A 3Z9	•		•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
24	Central East	Richmond Hill	50 High Tech Rd., 1st Floor, Richmond Hill, ON L4B 4N7			•	POA	•	
25	Central E.	Wasaga Beach	3 Lewis St., Wasaga Beach, ON			•	POA		
26	Central E.	Whitby	605 Rossland Rd. E., Whitby, ON L1N 0B3			•	POA	•	
1	Central West	Brampton	7755 Hurontario St., Suite 100, Brampton, ON L6W 4T6	•	•		Base	•	
2	Central West	Brampton	5 Ray Lawson Blvd., Brampton, ON L6Y 5L7			•	POA	•	
3	Central West	Brantford	44 Queen St., Brantford, ON N3T 3B2	•	•		Base	•	
4	Central West	Brantford	102 Wellington St., Brantford, ON N3T 2M2			•	POA	•	
5	Central West	Burlington	2021 Plains Rd. E., Burlington, ON L7R 4M3	•			Base	•	
6	Central West	Burlington	2051 Plains Rd. E., Burlington, ON L7R 5A5			•	POA	•	
7	Central West	Caledon East	6311 Old Church Rd., Caledon East, ON L0N 1E0			•	POA		
8	Central West	Cayuga	55 Munsee St., Cayuga, ON N0A 1E0	•	•		Satellite	•	
9	Central West	Cayuga	45 Munsee St., Cayuga, ON N0A 1E0			•	POA	•	
10	Central West	Fort Erie	200 Jarvis St., Fort Erie, ON L2A 2S5	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
11	Central West	Hamilton	45 Main St. E., Hamilton, ON L8N 2B7	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
12	Central West	Milton	491 Steeles Ave. E., Milton, ON L9T 1Y7	•	•		Base	•	
13	Central West	Milton	100 Nipissing Rd., Unit 2, Milton, ON L9T 1R5			•	POA	•	
14	Central West	Mississauga	950 Burnhamthorpe Rd. W., Mississauga, ON L5C 3B4			•	POA	•	
15	Central West	Niagara Falls	4635 Queen St., Niagara Falls, ON L2E 6V6			•	POA		
16	Central West	Oakville	1225 Trafalgar Rd., Oakville, ON L6H 3P1	•			Base	•	Courthouse is in municipal building
17	Central West	Orangeville	10 Louisa St., Orangeville, ON L9W 3P9	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
18	Central West	Simcoe	530 Queensway W., No. 3 Highway, P.O. Box 308, Simcoe, ON N3Y 4L2	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
19	Central West	St. Catharines	59 Church St., St. Catharines, ON L2R 7N8	•			Base	•	
20	Central West	St. Catharines	71 King St., St. Catharines, ON L2R 3H7			•	POA		
21	Central West	Welland	102 E. Main St., Welland, ON L3B 3W6	•	•		Base	•	
22	Central West	Welland	3 Cross St., P.O. Box 243, Welland, ON L3B 5X6			•	POA		
1	East	Alexandria	110 Main St. N., P.O. Box 699, Alexandria, ON K0C 1A0	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
2	East	Bancroft	5 Fairway Blvd., Bancroft, ON K0L 1C0 (Contact Belleville: 613-962-3468)	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
3	East	Belleville	15 Victoria Ave., Belleville, ON K8N 1Z5	•			Base	•	
4	East	Belleville	199 Front St., Belleville, ON K8N 5H5		•		Base	•	
5	East	Belleville	235 Pinnacle St., 1st Floor, Postal Bag 4400, Belleville, ON K8N 3A9			•	POA	•	
6	East	Brockville	41 Court House Sq., Brockville, ON K6V 7N3	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
7	East	Brockville	32-A Wall St., Brockville, ON K6V 4R9			•	POA	•	POA admin offices only
8	East	Cornwall	29 Second St. W., Cornwall, ON K6J 1G3	•			Base	•	
9	East	Cornwall	26 Pitt St., 3rd Floor, Cornwall, ON K6J 3P2			•	POA	•	
10	East	Deep River	100 Deep River Rd., Deep River, ON K0J 1P0			•	POA	•	
11	East	Kemptville	15 Water St., Kemptville, ON K0G 1J0 (Contact Brockville: 613-342-5003)	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
12	East	Killaloe	45 Mill St., Killaloe, ON K0J 2A0 (Contact Pembroke)	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
13	East	Kingston	279 Wellington St., Kingston, ON K7K 6E1	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
14	East	L'Orignal	1023 King St., L'Orignal, ON K0B 1K0	•			Base	•	Admin office for OCJ is at 59 Court St.
15	East	L'Orignal	28 Court St., L'Orignal, ON K0B 1K0			•	POA		
16	East	Morrisburg	6-8 Fifth St. W., Morrisburg, ON K0C 1X0	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
17	East	Napanee	41 Dundas St. W., Napanee, ON K7R 1Z5	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
18	East	Napanee	97 Thomas St. E., Postal Bag 1000, Napanee, ON K7R 3S9			•	POA	•	POA admin offices only
19	East	Ottawa	161 Elgin St., Ottawa, ON K2P 2K1	•			Base	•	
20	East	Ottawa	100 Constellation Cres., Ottawa, ON K2G 6J8			•	POA		
21	East	Pembroke	297 Pembroke St. E., Pembroke, ON K8A 3K2	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
22	East	Perth	43 Drummond St. E., Perth, ON K7H 1G1	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
23	East	Perth	80 Gore St. E., Perth, ON K7H 1H9			•	POA	•	
24	East	Picton	67 King St., Picton, ON K0K 2T0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
25	East	Picton	332 Main St., P.O. Drawer 1550, Picton, ON K0K 2T0			•	POA	•	POA admin offices only
26	East	Renfrew	127 Raglan St., Renfrew, ON K7V 1P8	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
27	East	Renfrew	315 Raglan St., Renfrew, ON K7V 1R6			•	POA	•	
28	East	Sharbot Lake	Oso Township Common Hall, 1107 Garrett St., Sharbot Lake, ON K0H 2P0	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
29	East	Smiths Falls	39 Chambers St., Smiths Falls, ON K7A 2Y3	•			Satellite		
30	East	Trenton	80 Division St., Trenton, ON K8V 5S5	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
1	Northeast	Attawapiskat	Attawapiskat Hall, Sportsplex, Attawapiskat, ON P0L 1A0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
2	Northeast	Blind River	15 Hudson St., Blind River, ON P0R 1B0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
3	Northeast	Chapleau	20 Pine St., W., Civic Centre, Chapleau, ON P0M 1K0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
4	Northeast	Cochrane	149 Fourth Ave., P.O. Box 2069, Cochrane, ON P0L 1C0	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
5	Northeast	Elliot Lake	200 Ontario St., Elliot Lake, ON P5A 1Y5	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
6	Northeast	Espanola	100 Tudhope St., 2nd Floor, Suite 3, Espanola, ON P5E 1S6	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
7	Northeast	Fort Albany	Mundo Peetabeck Academy, Fort Albany, ON P0L 1H0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
8	Northeast	Gogama	Gogama Community Centre, Gogama, ON P0M 1W0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
9	Northeast	Gore Bay	27 Phipps St., Gore Bay, ON P0P 1H0	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
10	Northeast	Haileybury	393 Main St., P.O. Box 1208, Haileybury, ON P0J 1K0	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
11	Northeast	Haileybury	325 Farr Dr., Haileybury, ON P0J 1K0			•	POA		
12	Northeast	Hearst	Knights of Columbus Hall, 73 Ninth St., Hearst, ON P0L 1N0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
13	Northeast	Hornepayne	48 Sixth Ave., Hornepayne Legion Hall, Hornepayne, ON P0M 1Z0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
14	Northeast	Kapuskasing	Civic Centre, 88 Riverside Dr., Kapuskasing, ON P5N 1B3	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
15	Northeast	Kashechewan	St. Andrews School, Kashechewan, ON P0L 1S0	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
16	Northeast	Kirkland Lake	140 Government Rd. E., Kirkland Lake, ON P2N 3K1	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
17	Northeast	Little Current	Howland Rec. Centre, Highway 6, 2nd Floor, Little Current, ON P0P 1K0			•	POA		
18	Northeast	Mattawa	Town Hall, 161 Water St., Mattawa, ON P0H 1V0	•			Satellite	•	
19	Northeast	Moosonee	38 Revillion Rd., Moosonee, ON P0L 1Y0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
20	Northeast	North Bay	360 Plouffe St., North Bay, ON P1B 9L5	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
21	Northeast	Parry Sound	89 James St., Parry Sound, ON P2A 1T7	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
22	Northeast	Peawanuck	Church Basement, Peawanuck, ON P0L 2H0	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
23	Northeast	Sault Ste. Marie	426 Queen St. E., Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 1Z7	•	•	•	Base	•	
24	Northeast	Sault Ste. Marie	Civic Centre Building, 99 Foster Dr., Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 5N1			•	POA		
25	Northeast	Smooth Rock Falls	Knights of Columbus, 193 Gordon St., Smooth Rock Falls, ON P0L 2B0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
26	Northeast	Sturgeon Falls	Legion Hall, 94A King St., Sturgeon Falls, ON P0H 2G0	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
27	Northeast	Sudbury	159 Cedar St., 2nd Floor, Sudbury, ON P3E 6A5	•	•		Base	•	
28	Northeast	Sudbury	155 Elm St., Sudbury, ON P3C 1T9	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
29	Northeast	Sundridge	Community Centre, 110 Main St., Sundridge, ON P0A 1Z0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
30	Northeast	Thessalon	Community Centre, 266 Main St., Thessalon, ON P0R 1L0	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
31	Northeast	Timmins	City Hall—Council Chambers, 220 Algonquin Blvd. E., Timmins, ON P4N 1B3			•	POA		
32	Northeast	Timmins	The 101 Mall, 38 Pine St., Timmins, ON P4N 6K6	•	•	•	Base	•	
33	Northeast	Wawa	40 Broadway Ave., Wawa, ON P0S 1K0	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
34	Northeast	Wikwemikong	Wikwemikong Band Office, Civic Complex, Wikwemikong, ON P0P 2J0	•	•		Satellite	•	
1	Northwest	Armstrong	111 Queen St., Armstrong, ON P0T 1A0	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
2	Northwest	Atikokan	120 Marks St., Atikokan, ON P0T 1C0	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
3	Northwest	Bearskin Lake	Community Centre, General Delivery, Bearskin Lake, ON P0V 1G0	•	•		Satellite		
4	Northwest	Big Trout Lake	Community Hall, Big Trout Lake, ON P0V 1G0	•	•		Satellite		
5	Northwest	Cat Lake	Cat Lake School, Cat Lake, ON P0V 1J0	•	•		Satellite		
6	Northwest	Deer Lake	David Meekis School/Band Hall, Deer Lake, ON P0V 1N0	•	•		Satellite		
7	Northwest	Dryden	479 Government St., P.O. Box 3000, Dryden, ON P8N 3B3	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
8	Northwest	Fort Frances	333 Church St., Fort Frances, ON P9A 1C9	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
9	Northwest	Fort Hope	Fort Hope First Nation Band Office, Fort Hope, ON P0T 1L0	•	•		Satellite		
10	Northwest	Fort Severn	Wasaho First Nation School, Fort Severn, ON P0V 1W0	•	•		Satellite		
11	Northwest	Geraldton (Greenstone)	Le Centre Cultural, 299 East St., Geraldton, ON P0T 1M0	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
12	Northwest	Ignace	Northwoods Motor Inn, Highway 17 E., Ignace, ON P0T 1T0	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
13	Northwest	Keewaywin	Keewaywin Community Hall, General Delivery, Keewaywin, ON P0V 3G0	•	•		Satellite		
14	Northwest	Kasabonika	Chief Simeon McKay Edu. Centre, General Delivery, Kasabonika, ON P0V 1Y0	•	•		Satellite		
15	Northwest	Kenora	216 Water St., Kenora, ON P9N 1S4	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
16	Northwest	Kingfisher Lake	Mission House, General Delivery, Kingfisher Lake, ON P0V 1Z0	•	•		Satellite		
17	Northwest	Lac Seul	Education Authority Building, Lac Seul, ON P0V 1X0	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
18	Northwest	Lansdowne House	First Nation Band Office, Lansdowne House, ON PoT 1Zo	•	•		Satellite		a.k.a. Neskantaga
19	Northwest	Longlac (Greenstone)	213–115 Dieppe St., Longlac, ON PoT 2Ao	•	•	•	Satellite		
20	Northwest	Manitouowadge	Municipal Complex, 1 Mississauga Dr., Manitowadge, ON PoT 2Co	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
21	Northwest	Marathon	Municipal Building, 4 Hemlo Dr., Marathon, ON PoT 2Eo	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
22	Northwest	Marten Falls	Marten Falls First Nation Band Office, Marten Falls, ON PoT 2Lo	•	•		Satellite		a.k.a. Ogoki Post
23	Northwest	Muskrat Dam	Muskrat Dam School, Muskrat Dam, ON PoV 2Bo	•	•		Satellite		
24	Northwest	Nipigon	138 Wadsworth Ave., Nipigon, ON PoT 2Jo	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
25	Northwest	North Spirit Lake	North Spirit Lake School, 216 Water St., North Spirit Lake, ON P9N 1S4	•	•		Satellite		
26	Northwest	Pickle Lake	Pickle Lake Community Hall, Koval St., Pickle Lake, ON PoV 3Ao	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
27	Northwest	Pikangikum	Pikangikum Band Office, Pikangikum, ON PoV 1Lo	•	•	•	Satellite		
28	Northwest	Poplar Hill	Poplar Community Centre, Poplar Hill, ON PoV 3Eo	•	•		Satellite		
29	Northwest	Rainy River	Rainy River Legion, 130 Atwood Ave., Rainy River, ON PoW 1Lo	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
30	Northwest	Red Lake	115 Howey St., Red Lake, ON PoV 2Mo	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
31	Northwest	Sachigo Lake	Mission Hall, General Delivery, Sachigo Lake, ON PoV 2Po	•	•		Satellite		
32	Northwest	Sandy Lake	Sandy Lake School, General Delivery, Sandy Lake, ON PoV 1Vo	•	•		Satellite		
33	Northwest	Schreiber	Recreation Complex, 100 Langworthy St., Schreiber, ON PoT 2So	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
34	Northwest	Sioux Lookout	Municipal Office, 25 Fifth Ave., Sioux Lookout, ON P8T 1E1	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
35	Northwest	Summer Beaver	Summer Beaver School Library, Summer Beaver, ON PoT 3Bo	•	•		Satellite		
36	Northwest	Thunder Bay	1805 E. Arthur St., Thunder Bay, ON P7E 2R6	•	•		Base	•	
37	Northwest	Thunder Bay	110 N. Archibald St., Thunder Bay, ON P7C 3X8			•	POA	•	
38	Northwest	Thunder Bay	500 E. Donald St., Thunder Bay, ON P7E 5V3			•	POA	•	POA Intake Court only
39	Northwest	Wapakeka	Eleazor Winter Memorial School, Wapakeka, ON PoV 1Bo	•	•		Satellite		

