

# ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

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BIENNIAL REPORT  
2008|2009

ONTARIO  
COURT OF JUSTICE

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BIENNIAL REPORT  
2008–2009





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## Foreword

**I**t is my pleasure to present the 2008-2009 *Ontario Court of Justice Biennial Report* which covers the activity of the Court for the two-year period from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2009.

The Ontario Court of Justice remains the largest court in Canada. Our Court's judges and justices of the peace preside in courtrooms across this vast province, from its biggest cities to remote communities without road access. Over 600,000 criminal charges, 27,000 family law matters and millions of provincial offences matters are handled by the Ontario Court of Justice each year. Many can be resolved quickly; some are complex, lengthy proceedings. Every one of them is important to the community and those directly affected by any given case.

During the period of this report, the Ontario Court of Justice continued to focus on initiatives designed to improve accessibility, timeliness and service to the public. Much of that work is reflected in the content of this report. The assignment of additional backlog resources, participation in the government's *Justice on Target Strategy* and a focus on expansion of family law services are just a few of the initiatives that demonstrate the Court's commitment to improved public service.

Many of our judges and justices of the peace also sit on local or regional committees, working with other justice participants to improve the administration of justice in Ontario and so better serve the public. I take great pride in the Ontario Court of Justice and in the work of our judges and justices of the peace as they serve the public with proficiency, diligence and dedication.

Along with Associate Chief Justice Peter Griffiths and Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace John Payne, I thank all those who share responsibility for delivering justice in Ontario. Efficient and effective justice is a highly complex creation and the cooperation of many justice system partners is critical to its success.

The Honourable Annemarie E. Bonkalo

Chief Justice  
Ontario Court of Justice

March 2011



# THE ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

## Introduction

The Ontario Court of Justice is the largest court in Canada. It is a trial court with broad jurisdiction in criminal, youth criminal justice and family law as well as provincial offences. The Court has a complement of 284 judges and 345 full-time equivalent justices of the peace, along with a body of retired judges and justices of the peace who sit on a part-time (*per diem*) basis. 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 approximately 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 millions of 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 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*

Court		Jurisdiction
Court of Appeal for Ontario		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Appeals from the Ontario Court of Justice and the Superior Court of Justice</li> </ul>
Court of Ontario	Superior Court of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Divisional Court—Judicial reviews of government action, statutory appeals, and appeals from certain decisions of the Superior Court of Justice</li> <li>■ Criminal and youth criminal justice trials with or without jury after preliminary hearing</li> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ All other civil matters</li> <li>■ Appeals from certain decisions of the Ontario Court of Justice</li> <li>■ Small Claims Court—Civil matters under \$10,000</li> </ul>
	Ontario Court of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Provincial offence trials</li> <li>■ Criminal and youth criminal justice bails, trials, and preliminary hearings</li> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ Appeals in provincial offence matters where the trial was conducted by a justice of the peace</li> </ul>

*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.

## 2008 and 2009 Report Highlights

This report of the Ontario Court of Justice covers the period from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2009. While the Court's primary focus is on due process, fair trials and just outcomes, in 2008 and 2009 the Ontario Court of Justice also focused its attention on the related issues of accessibility, timeliness and service. The Court's service approach to the delivery of justice led to a number of initiatives with others in the justice sector, to improve service to the public.

In the area of family law, various judges of the Court sat on a number of internal and external committees devoted to improving family law. Some of the internal projects that the Ontario Court of Justice engaged in included: developing a survey to determine the services and resources available at each of the family court sites; developing best practices for family programmes and services; and, setting out guiding principles and best practices for the scheduling of family matters.

The Court also initiated a committee to develop more integrated communication between the criminal and family courts for proceedings involving the same family. In addition, the Ontario Court of Justice participated in a number of events, supported by the Law Foundation, to encourage law students to consider a career in child protection.

With respect to the Court's criminal law jurisdiction, the Ontario Court of Justice has been deeply engaged in the collaborative process of developing and implementing local solutions for the *Justice on Target* initiative. *Justice on Target* is a strategy to reduce delay in Ontario's criminal courts. It was launched by the Attorney General on June 3, 2008.

The Court continued to assign judges to respond to criminal backlog situations at various court locations throughout the province. In 2008 and 2009 additional resources were assigned to Brampton,

Chatham, Cornwall, Guelph, Halton, Newmarket, Oshawa, Ottawa, Toronto region and Windsor.

The Court also commenced a review of its criminal rules to make them simpler, more accessible to self represented accused parties and to respond to some of the recommendations of the *Report of the Review of Large and Complex Criminal Case Procedures*, published in 2008.

In 2009 the Ontario Court of Justice held the first province-wide symposium of the Court's trial coordinators. The symposium provided an opportunity for trial coordinators to discuss how technology could be used to improve their processes and to share best practices in delivering this essential service.

Members of the judiciary, together with staff at the Ministry of the Attorney General invested significant time in planning for a pandemic. Collaboration between the judiciary and the ministry in this process resulted in enhanced protocols and communications for delivering justice during emergency situations.

In 2007, the *Access to Justice Act, 2006* made important amendments to the *Justices of the Peace Act*. The amendments included the ability of justices of the peace to sit on a *per diem* basis, improving the ability of the Court to serve the public and enhance access to justice of the peace services. By the end of 2009, the Ontario Court of Justice had a complement of 44 justices of the peace serving on a *per diem* basis. Access to justice of the peace services was further enhanced in 2008, with the successful application by the Association of Justices of the Peace of Ontario to change the mandatory retirement age of justices of the peace to 75 years of age.

During the period of this report, the Court saw the appointment of two new regional senior judges, five new regional senior justices of the peace, 31 new judges and 17 new justices of the peace. A new position, the Senior Justice of the Peace, was also created in the Office of the Chief Justice.

# 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

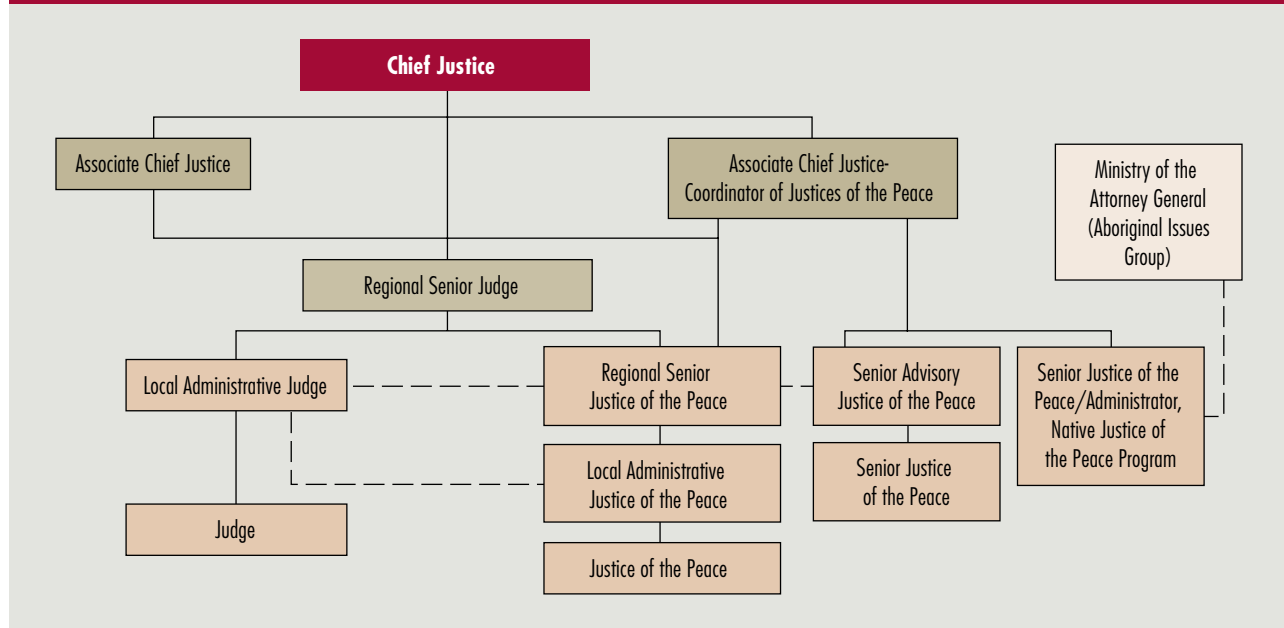
also assists in the supervision of the justices of the peace within that region in consultation with the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace and the regional senior justice of the peace. Across the province, local administrative judges and local administrative justices of the 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 and justices of the peace 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 various criminal-case management 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;
- ex-officio member of 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;

### ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

#### Office of the Chief Justice, January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2009



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



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



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

- 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.

## 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, January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2009



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



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



**The Honourable**  
Judith C. Beaman  
Regional Senior  
Justice  
East Region  
*Appointment date:*  
Aug. 22, 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  
*Term: October 1, 2004  
to June 30, 2009*



**The Honourable**  
Marc Bode  
Regional Senior  
Justice  
Northwest Region  
*Appointment Date:*  
Aug. 12, 2009



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



**The Honourable**  
Bruce G. Thomas  
Regional Senior  
Justice  
West Region  
*Term: Sept. 2, 2007  
to Feb. 19, 2008*



**The Honourable**  
Kathleen McGowan  
Regional Senior  
Justice  
West Region  
*Appointment Date:*  
May 7, 2008

## 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 the Senior Justice of the Peace and 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* Subcommittee, and sometimes chairs or participates in various ad hoc committees formed with other justice partners. 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

The Senior Justice of the Peace is a new position created in the Office of the Chief Justice, effective September 1, 2008. The position was created to advise and assist the Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace and the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace on all issues pertaining

to the education of justices of the peace. Other duties are also assigned as required by the Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace or the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace.

The appointment to this position is made by the Chief Justice and has a three year term which is renewable at the discretion of the Chief Justice.

## 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

### ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

#### Senior Justices of the Peace, January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2009



**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



**Her Worship**  
Cornelia Mews  
Senior Justice  
of the Peace  
*Assignment date:*  
Sept. 1, 2008

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 Justices of the Peace Executive Committee and the Advisory Committee on 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.

## 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.

## ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

## Regional Senior Justices of the Peace, January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2009



Her Worship

Cornelia Mews  
Regional Senior  
Justice of the Peace  
Central East  
Region

*Term: July 1, 2006  
to August 31, 2008*



His Worship

Jack Wiley  
Regional Senior  
Justice of the Peace  
Central East  
Region

*Appointment date:  
Oct. 22, 2008*



His Worship

Jerome Redmond  
Regional Senior  
Justice of the Peace  
Central West  
Region

*Term: Jan. 31 2006  
to Jan. 28, 2009*



His Worship

John Creelman  
Regional Senior  
Justice of the Peace  
Central West  
Region

*Appointment date:  
Jan. 29, 2009*



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

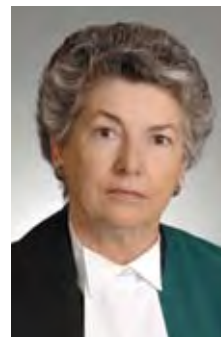
*Term: June 16, 2005  
to June 15, 2008*



Her Worship

Kathleen Bryant  
Regional Senior  
Justice of the Peace  
Northeast Region

*Appointment date:  
June 16, 2008*



Her Worship

Marjorie Pasloski  
Regional Senior  
Justice of the Peace  
Northwest Region

*Term: May 16, 2006  
to Aug. 30, 2008*



His Worship

Bruce Leaman  
Regional Senior  
Justice of the Peace  
Northwest Region

*Appointment date:  
Aug. 31, 2008*



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



**His Worship**  
Frank A. Squires  
Regional Senior  
Justice of the Peace  
West Region  
*Term: Dec. 16, 2004*  
*to June 15, 2008*



**His Worship**  
Stewart Taylor  
Regional Senior  
Justice of the Peace  
West Region  
*Appointment date:*  
*June 16, 2008*

## 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 quarterly basis 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 Senior 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 six times per year) 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.

### Chiefs' IT Steering Committee

The Chiefs' IT Steering Committee is responsible for the governance and oversight of judicial IT where all three Courts of Ontario are impacted. The Committee's responsibilities include:

- providing oversight to the Judicial Information Technology Office;
- approving the multi-year IT strategic plan;
- ongoing oversight of the security and segregation of judicial information; and
- approving judicial IT policies affecting all Courts.

Members of the Steering Committee from each court are determined by their respective Chief Justice and the Judicial Information Technology Office performs a secretariat role for the Committee.

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 controllership 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, procedures, practices, and other factors have on the judiciary and court operations, and make recommendations. 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)

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 legislation for the judiciary; and supports the Education Secretariat and Advisory Committee on Education in the development and presentation of educational programming for the judiciary.

### 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

In February 2008, the three courts in Ontario established a new information technology organization known as the Judicial Information Technology Office. The office was established to manage and deliver technology services to the judiciary and oversee technology services on the judiciary's behalf. It is accountable to the executive leads of each of the Offices of the Chief Justice of the three courts in 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, the Senior Justice of the Peace and the Executive Coordinator.

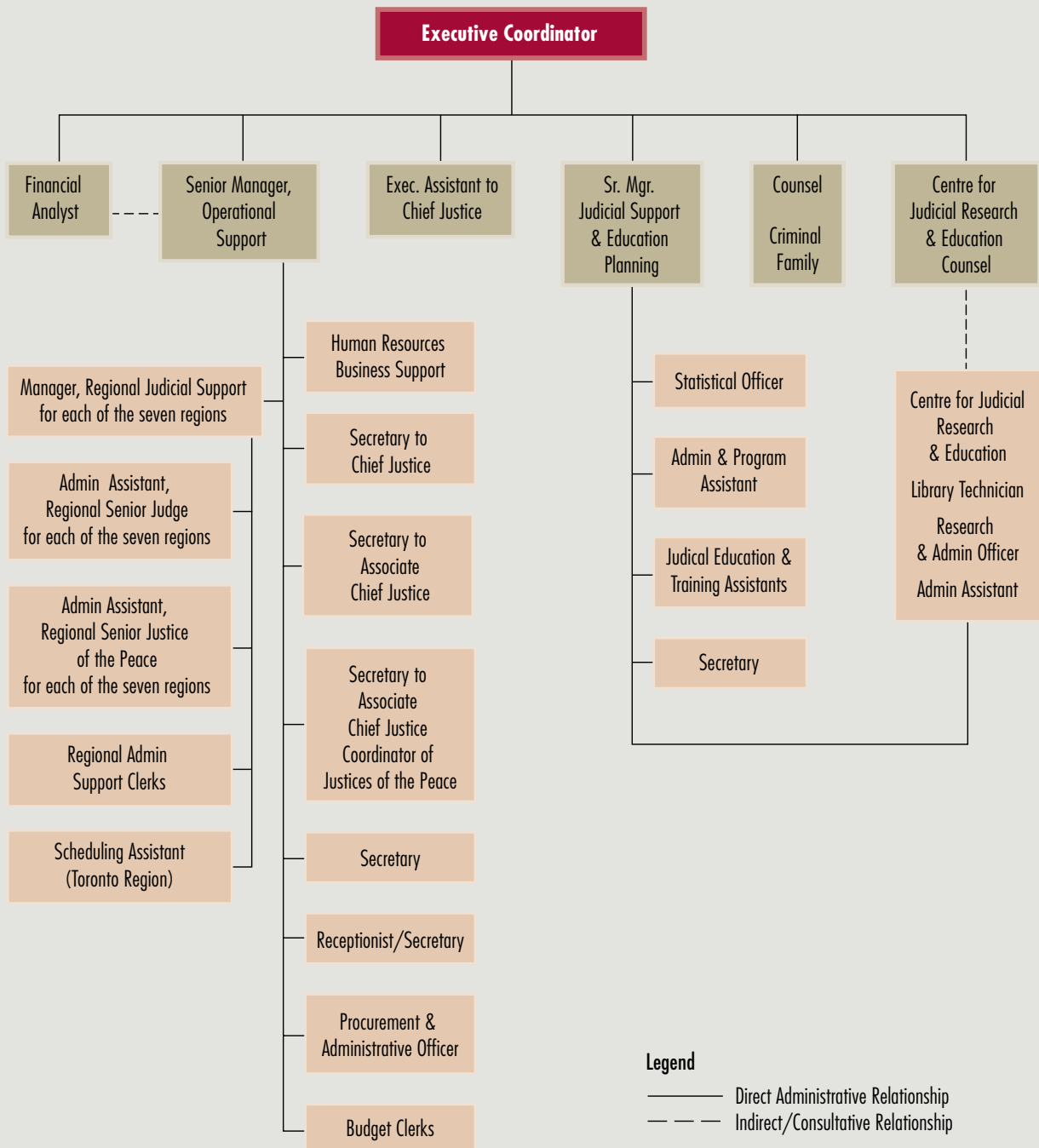
### Regional Operations

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

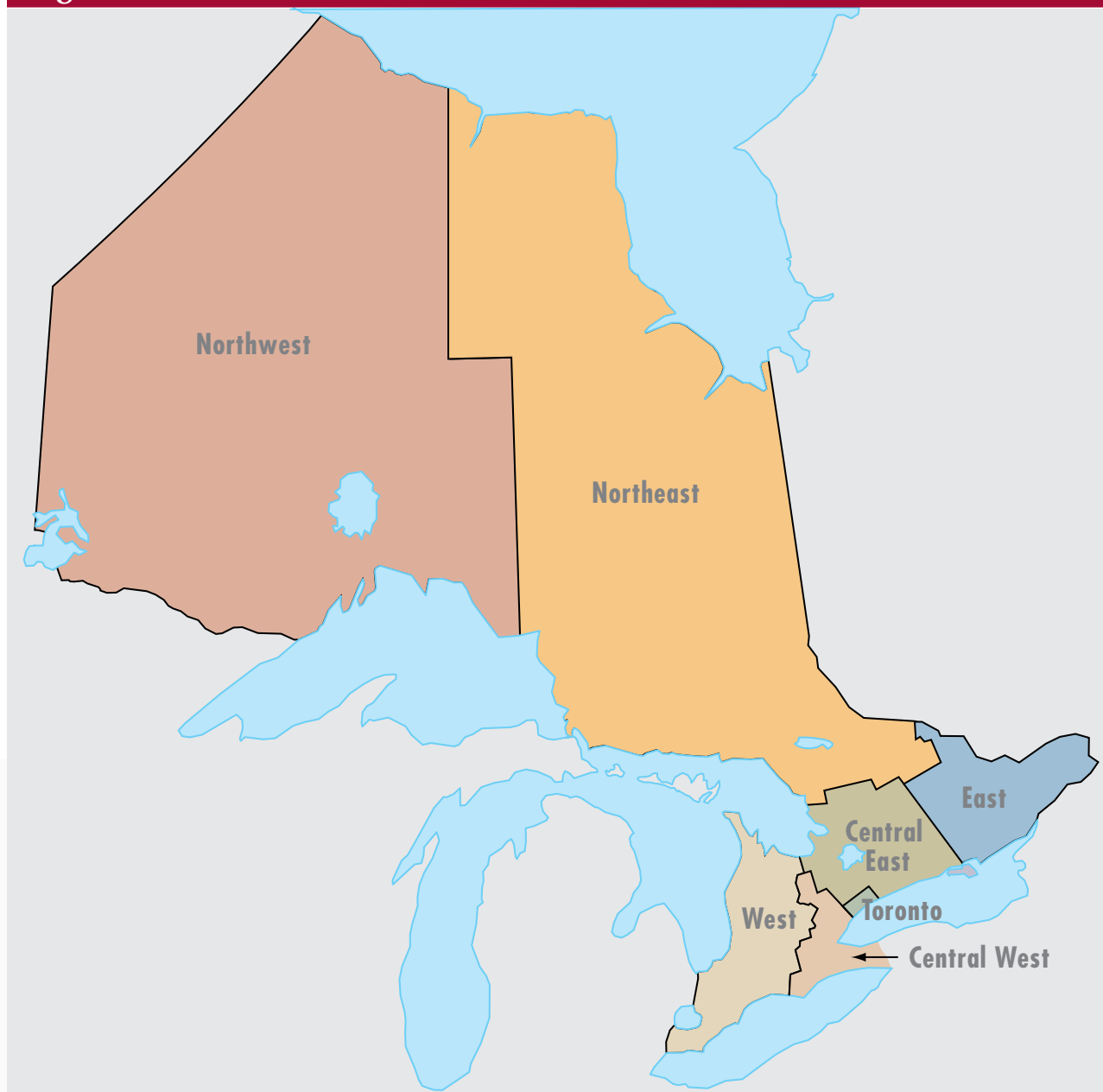


## The Regions of the Court

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 <sup>1</sup>	2,238,488	2,817,988	1,603,625	551,470	234,820 <sup>2</sup>	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, 2009	41	55	31	22	11	83	44
Number of Justices of the Peace as of December 31, 2009	56	65	37	27	19	95	47
Number of Base Courts	10	9	10	10	4	7	15
Number of Satellite Courts	7	2	10	20	36	0	4
Number of Municipal Courts – POA Offences	19	14	22	31	17	4	14

<sup>1</sup> Population statistics from Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.