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
40	Northwest	Weagamow	North Caribou Lake School, Weagamow, ON PoV 2Yo	•	•	•	Satellite		Also Band Bylaw at same court location
41	Northwest	Webequie	New Band Hall, General Delivery, Webequie, ON PoT 3Ao	•	•		Satellite		
42	Northwest	Wunnumun Lake	Band Hall/Gym, General Delivery, Wunnumun Lake, ON PoV 2Zo	•	•		Satellite		
1	Toronto	Toronto	137 Edward St., 2nd Floor, Toronto, ON M5G 2P8			•	POA	•	Wheelchair access: Must enter via side of building at 481 University Ave. to reach elevators for POA courts
2	Toronto	Toronto	1530 Markham Rd., Toronto, ON M1B 3M4			•	POA	•	
3	Toronto	Toronto	2700 Eglinton Ave. W., Toronto, ON M6M 1V1			•	POA	•	
4	Toronto	Toronto	47 Sheppard Ave. E., Toronto, ON M2N 5X5		•		Base	•	
5	Toronto	Toronto	444 Yonge St., 2nd Floor, Toronto, ON M5B 2H4	•			Base	•	
6	Toronto	Toronto	311 Jarvis St., Toronto, ON M5B 2C4	•	•		Base	•	
7	Toronto	Toronto	1911 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto, ON M1L 4P4	•			Base	•	
8	Toronto	Toronto	1000 Finch Ave. W., Toronto, ON M3J 2V5	•			Base	•	
9	Toronto	Toronto	2201 Finch Ave. W., Toronto, ON M9M 2Y9	•			Base	•	
10	Toronto	Toronto	60 Queen St. W., Toronto, ON M5H 2M4	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
1	West	Cambridge	89 Main St., Cambridge, ON N1R 1W1	•	•		Base	•	
2	West	Cambridge	150 Main St., 1st Floor, Cambridge, ON N1R 6R1			•	POA/Satellite	•	Administrative Office: Kitchener
3	West	Chatham	425 Grand Ave. W., Chatham, ON N7M 6M8	•	•		Base	•	
4	West	Chatham	21633 Communication Rd., Blenheim, ON NoP 1Ao			•	POA		
5	West	Exeter	Legion Hall, 316 William St. S., Exeter, ON NoM 1S2	•			Satellite	•	Administrative Office: Goderich
6	West	Goderich	1 Courthouse Sq., Goderich, ON N7A 4C6	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
7	West	Guelph	36 Wyndham St. S., Guelph, ON N1H 7J5	•			Base		
8	West	Guelph	74 Woolwich St., Guelph, ON N1H 3T9		•		Base	•	