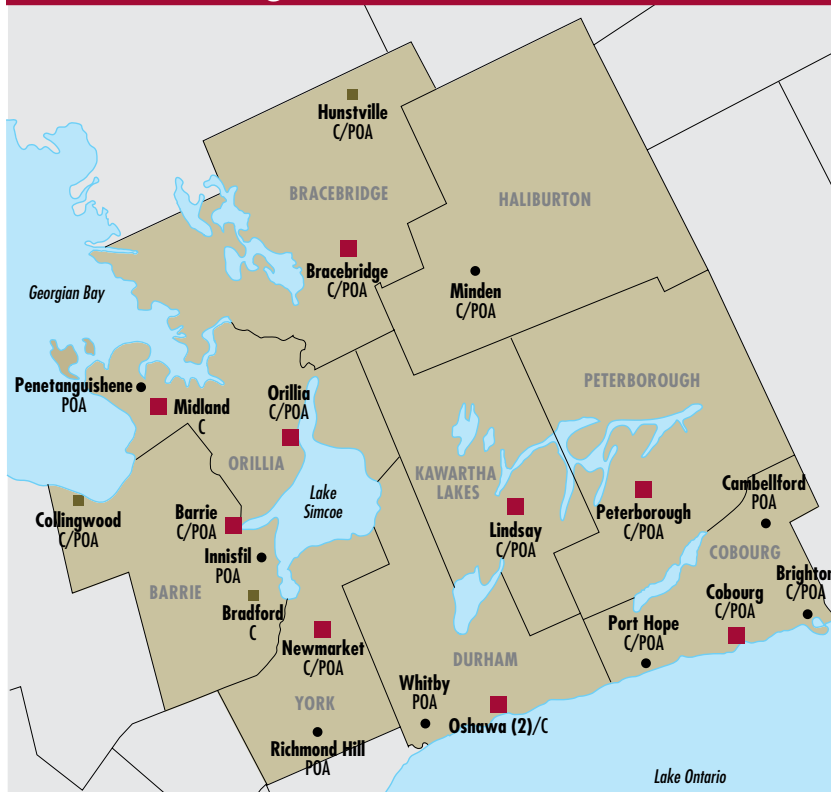
<sup>2</sup> Because the Northwest Region crosses census districts, the following assumptions were used to calculate the regional statistics: The population includes the districts of Thunder Bay, Rainy River, and Kenora, minus Peawanuck, Attawapiskat, and Kashechewan. Population data is not available 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

<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #800000; border: 1px solid black;"></span> <b>Base Court:</b>	Where judiciary is permanently assigned	<b>ALL</b>	Criminal, Family and POA
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #654321; border: 1px solid black;"></span> <b>Satellite Court:</b>	Staff assigned full/part time in absence of judiciary	<b>F</b>	Family
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #000000; border: 1px solid black;"></span> <b>Satellite Courtroom:</b>	Staff and judiciary attend for court purposes only	<b>C</b>	Criminal
		<b>POA</b>	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



assigned to the region. This represents an increase in complement of one judge. The region is also regularly assisted by the work of five per diem judges and six *per diem* justices of the peace. Unlike other 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 Oshawa, Newmarket and Simcoe/Muskoka in 2008 and in Oshawa and Tri County in 2009, to advance the Court's commitment

## Central East

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 seven satellite courts. As of December 31, 2009, 41 judges and 56 justices of the peace are

to hear criminal cases in a timely manner.

The Community Treatment Court in Newmarket and the Drug Treatment Court in Durham continue to operate. 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 consolidated courthouse was completed. The Durham consolidated courthouse is scheduled to open in early 2010.

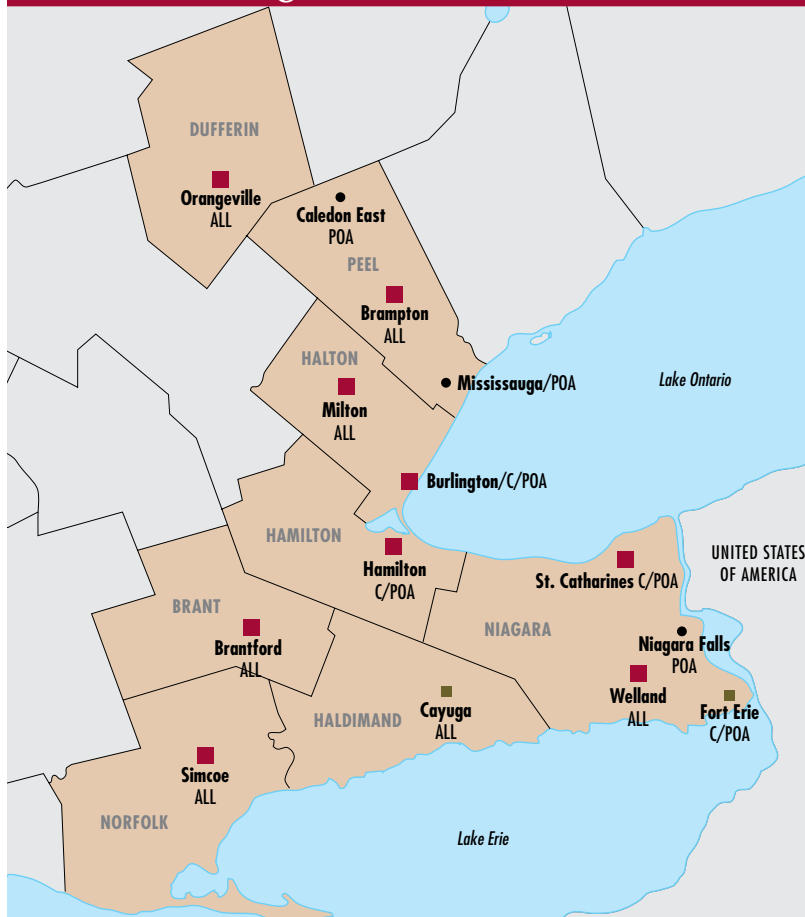
In the Central East Region, the flow of criminal charges (including *Criminal Code*, youth, and federal offences) and provincial offences charges in the Ontario Court of Justice in 2008 and 2009 is summarized below.

In 2008 the number of criminal charges received was 105,379, an increase of 1% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 104,085, 2% more than the previous year. At the end of the year, the total number of active criminal charges pending was 51,447, a 1% increase from the end of the previous year. In 2009 the number of criminal charges received was 105,653, an increase of .2 % from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 109,265, 5% more than the previous year. At the end of the year, the total number of active criminal charges pending was 48,005, a 7% decrease from the end of the previous year.

In 2008 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 351,933, a decrease of 0.4% over the previous year. While the set fines for many provincial offences are simply paid, requiring no involvement of the court, in 2008 the court dealt with and disposed of 213,730 provincial offences charges, a decrease of 1.0% over the previous year. In 2009 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 366,008, an increase of 4% over 2008. In 2009 the court dealt with and disposed of 211,570 provincial offences charges, a decrease of 1.0% over 2008.

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



### Central West

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 nine base court locations and two satellite courts. As of December 31, 2009, 53 full-time judges and 59 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 16 *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 2008 and 2009 is summarized below.

In 2008 the number of criminal charges received was 97,564, a decrease of 1.6% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 93,758, a decrease of 4.4% from the previous year. At the end of the year, the total number of active criminal charges pending was 52,270, a 6.1% increase from the end of the previous year. In 2009 the number of criminal charges received was 95,177, a decrease of 2.5% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 95,169, 1.5% more than the previous year. At the end of the year, the total number of active criminal charges pending was 51,279, a 1.9% decrease from the end of the previous year.

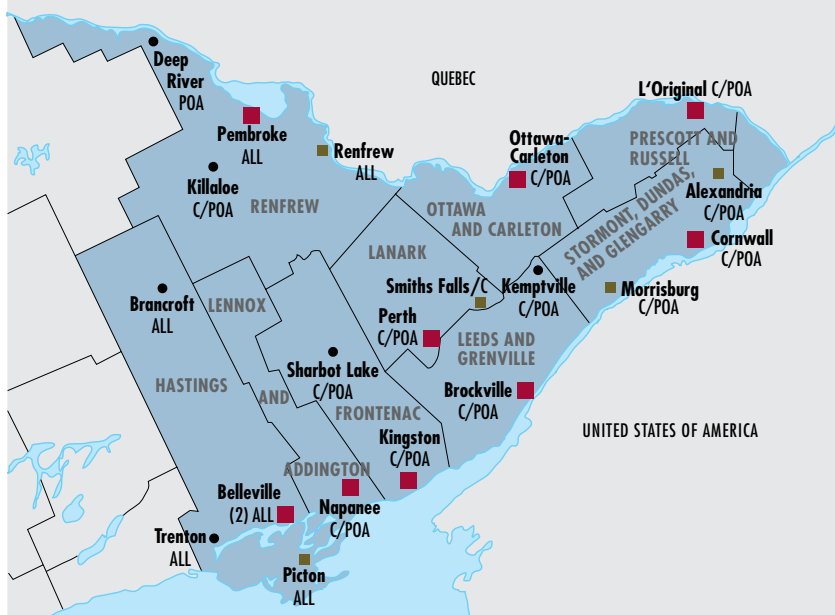
In 2008 there were 6,136 family proceedings received and 4,983 disposed, and there were 11,862 active family proceedings pending at the end of the year. In 2009 there were 6,308 family proceedings received, an increase of 2.8% from the previous year. There were 5,572 disposed, 11.8% more than the previous year. At the end of the year there were 12,566 active family proceedings pending, 5.9% more than the end of the previous year.

In 2008 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 370,995, an increase of 0.4% over the previous year. While the set fines for many provincial offences are simply paid, requiring no involvement of the court, in 2008 the court dealt with and disposed of 383,397 provincial offences charges, a decrease of 3.1% over the previous year. In 2009 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 400,375, an increase of 7.9% over 2008. In 2009 the court dealt with and disposed of 391,554 provincial offences charges, an increase of 2.1% over 2008.

Backlog-reduction initiatives involving the assignment of more resources in the region have reduced delay and led to more efficient scheduling. In 2008 and 2009, these initiatives primarily took place in Halton (232 days), Brampton (153 days), and Orangeville (150 days).

Three weekend and statutory holiday (WASH) courts operate, with Halton and Brantford matters appearing in Hamilton via video technology. The region also has a Mental Health Court in Brampton.

## East Region



to the smuggling of contraband and illegal immigration over the Cornwall/United States border crossing.

The Ontario Court of Justice hears adult 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.

### East

The East Region of the Ontario Court of Justice stretches from Trenton in the west to the Ottawa River to the north and L'Original to the 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. Several Aboriginal communities are located in its western and eastern areas. The region is made up of nine counties, and includes the nation's capital city of Ottawa.

As of December 31, 2009, 30 full-time judges and 38 justices of the peace are 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

The flow of criminal charges in the East Region (including *Criminal Code*, youth, and federal offences), family proceedings, and provincial offences charges in 2008 and 2009 is summarized below.