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
9	West	Guelph	55 Wyndham St., Suite 215, Guelph, ON N1H 7T8			•	POA	•	
10	West	Kitchener	200 Frederick St., Kitchener, ON N2H 6P1	•	•		Base	•	
11	West	Kitchener	77 Queen St. N., Kitchener, ON N2H 2H1			•	POA	•	
12	West	Leamington	7 Clark St. W., Leamington, ON N8H 1E5	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
13	West	Listowel	330 Wallace Ave. N., Listowel, ON N4W 1L3	•			Satellite	•	Administrative Office: Stratford
14	West	London	80 Dundas St., 2nd Floor, Unit E, London, ON N6A 6A5	•			Base	•	
15	West	London	824 Dundas St., London, ON N5W 5R1			•	POA	•	
16	West	Owen Sound	595 Ninth Ave. E., Owen Sound, ON N4K 3E3			•	POA	•	
17	West	Owen Sound	611 Ninth Ave. E., Owen Sound, ON N4K 6Z4	•	•		Base	•	
18	West	Sarnia	700 N. Christina St., Sarnia, ON N7V 3C2	•	•		Base	•	
19	West	Sarnia	150 N. Christina St., Bayside Mall, 2nd Floor, Sarnia, ON N7T 7W5			•	POA		
20	West	St. Thomas	450 Sunset Dr., St. Thomas, ON N5R 5V1			•	POA		
21	West	St. Thomas	30 St. Catherine St., 2nd Floor, St. Thomas, ON N5P 3T9	•			Base		Same building with two separate entrances; one for Criminal and Family
22	West	St. Thomas	145 Curtis St., 2nd Floor, St. Thomas, ON N5P 3Z7		•		Base		
23	West	Stratford	100 St. Patrick St., Stratford, ON N5A 6V6	•	•		Base	•	
24	West	Stratford	1 Huron St., Stratford, ON N5A 5S4			•	POA	•	
25	West	Walkerton	207 Cayley St., Walkerton, ON N0G 2V0	•	•		Base	•	
26	West	Walkerton	215 Cayley St., Walkerton, ON N0G 2V0			•	POA/Satellite		Administrative Office: Owen Sound
27	West	Windsor	251 Goyeau St., 3rd Floor, Windsor, ON N9A 6V2			•	POA		
28	West	Windsor	200 Chatham St. E., Windsor, ON N9A 2W3	•	•		Base	•	
29	West	Wingham	Legion Hall, 274 Josephine St., Wingham, ON N0G 2W0	•			Satellite	•	Administrative Office: Goderich
30	West	Woodstock	415 Hunter St., Woodstock, ON N6S 7W5	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location

JUDGES LISTED BY JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

as of December 31, 2007

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE	
Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Chief Justice Annemarie E. Bonkalo	April 2, 1990
Associate Chief Justice Peter D. Griffiths	May 11, 1998
Associate Chief Justice—Coordinator of Justices of the Peace John A. Payne	January 4, 1999
CENTRAL EAST	
Regional Senior Justice Gregory Regis	January 4, 1999
<i>Barrie</i>	
Justice James C. Crawford	June 1, 1990
Justice Nancy A. Dawson	December 3, 2003
Justice Jon-Jo A. Douglas	October 13, 1998
Justice C. Michael Harpur	May 18, 2005
Justice C. Roland Harris	August 8, 1994
Justice Glenn D. Krelove	October 26, 1998
Justice Joseph B. Wilson	May 26, 1997
<i>Bracebridge</i>	
Justice George Beatty	November 23, 1998
Justice John D.D. Evans	March 12, 1984
<i>Cobourg</i>	
Justice Robert Graydon	July 12, 2006
<i>Lindsay</i>	
Justice Lorne E. Chester	July 12, 1999
Justice Karen E. Johnston	July 1, 1991
<i>Midland</i>	
Justice Robert P. Main	April 2, 1990
<i>Newmarket</i>	
Justice Simon C. Armstrong	December 3, 2003
Justice Richard Blouin	August 4, 2004
Justice Peter Nicholas Bourque	February 15, 2006
Justice Howard I. Chisvin	February 18, 2004
Justice Lucia Piera Favret	May 5, 2004
Justice William A. Gorewich	October 14, 1997
Justice Joseph F. Kenkel	June 19, 2000
Justice Vibert A. Lampkin	September 7, 1982
Justice Ronald A. Minard	April 5, 1993
Justice Anne-Marie Shaw	September 16, 2002
Justice Peter Tetley	September 16, 2002
Justice Peter Jeffrey Wright	September 16, 2002
<i>Orillia</i>	
Justice Robert F. McCreary	May 18, 2005

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Oshawa	
Justice Kofi N. Barnes	February 18, 2004
Justice Paul L. Bellefontaine	January 5, 1998
Justice Hubert J. Campbell	November 7, 1994
Justice Joseph A. De Filippis	January 3, 2000
Justice Mary Teresa E. Devlin	November 13, 2002
Justice Donald J. Halikowski	July 15, 1987
Justice Susan C. MacLean	February 18, 2004
Justice Katrina Mulligan	January 31, 2007
Justice Ronald J. Richards	December 21, 1992
Justice David M. Stone	June 1, 1990
Peterborough	
Justice J. Rhys Morgan	August 15, 1990
Justice Timothy C. Whetung	December 1, 1991
	Central East Total 39
CENTRAL WEST	
Regional Senior Justice Kathryn L. Hawke	February 6, 1995
Brampton	
Justice J. Elliott Allen	November 15, 1991
Justice Irving W. André	November 13, 2002
Justice Hugh K. Atwood	January 4, 1993
Justice Juliet C. Baldock	October 20, 1997
Justice W. James Blacklock	January 25, 1993
Justice Louise Botham	September 6, 2007
Justice Steven R. Clark	February 13, 2002
Justice S. Ford Clements	February 18, 2004
Justice Ian B. Cowan	January 20, 1997
Justice Paul R. Currie	February 18, 2004
Justice Bruce W. Duncan	May 1, 1997
Justice Patrick W. Dunn	August 18, 1980
Justice James D. Karswick	October 20, 1975
Justice Nancy S. Kastner	February 15, 1999
Justice James J. Keaney	July 2, 2003
Justice Robert Kelly	September 6, 2007
Justice Jane Kerrigan Brownridge	January 15, 1993
Justice Minoo F. Khoorshed	June 1, 1992
Justice June Maresca	August 4, 2004
Justice Katherine L. McLeod	February 15, 1999
Justice Marvin G. Morten	July 5, 1993
Justice Elinore A. Ready	December 21, 1990
Justice Vibert T. Rosemay	December 1, 1991
Justice Bruce R. Shilton	July 6, 1998
Justice J. David Wake	August 8, 1994
Justice Peter H. Wilkie	February 15, 1999
Brantford	
Justice Gethin B. Edward	December 1, 1996
Justice Kenneth G. Lenz	July 4, 1989
Justice Lawrence P. Thibideau	May 3, 2000

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Justice Martha B. Zivolak	July 1, 2002
Burlington	
Justice Lesley M. Baldwin	May 6, 1997
Justice Alan D. Cooper	December 22, 2004
Justice Frederick L. Forsyth	May 3, 1999
Hamilton	
Justice P.H. Marjoh Agro	September 16, 1994
Justice Norman Bennett	February 22, 1982
Justice Donald S. Cooper	March 1, 1984
Justice Timothy A. Culver	May 16, 1994
Justice Richard E. Jennis	May 20, 1997
Justice John D. Takach	April 5, 1988
Justice Robert T. Weseloh	February 14, 1983
Justice Bernd E. Zabel	April 2, 1999
Milton	
Justice Theo Wolder	June 1, 1990
Justice Roselyn Zisman	April 11, 2007
Oakville	
Justice Stephen D. Brown	June 21, 2006
Justice Richard J. LeDressay	December 1, 1996
Orangeville	
Justice Douglas B. Maund	October 4, 2000
Justice Bruce E. Pugsley	February 13, 2002
Simcoe	
Justice W. Brian Stead	July 1, 1991
St. Catharines	
Justice David Harris	June 21, 2006
Justice Alphonse T. Lacavera	March 2, 1998
Justice Joseph Nadel	June 21, 2006
Justice D. Terry Vyse	March 1, 1991
Justice Ann Jane Watson	August 4, 2005
Welland	
Justice J.A. Tory Colvin	January 26, 2005
Justice Eileen Martin	June 21, 2006
	Central West Total 56
EAST REGION	
Regional Senior Justice Judith C. Beaman	January 12, 1998
Belleville	
Justice Elaine Deluzio	December 6, 2006
Justice Stephen J. Hunter	June 1, 1991
Justice Wendy Malcolm	November 29, 2006
Brockville	
Justice Charles D. Anderson	August 15, 1990
Justice John D.G. Waugh	May 30, 2001
Cornwall	
Justice Peter Ralph Adams	April 7, 2004
Justice Bruce E. MacPhee	April 2, 1990

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Justice Gilles Renaud	January 23, 1995
Kingston	
Justice Rommel G. Masse	July 4, 1989
Justice Paul H. Megginson	September 8, 1978
L'Orignal	
Justice J.F. Réginald Lévesque	March 24, 1980
Napanee	
Justice Geoffrey James Griffin	September 8, 2004
Ottawa	
Justice Ann Alder	December 3, 2003
Senior Justice Paul R. Bélanger	July 12, 1978
Justice David W. Dempsey	June 3, 1985
Justice Célynné S. Dorval	March 15, 1999
Justice Robert N. Fournier	June 12, 1985
Justice Hugh L. Fraser	April 14, 1993
Justice Catherine Ann Kehoe	September 6, 2007
Justice Richard Lajoie	June 1, 1987
Justice Brian W. Lennox'	October 1, 1986
Justice Lise Maisonneuve	December 3, 2003
Justice Jack D. Nadelle	November 14, 1977
Justice Dianne M. Nicholas	June 1, 1991
Justice J. Peter Wright	July 5, 1993
Pembroke	
Justice S. Grant Radley-Walters	February 20, 2002
Justice Robert Selkirk	December 29, 2004
Perth	
Justice Stephen A.J. March	April 19, 2000
Renfrew	
Justice N. Jane Wilson	November 2, 1998
	East Total 30
NORTHEAST REGION	
Regional Senior Justice Richard A. Humphrey	July 12, 1999
Cochrane	
Justice Ronald Dennis Joseph Boivin	June 25, 2003
Elliot Lake	
Justice Robert P. Villeneuve	November 9, 2005
Gore Bay	
Justice Louise Serré	November 15, 2000
Haileybury	
Justice Michelle Rocheleau	December 27, 2006
North Bay	
Justice Jean-Gilles Lebel	July 18, 1988
Justice Gregory P. Rodgers	November 15, 2000
Justice Louise Duchesneau-McLachlan	August 18, 1986
Parry Sound	
Justice Lawrence Klein	April 26, 2006

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Sault Ste. Marie	
Justice E. Kristine Bignell	December 3, 2003
Justice Andrew Buttazzoni	April 26, 2006
Justice Wayne W. Cohen	September 5, 1978
Justice John Kukurin	May 29, 1995
Sudbury	
Justice William F. Fitzgerald	March 13, 1972
Justice G. Normand Glaude ^a	April 17, 1990
Justice André L. Guay	May 1, 1989
Justice John D. Keast	July 11, 2001
Justice Randall W. Lalande	January 3, 2000
Justice Malcolm McLeod	December 27, 2006
Justice Yvon Renaud	November 15, 2000
Timmins	
Justice Ralph E.W. Carr	July 1, 1991
Justice Martin P. Lambert	February 15, 1999
	Northeast Total 22
NORTHWEST REGION	
Regional Senior Justice Donald G. Fraser	June 13, 1988
Dryden	
Justice Peter T. Bishop	September 6, 1994
Fort Frances	
Justice A. Thomas McKay	November 9, 2005
Kenora	
Justice Judythe P. Little	May 12, 1986
Thunder Bay	
Justice Dianne P. Baig	April 2, 1990
Justice Roderick D. Clarke	June 17, 1974
Justice Dino DiGiuseppe	November 15, 2000
Justice Gary R. Kunnas	May 4, 1981
Justice Joyce L. Pelletier	December 28, 2005
	Northwest Total 9
TORONTO REGION	
Regional Senior Justice Robert G. Bigelow	August 9, 1993
47 Sheppard Ave E. (F)	
Justice Harvey P. Brownstone	March 13, 1995
Justice Stanley B. Sherr	November 9, 2005
Justice Robert J. Spence	March 20, 2002
Justice Geraldine Waldman	November 15, 1991
Justice Marvin A. Zuker	July 1, 1978
College Park	
Justice Feroza Bhabha	August 24, 2006
Justice Melvyn Green	December 14, 2005
Justice William B. Horkins	January 5, 1998
Justice Sally E. Marin	August 9, 1993
Justice Cathy Mocha	April 14, 1997
Justice John C. Moore	January 12, 1998