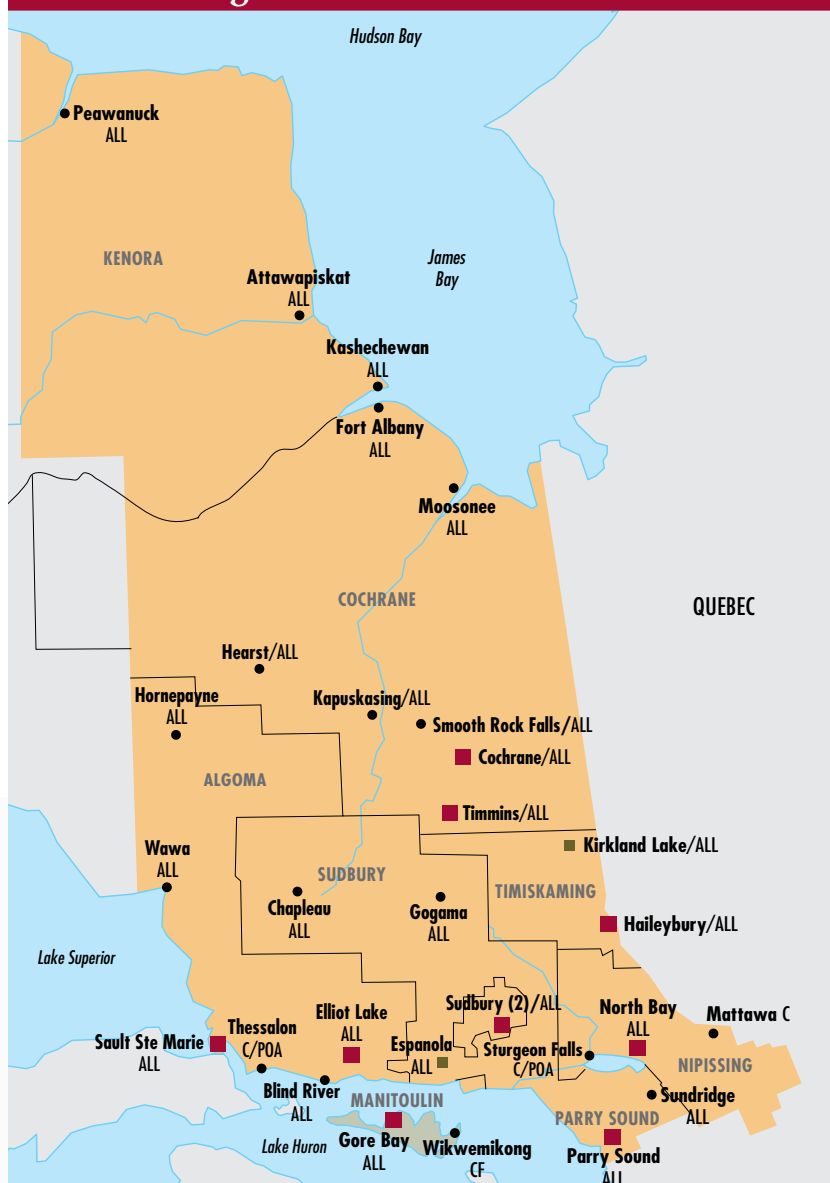
In 2008 the number of criminal charges received was 88,003, an increase of 9.6% from 2007. The number of criminal charges disposed was 84,209, 5% more than in 2007. At the end of 2008, the total number of active criminal charges pending was 37,388, an 8.1% increase from the end of 2007. In 2009 the number of criminal charges received was 86,969, a decrease of 1.3% from 2008. The number of criminal charges disposed was 87,212, 3.6% more than in 2008. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 35,560, a 4.9% decrease from the end of 2008.

In 2008 there were 1,706 family proceedings received and 1,687 disposed, and there were 1,258 active family proceedings pending at the end of the year. In 2009 there were 1,613 family proceedings received, a decrease of 5.5% from 2008. There were 1,650 disposed, 2.2% less than in 2008. At the end of the year there were 1,208 active family proceedings pending, 4% less than at the end of 2008.

In 2008 the number of provincial offences charges received was 245,170, a decrease of 8.9% over the previous year. In 2008 provincial offences charges disposed were 247,751, a decrease of 8.4% over the previous year. In 2009 the number of provincial offences charges received was 243,149, a decrease of .8% from 2008. In 2009 charges disposed were 240,500, a decrease of 2.9% from the previous year.

A Drug Treatment Court officially opened in Ottawa in 2006. This court operates in conjunction with its treatment providers, Rideauwood Addiction and Family Services. Both an adult and youth Mental Health Court are also operating in Ottawa. The creation of these courts were 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.

## Northeast Region



### Northeast

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, 2009, 22 full-time judges and 23 justices of the peace are assigned to work in these various locations. The region is also regularly assisted by the work of two *per diem* judges and five *per diem* justices of the peace.

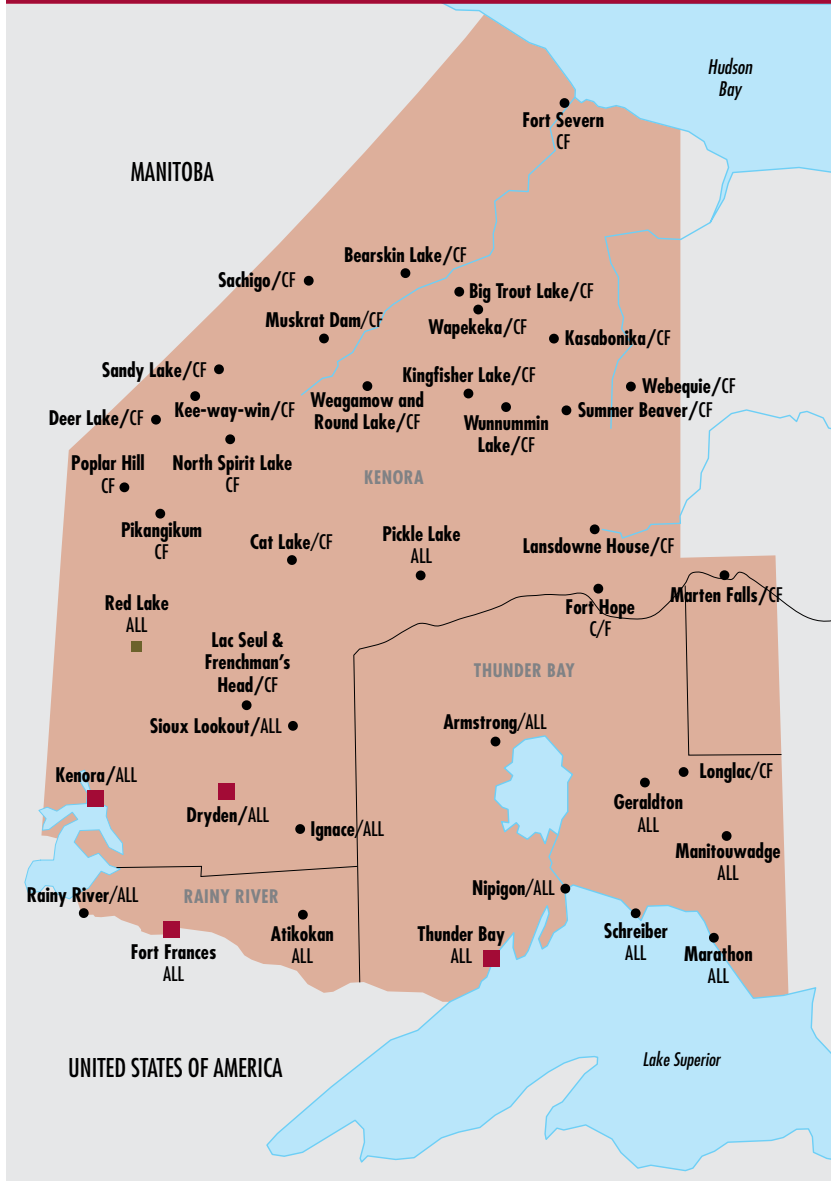
In the Northeast Region, the flow of criminal charges (including *Criminal Code*, youth, and federal offences), family proceedings, and provincial offences charges in the Ontario Court of Justice in 2008 and 2009 is summarized below.

In 2008 the number of criminal charges received was 46,953, an increase of 3.6% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 45,821, 6.1% more than the previous year. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 16,896, a 2.6% increase from the end of the previous year. In 2009 the number of criminal charges received was 44,687, a decrease of 4.8% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 44,592, representing 2.7% less than the previous year. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 17,125, a 1.4% increase from the end of the previous year.

In 2008 there were 3,292 family proceedings received and 2,929 disposed, and there were 3,834 active family proceedings pending at the end of the year. In 2009 there were 3,367 family proceedings received, an increase of 2.3% from the previous year. There were 3,142 disposed of, equating to 7.3% more than the previous year. At the end of the year there were 3,975 active family proceedings pending, 3.7% more than the end of the previous year.

In 2008 the number of provincial offence charges laid was 87,347, a decrease of 11.1% over the previous year. While the set fines for many provincial offences are simply paid, requiring no involvement of the court, in 2008 the court dealt with and disposed of 88,465 provincial offence charges which is a decrease of 9.9% over the previous year. In 2009 the number of provincial offence charges laid was 89,582, an increase of 2.6% over 2008. In 2009 the number of provincial offence charges disposed of was 89,252, an increase of 0.9% over 2008.

## Northwest Region



Aboriginal population in the Region's two urban centres, Thunder Bay and Kenora, is increasing rapidly.

Over the last two years the criminal law workload of the court has increased by approximately 10%. During the same period there has been a rise in the number of child protection cases in the city of Thunder Bay and a corresponding impact on workload.

As of December 31, 2009, 10 judges and 19 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 two *per diem* judges and five *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.

### Northwest

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 growing very slowly. Towns dependant on the forestry industry are losing population, and Aboriginal communities are gaining population. The

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 2008 and 2009 is summarized below.

In 2008 the number of criminal charges received was 21,678, an increase of 6.7% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 16,339, 19.5% less than the

previous year. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 7,155, a .7% increase from the end of the previous year. In 2009 the number of criminal charges received was 22,856, an increase of 5.4% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 17,456, 6.8% more than the previous year. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 6,946, a 3.0% decrease from the end of the previous year.

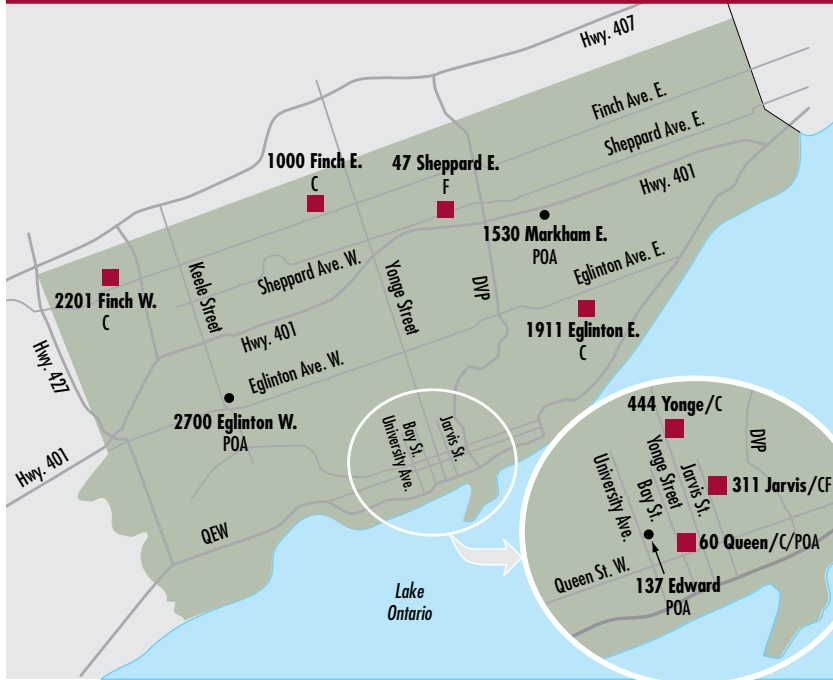
In 2008 there were 1,907 family proceedings received and 1,698 disposed, and there were 2,305 active family proceedings pending at the end of the year. In 2009 there were 1,803 family proceedings received, a decrease of 5.5% from the previous year. There were 1,648 disposed, 2.9% less than the previous year. At the end of the year there were 2,447 active family proceedings pending, 6.2% more than the end of the previous year.

In 2008 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 40,920, a decrease of 7.43% over the previous year. While the set fines for many provincial offences are simply paid, requiring no involvement of the court, in 2008 the court dealt with and disposed of 41,114 provincial offences charges, a decrease of 7.27% over the previous year. In 2009 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 43,704, an increase of 6.8% over 2008. In 2009 the court dealt with and disposed of 42,928 provincial offences charges, an increase of 4.4% over 2008.

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 2009 there were 7,323 family proceedings received, a decrease of 6.2% from 2007. There were 6,915 matters disposed, 5.1% less than 2007. At the end of the year there were 7,962 active family proceedings pending, 22.2% more than at the end of 2007.

In 2009 the number of provincial offences charges laid was 728,085, an increase of 4.5% from 2007. In 2009 the court dealt with and disposed of 744,349 provincial offences charges, an increase of 14.76% over 2007.

### Toronto

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, the province's largest urban centre with a population of 2.5 million. There are seven courthouses with a total of over 80 courtrooms. As of December 31, 2009, 82 full-time judges and 94 justices of the peace, regularly assisted by twelve *per diem* judges and five *per diem* justices of the peace, presided over criminal, youth and federal prosecutions, family law cases, and provincial offences proceedings.

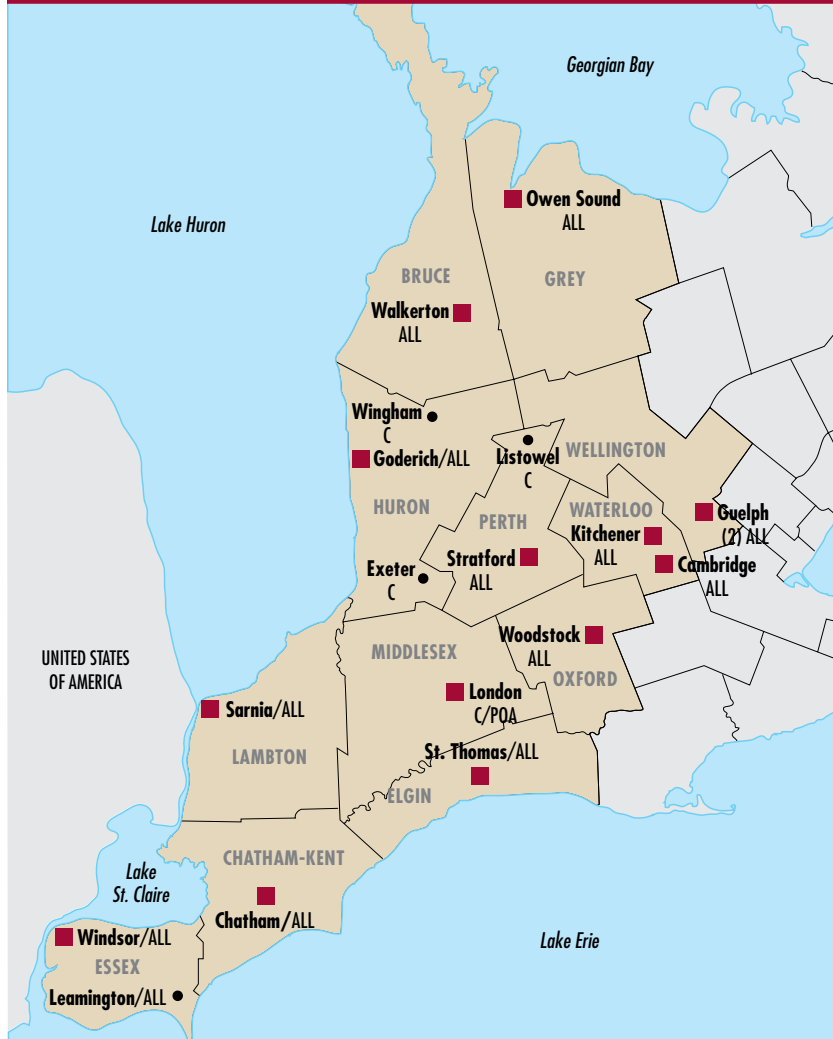
Changes in the caseload of criminal charges (including *Criminal Code*, youth, drug and other federal offences), family proceedings, and provincial offences charges in the Toronto Region since the last biennial report are summarized below.

In 2009 the number of criminal charges received was 141,654, a decrease of 3.5% from 2007. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 136,910, a decrease of 1.2% from 2007. At the end of 2009 the total number of active criminal charges pending was 82,147, a 0.7% decrease from the end of 2007.

Toronto Region is also home to a number of specialized courts: a Mental Health Court, which deals with individuals charged with criminal offences who suffer from mental illness; an Aboriginal Persons (*Gladue*) Court, which hears criminal matters involving Aboriginal people; a Child Witness Court where special accommodations are available to assist children giving evidence; 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 allegations of domestic abuse.

A number of facility renovations were completed within the region during 2008 and 2009. Renovations to the Toronto East courthouse were completed in April 2008 resulting in additional cell space and courtrooms. In 2009, renovations at the Old City Hall courthouse included the relocation of the Centre for Judicial Research and Education, the creation of an additional courtroom and the completion of a major renovation to the bail court.

## West Region



### West

The West Region of the Ontario Court of Justice extends from Guelph in the east to Windsor in 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 4 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, 2009, the West Region had a full-time complement of 44 judges and 47 justices of the peace. The region is regularly assisted by the work of six *per diem* judges and four *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 2008 and 2009 is summarized below.

In 2008 the number of criminal charges received was 104,568, an increase of 1.1% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 102,121, which was the same as the previous year. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 41,161, a 7.8% increase from the end of the previous year. In 2009 the number of criminal charges received was 102,454, a decrease of 2.0% from the previous year. The number of criminal charges disposed the same year was 102,174, 0.1% more than the previous year. At the end of the year the total number of active criminal charges pending was 41,117, a 0.1% decrease from the end of the previous year.

In 2008 there were 6,685 family proceedings received and 6,009 disposed, and there were 5,903 active family proceedings pending at the

end of the year. In 2009 there were 7,216 family proceedings received, an increase of 7.9% from the previous year. There were 6,283 disposed, 4.6% more than the previous year. At the end of the year there were 6,769 active family proceedings pending, which was 14.7% more than the end of the previous year.

In 2008 the number of provincial offences charges received was 290,841, an increase of 1.8% over the previous year. In 2008 provincial offences charges disposed were 292,954, an increase of 5.2% over the previous year. In 2009 the number of provincial

offences charges received was 283,380, a decrease of 2.6% from 2008. In 2009 charges disposed were 281,717, a decrease of 3.8% from the previous year.

Two weekend and statutory holiday (WASH) courts are scheduled in London on each day of weekends and statutory holidays. In 2008, a Gladue Court was commenced in Sarnia. In 2009, London added a weekly Youth Therapeutic Court, in addition to the weekly mental health court for adults, already established.

# JUDGES OF THE ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

## Complement

The Ontario Court of Justice currently has a funded complement of 284 full-time judges, including the Chief Justice and the Associate Chief Justices. In the course of any year and over differing periods of time, the number of judges actually available to preside in Court fluctuates as a result of vacancies, illness, vacations and leave.

In addition to the full-time judges of the Court, there are part-time, or *per diem*, judges. These are judges of the Court who have elected to sit on a part-time basis. The number of *per diem* judges varies widely from year to year and from location to location and also has an impact on the actual number of judges sitting at any point in time. *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, 2009, 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 2008 and 2009 appears in Appendix 3.

## In Memoriam

The Court honours the memory of three of its judges.

The Honourable Hubert Campbell passed away on August 6, 2008. Justice Campbell presided in Oshawa in the Central East Region.

The Honourable Patrick White passed away on December 11, 2008. Justice White presided in Ottawa in the East Region.

Former regional senior judge (West Region), the Honourable Alexander Graham passed away on April 10, 2009. Justice Graham presided in Woodstock in the West Region.

## 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 an 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, 2009, approximately 94% 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](http://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](http://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.*

## ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Principles of Judicial Office, *continued***The Judge and the Court**

- 2.1 Judges should approach their judicial duties in a spirit of collegiality, cooperation, and mutual assistance.
- 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 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 main role is to investigate complaints of alleged misconduct made against provincially appointed judges or against provincially appointed masters.

The Ontario Judicial Council consists of 12 members:

- the Chief Justice of Ontario (who is a co-chair);
- the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice (who is also a co-chair);
- the Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice;
- a Regional Senior Justice (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 his or her 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.

Any person may make a complaint to the Council about the conduct of a judge. The complaint must be made in writing. The Council does not have the authority to review decisions by judges. If a person is unhappy with a decision of a judge, the proper way to proceed is through other legal remedies.

All complaints of alleged judicial misconduct are investigated by a two-person subcommittee of the Council. The subcommittee provides a report to a separate four-person review panel that does not know the name of the complainant or of the judge. The review panel may dismiss a complaint that is unfounded, refer it to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, 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. The hearing 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. Since the establishment of the Council, the number of complaints has ranged from 23 to 77 complaints per year. 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](http://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 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 shows the typical flow of charges and reflects the proportion of charges that resolve at the pre-trial stage and the trial stage, and the relatively small proportion that proceed to a trial or to the Superior Court after a preliminary inquiry.