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Justice Petra E. Newton	December 31, 1989
Justice John A. Sutherland	May 5, 2004
Justice Charles H. Vaillancourt	December 21, 1990
Justice William R. Wolski	January 20, 1997
Jarvis FD	
Justice Marion L. Cohen	August 9, 1993
Justice Penny J. Jones	July 15, 1991
Justice Heather L. Katarynych	July 1, 1993
Justice Ellen B. Murray	November 9, 2005
Justice Debra A. W. Paulseth	November 9, 2005
Justice Brian M. Scully	December 3, 2003
Justice Brian Weagant	May 8, 1995
Metro East	
Justice Miriam Bloomenfeld	December 14, 2005
Justice Howard Joseph A. Borenstein	August 24, 2006
Justice S. Gail Dobney	April 28, 1999
Justice Lawrence T. Feldman	January 5, 1998
Justice Faith M. Finnestad	May 1, 1995
Justice Stephen E. Foster	November 7, 1994
Justice Donna G. Hackett	December 21, 1990
Justice John P. Kerr	January 5, 1981
Justice Timothy R. Lipson	March 20, 2002
Justice Shaun Shungi Nakatsuru	August 24, 2006
Justice Russell J. Otter	July 5, 1993
Justice Paul Robertson	December 3, 2003
Justice Mavin Wong	June 19, 2000
Metro North	
Justice Carol Anne R. Brewer	August 24, 2006
Justice Frederic M. Campling	December 3, 2003
Justice Thomas P. Cleary	June 6, 1994
Justice Antonio Di Zio	May 3, 1999
Justice Jack M. Grossman	April 28, 1999
Justice Eric S. Lindsay	September 1, 1990
Justice Lauren E. Marshall	November 30, 1988
Justice Leslie C. Pringle	March 20, 2002
Justice Sheila Ray	April 15, 1992
Justice Paul M. Taylor	March 20, 2002
Metro West	
Justice Lloyd M. Budzinski	April 1, 1992
Justice David P. Cole	March 1, 1991
Justice Roderick J. Flaherty	April 2, 1990
Justice Paul French	August 24, 2006
Justice George S. Gage	December 3, 2003
Justice Derek T. Hogg	November 1, 1984
Senior Justice Gerald S. Lapkin	November 30, 1988
Justice Salvatore Merenda	February 21, 1996
Justice Andrea Edna E. Tuck-Jackson	August 24, 2006
Justice Fern M. Weinper	July 6, 1998

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Old City Hall	
Justice William P. Bassel	May 15, 1995
Justice Paul Bentley	June 1, 1992
Justice Joseph W. Bovard	December 31, 1989
Justice Beverly A. Brown	December 3, 2003
Justice Kathleen J. Caldwell	May 5, 2004
Justice Jeff Casey	December 21, 1992
Justice Bruno Cavion	November 15, 1991
Justice David A. Fairgrieve	December 21, 1990
Justice Peter A.J. Harris	February 13, 1995
Justice Mary L. Hogan	April 1, 1992
Justice Peter Hryn	June 1, 1991
Justice Ramez Khawly	December 1, 1991
Justice Brent Knazan	August 15, 1990
Justice Marion E. Lane	February 1, 1991
Justice Sidney B. Linden ³	April 25, 1990
Justice Rick N. Libman	November 15, 1996
Justice Ian A. MacDonnell	November 30, 1988
Justice Maryka Omatsu	February 1, 1993
Justice Edward F. Ormston ⁴	December 31, 1989
Justice Paul H. Reinhardt	April 2, 1990
Justice John M. Ritchie	April 28, 1999
Justice Richard Schneider	December 20, 2000
Justice S. Rebecca Shamai	April 2, 1990
Justice Patrick A. Sheppard	June 1, 1991
Justice Geraldine N. Sparrow	January 15, 1993
Justice Gary Trotter	December 14, 2005
Justice Bruce J. Young	March 9, 1987
	Toronto Total 83
WEST REGION	
Regional Senior Justice Bruce G. Thomas	May 4, 1999
Cambridge	
Justice Paddy A. Hardman	March 1, 1991
Chatham	
Justice Stephen J. Fuerth	October 18, 2006
Justice Lucy C. Glenn	December 16, 1996
Goderich	
Justice R.G.E. Hunter	June 3, 1985
Guelph	
Justice Jane E. Caspers	February 7, 2001
Justice Norman S. Douglas	May 16, 1994
Kitchener	
Justice David G. Carr	April 28, 1999
Justice Donald C. Downie	June 3, 1985
Justice Michael J. Epstein	January 26, 2005
Justice Bruce J. Frazer	January 13, 1997
Justice Gary F. Hearn	October 26, 1998
Justice John T. Lynch	April 18, 2001

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Justice Margaret A. McSorley	December 24, 2003
Justice Sharon M. Nicklas	September 6, 2007
Justice Lynda J. Rogers	October 19, 2005
Justice Colin R. Westman	June 1, 1990
Justice Margaret F. Woolcott	January 4, 1993
London	
Justice Donald A. Ebbs	March 14, 1983
Justice John L. Getliffe	December 6, 2000
Justice Deborah K. Livingstone	December 31, 1989
Justice Kathleen E. McGowan	June 1, 1990
Justice Edward J. McGrath	January 4, 1999
Justice Gregory A. Pockele	November 2, 1992
Justice Eleanor M. Schnall	March 1, 1991
Justice A. Ross Webster	February 1, 1981
Owen Sound	
Justice Julia A. Morneau	May 30, 1997
Sarnia	
Justice Deborah J. Austin	December 1, 1992
Justice G. Mark Hornblower	October 6, 1999
Justice Anne E.E. McFadyen	October 26, 1998
St. Thomas	
Justice Michael P. O'Dea	March 15, 2000
Stratford	
Justice Kathryn L. McKerlie	May 3, 1999
Justice Robert W. Rogerson	December 24, 2003
Walkerton	
Justice George J. Brophy	May 12, 1997
Justice Robert S.G. MacKenzie	October 1, 1986
Windsor	
Justice Sharman S. Bondy	October 19, 1998
Justice Gregory A. Campbell	October 18, 2006
Justice Lloyd C. Dean	October 5, 2005
Justice Guy F. DeMarco	March 2, 1987
Justice Harry Momotiuk	April 19, 1976
Justice Douglas W. Phillips	March 1, 1991
Justice Micheline A. Rawlins	October 15, 1992
Justice Samuel G. Zaltz	March 15, 1982
Woodstock	
Justice Peter R.W. Isaacs	February 13, 1995
Justice Marietta L.D. Roberts	March 1, 1991

West Total 45

¹ Justice Lennox is currently Executive Director, National Judicial Institute

² Justice Glaude is currently Commissioner of the Cornwall Inquiry

³ Justice Linden is currently Conflict of Interest Commissioner

⁴ Justice Ormston is currently Chair, Consent and Capacity Board

Per Diem Judges

Full Title & Name	Region	Appointed to the Court
Justice A. Elizabeth L. Earle-Renton	Central East	November 30, 1988
Justice Gary V. Palmer	Central East	February 15, 1982
Justice Roy E. Bogusky	Central East	October 15, 1973
Justice Norman H. Edmondson	Central East	July 15, 1974
Justice L. Theodore G. Collins	Central East	March 29, 1971
Justice Raymond P. Taillon	Central East	July 1, 1991
Justice John D. Smith	Central West	October 18, 1982
Justice Peter R. Mitchell	Central West	December 23, 1975
Justice Anton Zuraw	Central West	December 6, 1982
Justice F. Stewart Fisher	Central West	June 1, 1973
Justice Wayne D. Morrison	Central West	March 18, 1985
Senior Justice R. Lloyd Budgell	Central West	November 16, 1970
Justice D. Kent Kirkland	East	March 5, 1979
Justice J. Peter Coulson	East	April 15, 1980
Justice Jean-Marie Bordeleau	East	January 3, 1977
Justice James A. Fontana	East	April 2, 1984
Justice Bernard T. Ryan	East	February 23, 1972
Justice Patrick D. White	East	March 13, 1972
Justice Guy Mahaffy	Northeast	March 15, 1982
Senior Justice Gérald E. Michel	Northeast	March 1, 1968
Justice Frank A. Sargent	Northwest	June 3, 1974
Justice James P. Nevins	Toronto	August 18, 1980
Justice Norris Weisman	Toronto	August 4, 1975
Justice Walter S. Gonet	Toronto	November 28, 1983
Justice William J.C. Babe	Toronto	October 22, 1984
Justice Bernard M. Kelly	Toronto	March 9, 1981
Justice Claude H. Paris	Toronto	September 2, 1980
Justice Harvey M. Salem	Toronto	March 1, 1991
Justice Donald J. MacMillan	West	September 6, 1976
Justice John L. Menzies	West	August 16, 1976
Justice Douglas A. Bean	West	August 16, 1976
Justice William W. Bradley	West	September 2, 1980
Justice Saul Nosanchuk	West	November 1, 1976
Justice Alexander M. Graham	West	June 12, 1985
Total Per Diem Judges For All Regions	34	