As the chart depicts, 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. 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. Accused who were released by the police to attend court are also required to appear. During the pre-trial steps, a number of things happen:

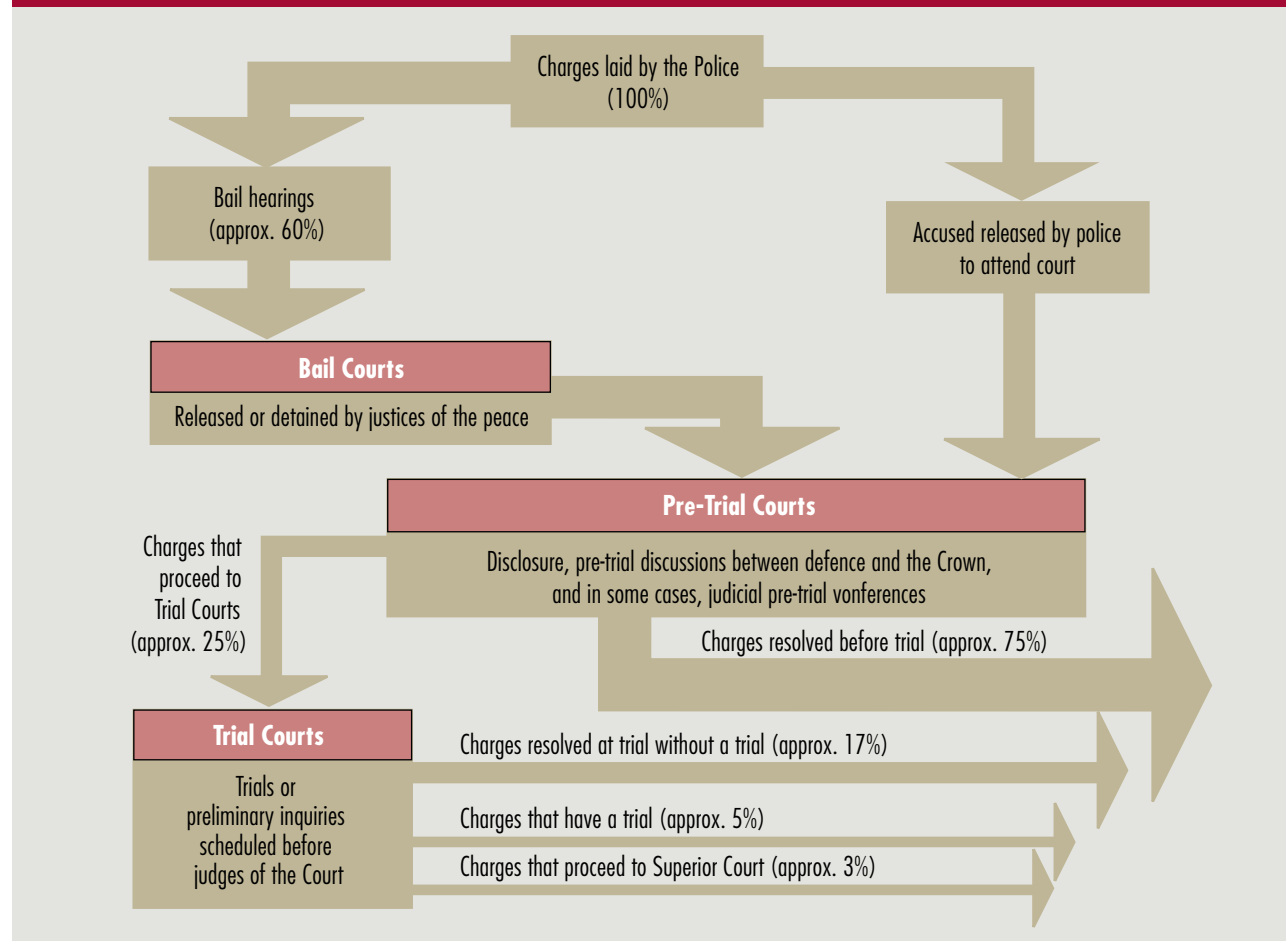
- the Crown will provide the accused with complete disclosure of the case against them;
- those accused that are unable to afford counsel can apply for legal aid;

- 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.

#### ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

#### Criminal Charge Flow Chart



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 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. Depending on the matters, they may be scheduled for 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 proceed. Of the charges that do proceed to the trial courts to be heard, approximately two-thirds of them do not have trials or preliminary inquiries but are resolved otherwise, often by way of guilty pleas by the accused 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. In 2005 Kitchener opened a mental health court, followed in 2007 by similar courts in Ottawa, London, and Windsor. Now many Ontario Court of Justice locations have developed special procedures for this vulnerable population.

## 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. Some other communities, like Durham, have developed similar programs without federal funding.

## 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 Region 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 *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, in 2008 and 2009 the Court received an average of approximately 600,000 charges. 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) fluctuated little between 2008 and 2009. As indicated in the

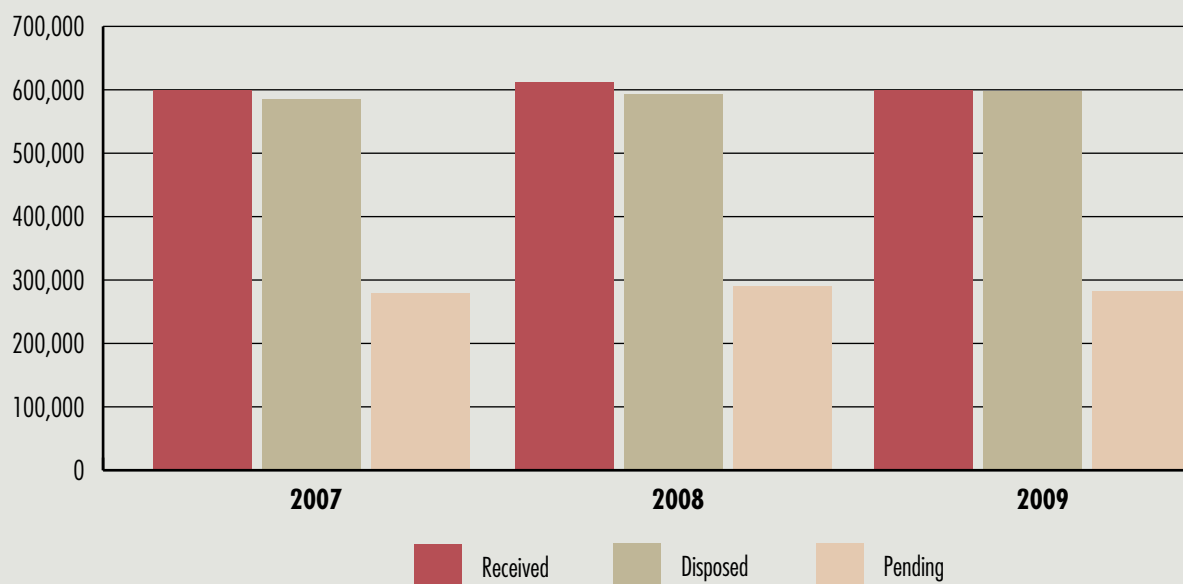
pie charts on page 45, adult *Criminal Code* charges continue to make up a little more than three-quarters of all the charges received, charges laid against youth make up around 13%–14% of all charges received, and adult federal charges approximately 9%.

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 2008 and 2009.

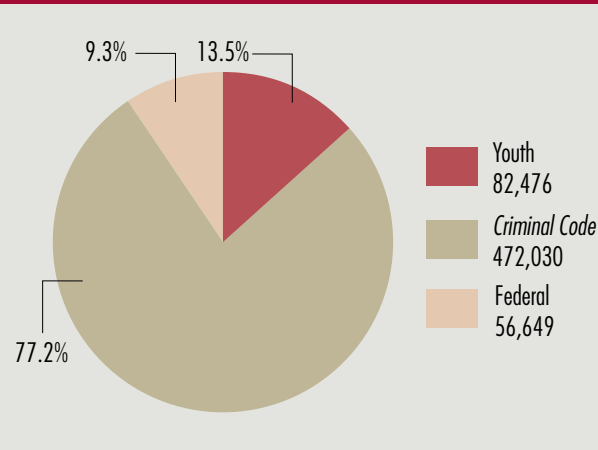
### Charges Received, Disposed, and Pending

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.

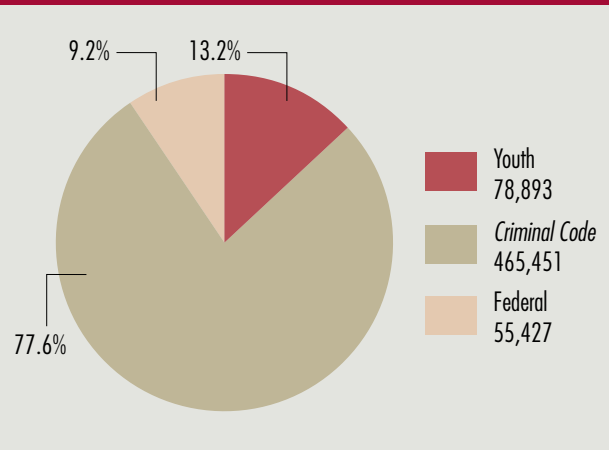
**Criminal Charges (Adult, Youth and Federal)**



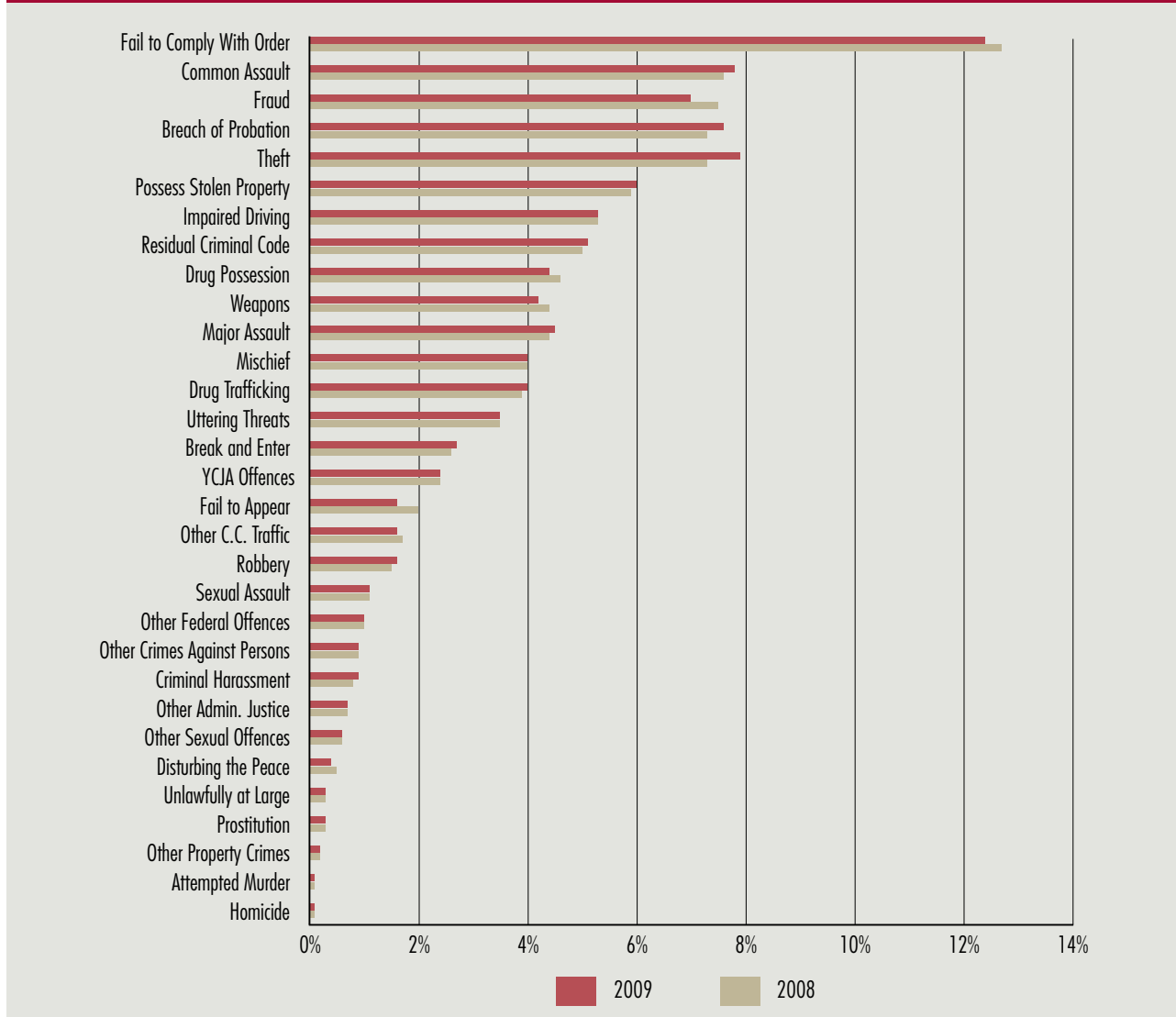
**Criminal Charges Received, 2008**



**Criminal Charges Received, 2009**



**Criminal Charges Received, 2008–2009**



The number of charges received in 2008 increased marginally from 2007 but decreased in 2009. In 2008 and 2009, the number of charges that were disposed was less than the number received for the year but the difference was smaller in 2009. The number of charges pending, reflecting the inventory of cases, was up at the end of 2008 as compared to the end of 2007, but decreased in 2009.

As mentioned earlier and depicted following for 2007, 2008, and 2009, 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. The number and proportion of charges that were resolved prior to trial in 2008 and 2009 has continued to increase. Correspondingly, there has been a decrease in matters that went to trial and matters that had a trial over that same period.

## Time and Appearances to Disposition

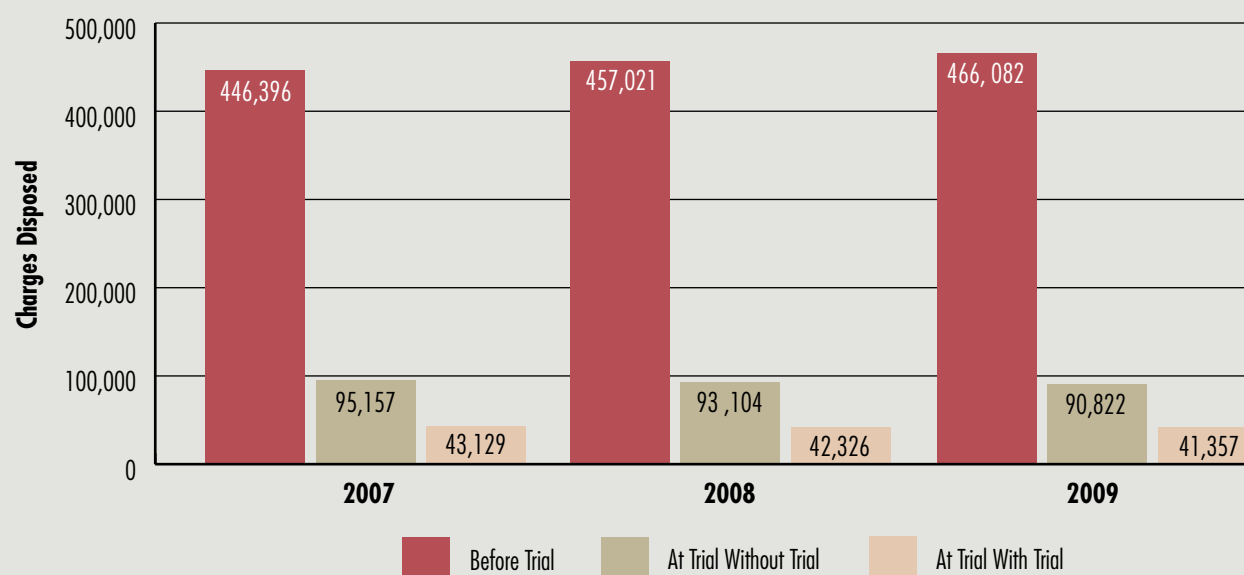
The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* requires that criminal charges be heard and disposed of by the Court within a reasonable period of time. The average number of days required before charges are disposed is an indicator of whether the Court has sufficient judicial resources to process cases 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. The amount of time for charges to proceed through the courts decreased slightly in 2008 and then increased in 2009. Conversely the amount of activity for charges to proceed through the courts (number of appearances) increased in 2008 and slightly decreased in 2009.

## Delay-Reduction Initiatives

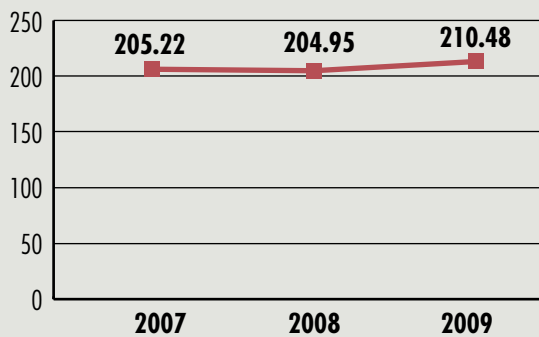
### Delay-Reduction Committee

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

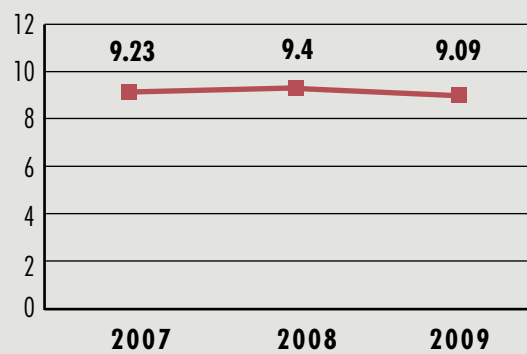
Charges Disposed (Criminal Code, Federal and Youth)



Average Days to Disposition



Average Appearances to Disposition



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, Chatham, Cornwall, Etobicoke, Guelph, Halton, Newmarket, North York, Orangeville, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough/Lindsay/Cobourg, Scarborough, 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. 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 may be needed 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.

The summits continue to be an important forum for justice sector participants to define the issues and the opportunities for further improvements in the criminal justice system and to share information about new justice initiatives such as the reform of Civil Rules or *Justice on Target*.

## Committees

### 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.

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. These committees or groups with similar membership are actively engaged in working collaboratively to improve the administration of justice. In recent years they have been engaged in responding to the challenges of the *Justice on Target* project described below.

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.

### Criminal Law Developments: 2008-2009

#### *Justice on Target*

In June of 2008, the Ministry of the Attorney General launched the *Justice on Target* strategy. *Justice on Target* is a province-wide initiative to reduce delay in the Ontario Court of Justice. It targets a 30% reduction in the number of days and appearances required to complete a criminal case by June 20102.

An Expert Advisory Panel was struck by the government so that justice participants could

provide advice in their field of expertise to help the *Justice on Target* strategy leaders and their team meet the targets. The Honourable Peter D. Griffiths, Associate Chief Justice is the Ontario Court of Justice member on the panel.

The *Justice on Target* strategy is unfolding at the local level, in individual court locations. Judges and justices of the peace have been engaged with other justice sector participants to identify new solutions to the pressing issues of delay.

### Ontario Court of Justice Criminal Rules Committee

In September 2009, the Chief Justice requested that the Court conduct a review of the Criminal Rules of Practice. The last time the Ontario Court of Justice undertook a major review and revision of the Court's Criminal Rules was in the 1990s'.

The review includes, but is not limited to consideration of the following:

- simplified language;
- accessibility of the Rules to the unrepresented;
- applicability of the Rules to paralegals; and
- any lessons learned from *Justice on Target* that can be included in the Rules.

The committee will be consulting widely with all members of the justice community in addition to the Ontario Court of Justice.

### Criminal-Family Intersection Working Group

The Ontario Court of Justice began discussions with other justice participants in 2008 to develop protocols that would assist with the intersection of family and criminal matters. Subcommittees have examined various issues including order-sharing between the criminal and the family courts and the establishment of an integrated domestic violence court pilot project.

# 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.

## 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).

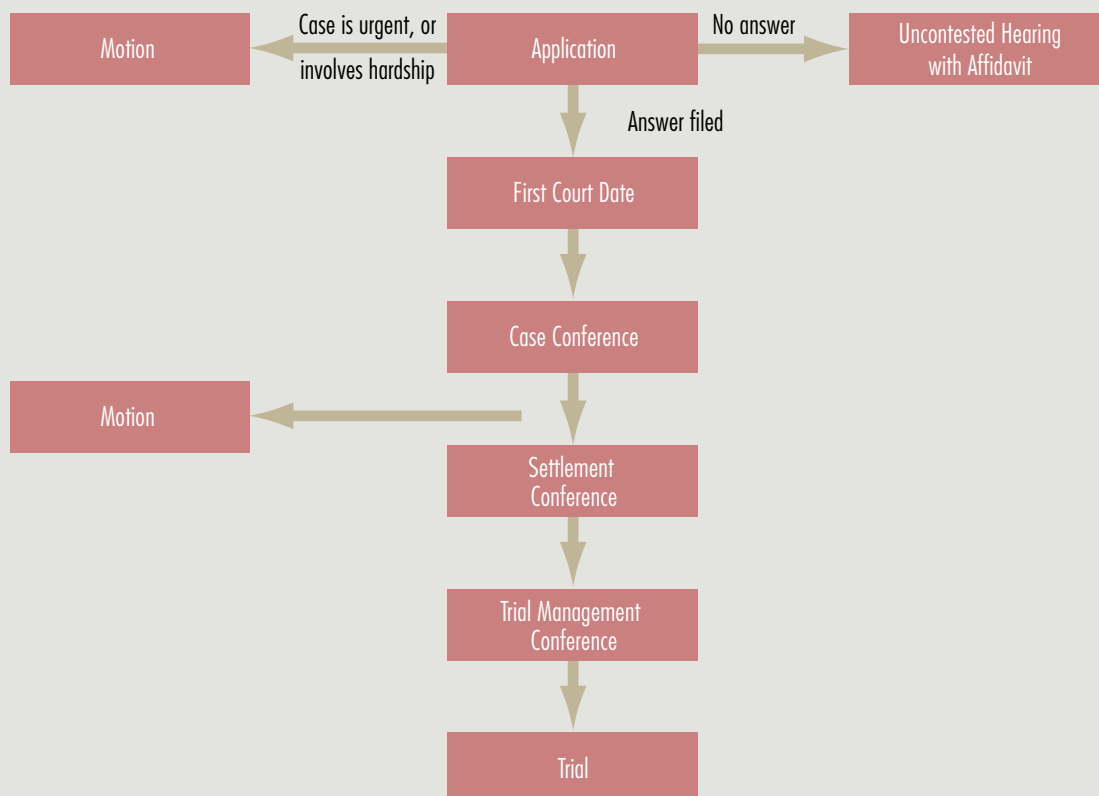
Other than in Toronto, most judges at the Ontario Court of Justice are considered two-hatters. In Toronto, one court location—47 Sheppard Avenue East—hears only family matters, while the other court—311 Jarvis Street—hears family and youth matters.