RETIREMENTS—JUDGES: 2006–2007

During 2006 and 2007, 14 judges fully retired or left the Court.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE		
NAME OF JUDGE	DATE OF RETIREMENT	REGION
The Honourable Donald J. Wallace	February 10, 2006	Central West
The Honourable George A. Phillips	February 25, 2006	West
The Honourable Charles E. Purvis	May 5, 2006	Central East
The Honourable C. Ross Ball	May 25, 2006	West
The Honourable J. Andre Cousineau	June 20, 2006	East
The Honourable Monte H. Harris	August 8, 2006	Toronto
The Honourable James P. Felstiner	May 27, 2007	Toronto
The Honourable Leonard T. Montgomery	May 27, 2007	Central East
The Honourable Justice Morris J. Perozak	June 9, 2007	Central West
The Honourable C. Russell Merredew	June 14, 2007	East
The Honourable W. Donald August	July 16, 2007	Toronto
The Honourable David F. Kent	July 27, 2007	West
The Honourable Douglas H. Gowan	September 24, 2007	Central West
The Honourable Paul S. Glowacki	December 18, 2007	Northwest

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE LISTED BY JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

as of December 31, 2007

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE			
Full Name and Title	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding ¹
Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace Andrew C. Clark	November 26, 1987	FT	Presiding
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace (on secondment) Cornelia U. Mews	September 29, 1993	FT	Presiding
CENTRAL EAST REGION			
A/Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Jack Wiley	January 18, 1999	FT	Presiding
<i>Barrie</i>			
Her Worship Ann C. Forfar	October 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Susan S. Hilton	September 1, 1992	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Linda J. Kay	September 19, 1986	FT	Presiding
His Worship Felix Mora	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Brian O. Norton	August 22, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Anne Marie Puusaari	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship Herbert H. Radtke	December 18, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Malcolm S.W. Rogers	July 15, 1993	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Gerald Stephen Solursh	June 21, 2006	FT	Presiding
His Worship Dennis D. White	November 1, 1989	FT	Presiding
His Worship Dennis A. Wilson	October 7, 2002	FT	Presiding
<i>Bracebridge</i>			
Her Worship Susan D. Evans	May 11, 1998	FT	Presiding
<i>Cobourg</i>			
Her Worship T. Allison Forestall	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Patricia E. McHenry	September 29, 1993	FT	Non-Presiding
<i>Lindsay</i>			
Her Worship Dianne J. Ballam	December 18, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Diane L. Jackson	July 28, 1993	PT	Presiding
<i>Newmarket</i>			
His Worship Lawrence W.J. Avery	June 16, 1997	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Tessa Benn-Ireland	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Douglas W. Clark	November 7, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Ermalinda Debartolo	October 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Martha DeGannes	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Chantal J. Dube	March 15, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Grainne M.K. Forrest	June 16, 1997	FT	Presiding
His Worship Michael Frederiksen	December 7, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Constance Hartt	January 18, 1999	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Anne Lis Hefkey	August 23, 2000	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Hazel Hodson-Walker	February 16, 1994	FT	Presiding
His Worship John MacDonald	July 11, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Abdul Malik	July 11, 2007	FT	Presiding

Full Name and Title	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding ¹
His Worship Asad Malik	May 30, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship James E. Oates	January 1, 1980	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Adele Romagnoli	September 1, 1992	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Tina Rotondi-Molinari	May 30, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Carol Louise Seglins	March 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Rhonda Shousterman	May 30, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Philip Solomon	November 7, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Karen R. Walker	March 15, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Roberto Zito	September 7, 2006	FT	Presiding
Oshawa			
His Worship Robert G. Boychyn	August 7, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Maxine Coopersmith	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship George Griffith	February 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Alfred Johnston	August 7, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Stephen Lancaster	May 30, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jack LeBlanc	August 2, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jason H.T. Mariasine	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Errol Massiah	May 30, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Constance R. McIlwain	October 23, 2000	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Dolly V. Mecoy	August 22, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Ronald Prestage	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Duncan Peter Read	June 21, 2006	FT	Presiding
His Worship Gerald Ryan	September 7, 2006	FT	Presiding
His Worship J. Carl Young	June 15, 1998	FT	Presiding
Peterborough			
Her Worship Joni E. Glover	September 29, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Peter J.A. Hiscox	November 7, 2001	FT	Presiding
Central East Totals			53 Presiding 2 Non-Presiding
CENTRAL WEST REGION			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace L. Jerome Redmond	August 22, 2001	FT	Presiding
Brampton			
Her Worship Jeannie Ingrid Anand	December 7, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Vernon A. Chang Alloy	April 20, 1990	FT	Presiding
His Worship Mark Curtis	February 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jacques Desjardins	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Donald Dudar	February 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Milagros Javier Eustaquio-Syme	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Sally A. Fallon	November 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship John B. Farnum	April 28, 1989	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Darlene Florence	December 20, 2000	FT	Presiding
His Worship Maurice G. Hudson	April 28, 1989	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Debra Ann Huston	December 7, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Karen Jensen	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Richard Kivell	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship D. Gerald Manno	June 21, 2006	FT	Presiding
His Worship Thomas McKeogh	February 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Margot McLeod	May 30, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Laurie K. Pallett	August 23, 2000	FT	Presiding

Full Name and Title	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding ¹
Her Worship Liisa Ritchie	February 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Santino Spadafora	December 20, 2000	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Eileen Walker	September 7, 2006	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Bonnie C. Walton	September 1, 1992	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Hilda Weiss	November 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
Brantford			
Her Worship Marsha Farnand	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Norman W. Mulloy	August 8, 1986	FT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Robert D. Shortell	September 10, 1982	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Catherine G. Woron	January 15, 1975	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Mary Trillis Miller	June 21, 2006	FT	Presiding
Burlington			
Her Worship Lina M. Mills	March 21, 1990	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jerry S. Woloschuk	November 7, 2001	FT	Presiding
Hamilton			
His Worship Mitchell H. Baker	March 29, 1995	FT	Presiding
His Worship Hugh J. Brown	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Wendy Casey	June 23, 1988	FT	Presiding
His Worship Daniele D'Ignazio	May 30, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Vincent M. Formosi	May 3, 1995	FT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Lillian D. Ross	October 10, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Donald M. Stevely	September 26, 1973	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Barbara J. Waugh	December 2, 1988	FT	Presiding
His Worship Paul A. Welsh	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
Milton			
His Worship Prior N. Bonas	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Dennis Lee	March 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Paul Macphail	July 11, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship C. Barry Quinn	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Kenneth W. Dechert	August 7, 2003	FT	Presiding
Mississauga			
His Worship Michael Barnes	January 2, 1999	FT	Presiding
His Worship Donald Keith Currie	July 3, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship John Henry Jackson	October 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Noel R. Rohan	November 7, 2001	FT	Presiding
Oakville			
Her Worship Christine O'Halloran	February 16, 1994	FT	Presiding
Orangeville			
His Worship John E. Creelman	March 31, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Deborah Scarlett	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
Simcoe			
Her Worship Janice M. Jukes	January 8, 1981	FT	Presiding
His Worship Dan M. MacDonald	September 27, 2000	FT	Presiding
St. Catharines			
His Worship Richard E. Bisson	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Donna J. Cowan	May 8, 1985	FT	Presiding
His Worship Thomas P.L. Froese	May 30, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Patricia Lavallee	June 27, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Bruce I. Phillips	March 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Larry G. Pickering	September 28, 1981	FT	Presiding

Full Name and Title	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding ¹
Her Worship Mary Shelley	September 7, 2006	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Carolyn A. Straughan	October 15, 1975	FT	Presiding
Welland			
His Worship David Leslie Brown	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Moira M. Moses	June 8, 1994	FT	Presiding
Central West Totals			61 Presiding 2 Non-Presiding
EAST REGION			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Claudette Holmes	October 21, 1993	FT	Presiding
Belleville			
Her Worship Deanne Chapelle	October 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Sam L. Cureatz	October 31, 2002	FT	Presiding
Brockville			
His Worship John Doran	August 26, 2002	FT	Presiding
Cornwall			
His Worship Luc Guindon	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Linda Leblanc	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Basile V. Marchand	September 26, 1979	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Louise E. Rozon	October 21, 1993	FT	Presiding
Kingston			
His Worship Jack Chiang	May 30, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Catharine E. Hickling	May 12, 1976	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Lorraine A. Watson	October 12, 1989	FT	Presiding
L'Orignal			
His Worship Francois J. Pilon	June 21, 2006	FT	Presiding
Napanee			
Her Worship Donna I. Doelman	June 17, 1993	FT	Presiding
Ottawa			
Her Worship Ivana Baldelli	June 13, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship John A. Balkwill	September 3, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Darrell F. Bartraw	November 1, 1985	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Paulina Brecher	May 30, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Claudette Cain	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Louise Girault	September 15, 1994	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Solange Guberman	February 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Michel F. Jolicoeur	August 28, 1974	FT	Presiding
His Worship Herbert H. Kreling	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Ruth Legate-Exon	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Lauchlin J. MacEachern	October 31, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Brian Mackey	August 7, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Kathleen A. Miller	March 30, 1977	FT	Presiding
His Worship Terry B. Pasch	August 20, 1980	FT	Presiding
His Worship Douglas Powell	May 31, 1999	FT	Presiding
His Worship Richard C.P. Sculthorpe	November 7, 1973	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Beverly Souliere	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship William H. Stewart	December 2, 1988	FT	Presiding
His Worship Raymond J. Switzer	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Bernard John Swords	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Noble Villeneuve	December 20, 2000	FT	Presiding

Full Name and Title	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding ¹
Pembroke			
Her Worship Nancy Mitchell	June 15, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship Barry J. Moran	October 31, 2002	FT	Presiding
Perth			
His Worship Clayton A. McKechnie	May 31, 1999	FT	Presiding
Picton			
His Worship Ernie Parsons	July 11, 2007	FT	Presiding
East Totals			38 Presiding 0 Non-Presiding
NORTHEAST REGION			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Jane E. Forth	February 21, 1979	FT	Presiding
Cochrane			
His Worship Jean-Marie Blier	May 29, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Dolores M. Boyuk	September 1, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert T. Chilton	October 11, 1978	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Silas Reuben	October 27, 1994	PT	Non-Presiding
Gore Bay			
Her Worship Darlene Hayden	September 1, 1993	FT	Presiding
Haileybury			
His Worship James Morris	September 21, 1984	FT	Presiding
Kirkland Lake			
His Worship Theodore A. Hodgins	May 17, 1990	FT	Presiding
North Bay			
His Worship William H. Brownell	September 3, 1980	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Lorraine Guillemette	September 26, 1994	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Michael G. Kitlar	March 9, 1988	FT	Presiding
His Worship Michel J. Moreau	October 21, 1988	FT	Presiding
His Worship Benjamin P. Sinai	June 28, 1984	FT	Presiding
Parry Sound			
Her Worship Annette M. Niffin	November 30, 1967	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Allan Symons	March 25, 1993	PT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Patricia D. Tennant	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
Sault Ste. Marie			
Her Worship Kathleen M. Bryant	October 27, 1994	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Paula J. Nichols	July 2, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Sharon B. Roberson	October 21, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Philip M. Stanghetta	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
Sudbury			
Her Worship Ruby Y.A. Beck	March 29, 1995	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Rose Mary Fortin	May 1, 1992	PT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Diane Lafleur	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Pierre O. Leclerc	January 1, 1990	FT	Presiding
His Worship Norman E. Ross	February 10, 1994	FT	Presiding
His Worship Charles S. Sanders	February 1, 1999	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Monique Seguin	March 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Lori-Ann Toulouse	October 27, 1994	FT	Presiding
Timmins			
His Worship John J. Buchan	March 28, 1979	PT	Non-Presiding

Full Name and Title	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding ¹
Her Worship Marielle A. Quinn	March 29, 1995	FT	Presiding
His Worship Alex Spence	August 31, 1994	FT	Presiding
Northeast Totals			24 Presiding 7 Non-Presiding
NORTHWEST REGION			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Marjorie A. Pasloski	February 9, 1989	FT	Presiding
<i>Dryden</i>			
Her Worship Edith Baas	February 3, 1993	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Daisy Hoppe	February 3, 1993	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Jan M. Vaughan	September 8, 1989	PT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Mary Jane Williams	February 2, 1989	PT	Non-Presiding
<i>Fort Frances</i>			
Her Worship Pat Clysdale-Cornell	March 29, 1995	FT	Presiding
His Worship Roger C. McCraw Jr.	February 3, 1993	FT	Presiding
<i>Kenora</i>			
His Worship Gabriel Fobister	October 5, 1989	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Albert J. Kast	January 15, 1970	PT	Presiding
His Worship Paul P. Kuchma	November 28, 1979	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Jonathan Mamakwa	March 25, 1993	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Robert H. McNally	October 21, 1993	FT	Presiding
<i>Thunder Bay</i>			
His Worship Gene A. Bannon	April 28, 1976	FT	Presiding
His Worship Ronald J. Beck	July 5, 1976	FT	Presiding
His Worship Marcel J.A. Donio	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship John Hunter Guthrie	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Liette Hunter	February 3, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Ronald J. Johnston	June 17, 1985	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Peter Kwandibens	March 25, 1993	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Richard M. Le Sarge	September 15, 1994	FT	Presiding
His Worship Bruce I. Leaman	December 13, 1994	FT	Presiding
His Worship James I. McPherson	November 24, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert Michels	July 2, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Charles Shawinimash	October 27, 1976	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Raymond Zuliani	June 13, 2007	FT	Presiding
Northwest Totals			17 Presiding 8 Non-Presiding
TORONTO REGION			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Diane M. McAleer	June 1, 1990	FT	Presiding
<i>444 Yonge Street</i>			
Her Worship Suzanne Haddad	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
<i>1911 Eglinton Avenue East</i>			
His Worship Inderpaul S. Chandhoke	June 20, 1979	FT	Presiding
His Worship Delano V. Europa	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Ruth Kerbel	July 2, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Gary Miller	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Lynn E. Tivey	June 8, 1994	FT	Presiding
His Worship William G. Turtle	May 31, 1979	FT	Presiding
His Worship Anthony Walton	March 19, 1980	FT	Presiding

Full Name and Title	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding ¹
1000 Finch Avenue West			
His Worship John A. Akkanen	July 19, 1972	FT	Presiding
His Worship Samuel W. Billich	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship William S. Danbrook	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship Morris Rotman	May 12, 1971	FT	Presiding
His Worship Stephen L. Waisberg	September 15, 1997	FT	Presiding
2201 Finch Avenue West			
His Worship Donald L. Begley	October 30, 1978	FT	Presiding
His Worship James H. Clare	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship Bobby Hundal	August 23, 2000	FT	Presiding
His Worship David R. Lippingwell	July 18, 1973	FT	Presiding
His Worship Donovan Robinson	July 8, 1993	FT	Presiding
60 Queen Street West			
His Worship Gerry Altobello	June 21, 2006	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Sandra Anstey	March 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Mary Armitage	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Mindy B. Avrigh-Skapinker	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jorge Barroilhet	December 18, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship James V.N. Bubba	January 15, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Vladimir Bubrin	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Felicitas M. Camposano	December 29, 2004	FT	Presiding
His Worship Mark Conacher	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship John R.J. Cottrell	May 30, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Lena May Crawford	June 21, 2006	FT	Presiding
His Worship Angelo Cremisio	June 26, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship James F. Cresswell	March 19, 1980	FT	Presiding
His Worship Cesar De Morais	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Dan Di Lorenzo	June 26, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Karin Dresher	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Shailesh Dudani	August 23, 2000	FT	Presiding
His Worship Clement Edwards	June 27, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Vasilios (Bill) Fatsis	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Tom L. Foulds	July 12, 1999	FT	Presiding
Her Worship H. Jane Frederick	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship John Gairy	November 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship Peter M. Gettlich	August 23, 2000	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Maimun Gilani	August 23, 2000	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Ajit Grewal	November 15, 2006	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jay Hong	September 27, 2000	FT	Presiding
His Worship Brian J. Hudson	March 19, 1980	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Sylvia Hudson	July 11, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship David J. Hunt	September 16, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship M. Teresa Jewitt	June 14, 1978	FT	Presiding
His Worship G. Sunit John	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship David R. Keilty	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Paul H. Kowarsky	May 29, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Dan La Caprara	April 23, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Esme Lall	September 7, 2006	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Grace P.K. Lau	May 31, 1999	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert H. Lewin	March 19, 1980	FT	Presiding
His Worship Cledwyn Longe	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding

Full Name and Title	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding ¹
His Worship Kevin V. Madigan	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Sheine Mankovsky	February 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Patrick Marum	September 7, 2006	FT	Presiding
His Worship Gary W. McMahon	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Ian H. McNish	November 26, 1987	FT	Presiding
His Worship Luigi J. Muraca	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Paul Mushinski	May 11, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship Chimbo Poe Mutuma	June 27, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Alice Napier	October 6, 1997	FT	Presiding
His Worship Sam Nestico	July 11, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Sunny Ng	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Joanna T. Opalinski	November 26, 1987	FT	Presiding
His Worship Odida Quamina	November 15, 2006	FT	Presiding
His Worship Richard Quon	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Warren G. Ralph	February 26, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Joseph Rosenfield	November 15, 2006	FT	Presiding
His Worship William S. Ross	October 24, 1979	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Mary Ross Hendriks	May 30, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Lorraine P. Saab	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Lynette A. Stethem	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Janice Stiff	February 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Najib Tahiri	September 7, 2006	FT	Presiding
His Worship Milan Then	December 29, 2004	FT	Presiding
His Worship Chris Triantafilopoulos	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Tina Wassenaar	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert E. Whittaker	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship Peter W. Wilson	March 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Sisay Woldemichael	February 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Habte Worku	March 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Philomen Wright	May 30, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Ronald M. Yamanaka	June 11, 2003	FT	Presiding
Toronto Totals			88 Presiding 0 Non-Presiding
WEST REGION			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Frank Squires	July 1, 1972	FT	Presiding
Cambridge			
Her Worship Jeannette P. De Jong	September 29, 1993	FT	Presiding
Chatham			
Her Worship Elaine Babcock	October 15, 1993	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Carole L. Davidson	June 17, 1993	FT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Calvin V. Hurst	July 13, 1989	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Marsha L. Miskokomon	November 15, 1989	FT	Presiding
Goderich			
Her Worship Pauline Aguirre	April 1, 1987	FT	Presiding
Guelph			
His Worship Michael A. Cuthbertson	September 16, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Avis M. Rodney	December 15, 1988	FT	Presiding
His Worship Walter W. Rojek	November 19, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Terence Steenson	June 27, 2007	FT	Presiding

Full Name and Title	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding ¹
Kitchener			
His Worship Gordon Chaput	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Arthur Child	November 15, 2006	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Kathy-Lou Johnson	December 29, 2004	FT	Presiding
His Worship Andrew C. Marquette	July 11, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Zeljana Radulovic	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Sharon M. Woodworth	December 10, 1987	FT	Presiding
His Worship James J. Ziegler	September 17, 2002	FT	Presiding
London			
Her Worship Sonia Maria Aleong	July 11, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jacob W. Bruinewood	December 22, 1986	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Cheri Emrich	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Dorothy P. Hodgins	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Janice I. Levitt	July 22, 1981	FT	Presiding
His Worship G. Leonard Obokata	November 8, 1978	FT	Presiding
His Worship Lorenzo Palumbo	June 11, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Donna Phillips	August 9, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert P. Ponton	April 16, 1980	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert Seneshen	October 31, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship G. Susan Stewart	June 17, 1993	PT	Presiding
His Worship Stewart A. Taylor	August 22, 2001	FT	Presiding
Owen Sound			
Her Worship Bridget I. Forster	March 29, 1995	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Jacqueline E. Solomon	September 25, 1974	FT	Presiding
His Worship David S. Stafford	June 28, 1990	FT	Presiding
Sarnia			
Her Worship Helen M. Gale	April 20, 1990	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Joanne G. Rogers	April 13, 1993	FT	Presiding
St. Thomas			
His Worship Jamie Shortt	March 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
Stratford			
His Worship Charles R. Campbell	October 1, 1986	FT	Presiding
Walkerton			
His Worship Robert T. Gay	April 1, 1987	FT	Presiding
Windsor			
His Worship John H. (Jack) Carroll	September 16, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Holly R. Debacker	September 29, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship David P. Hebert	April 20, 1994	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Susan Hoffman	January 2, 1999	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Salma Jafar	September 3, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Elizabeth M. Neilson	December 18, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Angela Renaud	August 1, 1995	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Maureen Ryan-Brode	April 20, 1994	FT	Presiding
Woodstock			
His Worship Francis McMahon	October 31, 2002	FT	Presiding
West Totals			46 Presiding 1 Non-Presiding
¹ In addition to the the <i>Provincial Offences Act</i> .			

Per Diem Justices of the Peace

Full Title & Name	Region	Appointed to the Court
His Worship Ralph Faulkner	Central East	May 16, 1964
Her Worship Donna Fildey	Central East	September 29, 1993
His Worship William Jacklin	Central East	December 1, 1979
Her Worship Laura Malarczuk	Central East	June 1, 1989
His Worship Louis Wichman	Central East	May 5, 1971
His Worship Kerry Boon	Central West	December 18, 2002
Her Worship Linda Devellano	Central West	January 19, 1994
His Worship Leon Fayolle	Central West	March 19, 1980
Her Worship C. Jill Fletcher	Central West	March 19, 1980
Her Worship Norma General-Lickers	Central West	December 1, 1989
His Worship Robert Leggate	Central West	March 22, 1984
Her Worship Louise Scisizzi	Central West	March 5, 1975
His Worship Ronald Whalen	Central West	May 17, 1979
Her Worship Veronica Carmichael	East	March 15, 1978
Her Worship Sheila Matchett	East	August 2, 1978
His Worship Fred Ross	East	March 21, 2001
His Worship Marcel Bedard	Northeast	June 1, 1977
His Worship Michael Biss	Northeast	September 29, 1993
His Worship Gilles Lecouteur	Northeast	May 17, 1990
His Worship Patrick Daub	Northwest	January 30, 1980
His Worship Tom Logan	Northwest	October 17, 1988
His Worship John Mulders	Northwest	December 8, 1993
Her Worship Anne Addison	Toronto	July 28, 1993
Her Worship Leslie Brown	Toronto	June 19, 1985
His Worship Neil Burgess	Toronto	July 19, 1972
His Worship Frank Devine	Toronto	May 12, 1971
His Worship Lorenzo Tatangelo	Toronto	June 5, 1974
His Worship Wilmer Hepburn	West	May 5, 1976
Her Worship Carole Jadis	West	September 1, 1988
Her Worship Elizabeth Stevens	West	June 1, 1991
Total <i>Per Diem</i> Justices of the Peace for All Regions		30

RETIREMENTS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: 2006–2007

During 2006 and 2007, ten justices of the peace fully retired or left the court.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE		
NAME OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE	DATE OF RETIREMENT	REGION
His Worship Julius Dogbe	February 28, 2006	Central East
His Worship Michael O'Toole	April 7, 2006	Central East
His Worship Howard O'Hara	May 25, 2006	Central West
His Worship Moreland Lynn	August 2, 2006	Central East
His Worship Rudy Skjarum	August 29, 2006	Toronto
Her Worship Marilyn Robins	April 16, 2007	East
Her Worship Rosemary Belcastro	June 11, 2007	Central West
His Worship Clifford Flaherty	July 22, 2007	Toronto
His Worship Joseph Oreskovich	December 22, 2007	Northeast
His Worship Joseph Morrison	December 31, 2007	Northwest