## Family Law Judicial Workload

### Proceedings Received, Disposed, and Pending

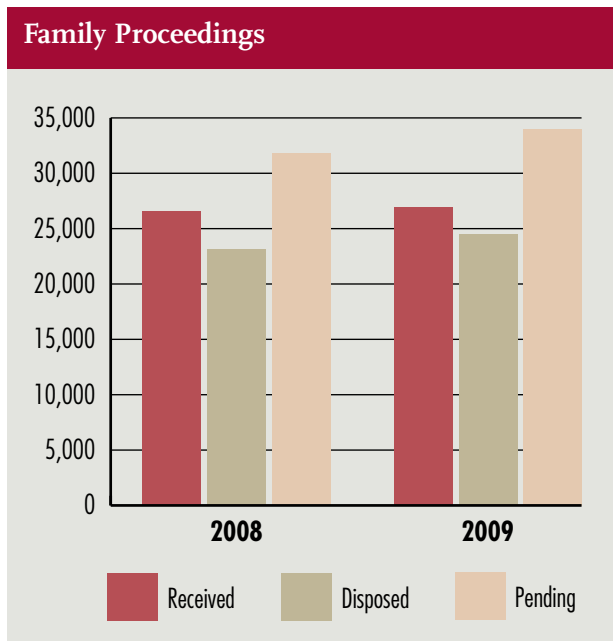
The primary indicators of workload and caseflow for family matters in the Ontario Court of Justice are proceedings received, proceedings disposed,

**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.

and proceedings pending. These measures are reflected in the chart below, which indicates that the aggregate of all proceedings received increased slightly in 2009 from 2008 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 2009 as compared to the end of 2008.

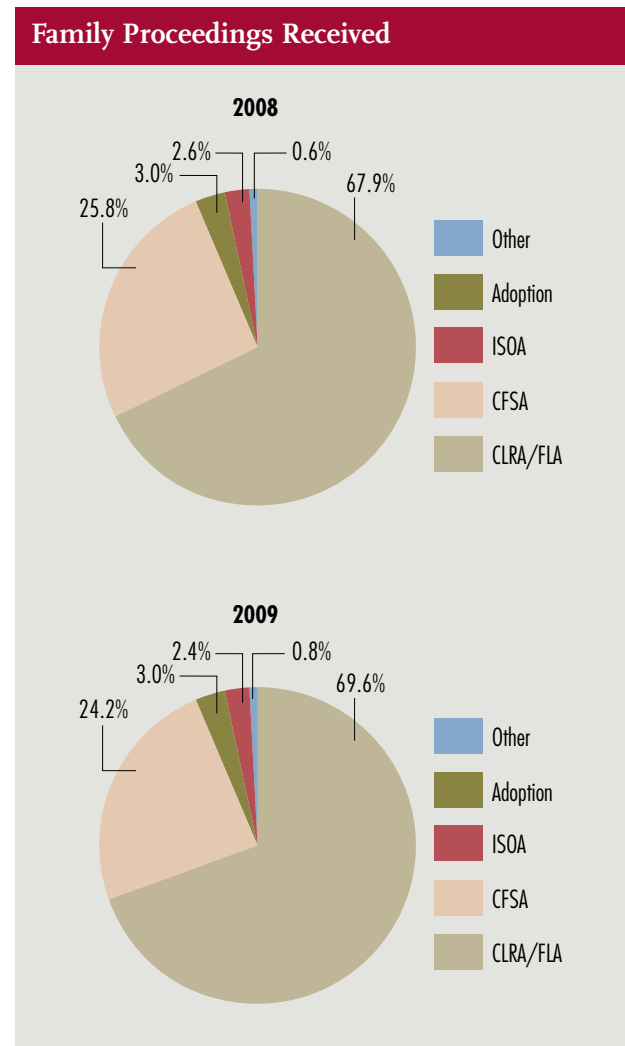


### Family Proceedings Received

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 includes 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 2008 and 2009 in these categories. Nearly sixty-eight percent (67.9%) of the proceedings received are custody, access, and support matters brought under the CLRA/FLA, while 25.8% are CFSa matters, and only a

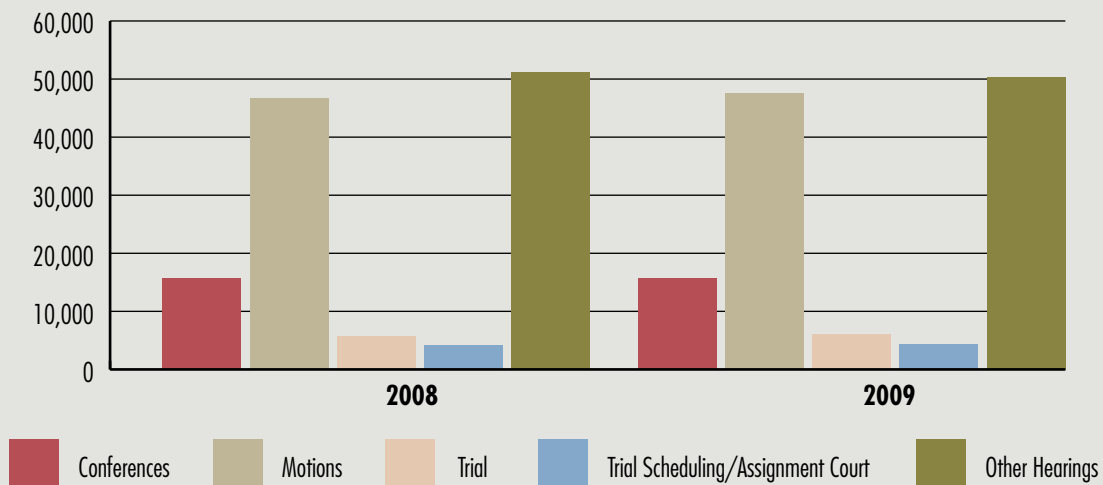
relatively small proportion are ISOA, adoption, and other matters. The number of CLRA/FLA matters increased from 2008 to 2009 while CFSa matters decreased somewhat over the same period.



### 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

### Family Proceedings: Types of Events



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 a slight increase in conferences and motions from 2008 to 2009, a slight increase in trial-scheduling events, and an increase in trial events and slight decrease in other hearings.

### 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. Some of 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.

In 2008, an ACFL "role and function" working group was established to ensure that the Committee was fulfilling its mandate to its fullest potential.

The working group proposed a number of changes including, a chair of the Committee from amongst its membership, establishing terms for Committee members, and various working groups which included ACFL members and non-members.

Members of the Committee include one judge from each of the regions, other than Toronto; two judges from Toronto; one judge from the Ontario Conference of Judges; and one judge who represents the Ontario Court of Justice at the Family Rules Committee. Committee members sit for three (3) year terms. The Chief Justice and Associate Chief Justice attend the meetings as ex-officio members.

The ACFL meets at least three times per year as a whole committee. One of the meetings is a stand-alone meeting while the others are attached to the family educational conferences. In addition, when family law issues arise, the ACFL will also meet, on short notice, to discuss an issue and make recommendations.

#### 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 Family Rules 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 mandate is to find ways to improve the delivery of services and the processing of cases in family court. 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 2007, the Steering Committee identified two priorities: a working group on long trials in child protection matters and a working group that would focus on recommendations to attract lawyers to child protection work.

During the period of this report, the Long Child Protection Trials Advisory Committee continued to research the reasons behind long trials and to make recommendations concerning measures and best practices to expedite these trials.

The Advisory Committee on Attracting New Child Protection Lawyers researched and reviewed issues relating to the decrease in the number of child protection lawyers and made recommendations to increase the number of lawyers who practice child protection law.

## **Family Law Developments: 2008-2009**

### **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. This culminated in a vision statement released by the Chief Justice in July 2007.

The vision statement sets out priorities and suggested strategies for family law at the Ontario Court of Justice for five years. In 2008 and 2009, the Advisory Committee on Family Law continued to work on implementing many of the strategies in the Vision Statement.

### **Ontario Court of Justice Services and Resources Survey**

The Advisory Committee on Family Law conducted a survey of Ontario Court of Justice judges in 2008 to determine the resources and services available at each of its family court sites. The survey allowed the Ontario Court of Justice to determine basic requirements and resource standards for each family court to operate efficiently and effectively.

### **Ontario Court of Justice Best Practices for Family Programs and Services at Family Courts**

The Advisory Committee on Family Law developed Best Practices for the Ontario Court of Justice family courts after consulting with family judges

as to the services and resources available at each court. The document recommends that all courts have a First Appearance Court, Legal Aid Ontario advice and duty counsel, Parent Information Programs, Family Law Information Centres, access to assessments where required, mediators, and designated family court staff.

### **Projects to Attract Child Protection Lawyers**

The Ontario Court of Justice developed two projects to attract lawyers to child protection law. In 2009, the Office of the Chief Justice helped plan two networking events with law students, judges, and child protection lawyers. The students were given information and encouragement from the judges and lawyers to consider child protection as a career. Another project that the Ontario Court of Justice initiated is the development of a child protection training program for new lawyers, scheduled for October 2010.

### **Criminal – Family Intersection Working Group**

The Ontario Court of Justice began discussions between judges, Children's Aid Societies, Crowns, defense lawyers, Legal Aid Ontario, Ministry of the Attorney General personnel, the police, probation and parole officials, and community resources organizations to develop protocols that would assist with the intersection of family and criminal matters. Subcommittees examined various issues including order-sharing between the criminal and the family courts and the establishment of an integrated domestic violence court pilot project.

### **Integrated Domestic Violence Court Pilot Project, Toronto**

Discussions about the potential for an integrated domestic violence (IDV) court in Toronto started at the Ontario Court of Justice in 2009. A planning team of judges, defence lawyers, Crowns, Legal Aid Ontario, Ministry of the Attorney General personnel, the police, probation and parole officials,

Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, and community resources organizations met to discuss the possible implementation of the pilot court.

### **Ontario Justice Education Network**

The Ontario Justice Education Network (OJEN) is dedicated to “promoting understanding, education, and dialogue to support a responsive and inclusive justice system”. In 2008 and 2009, the Office of the Chief Justice worked with the OJEN to add more family law education and family law events to its curriculum. Now, teachers and students will be able to access family and child protection law scenarios for mock trials.

### **Osgoode Hall Public Interest Requirement and the Ontario Court of Justice**

A number of judges at the Ontario Court of Justice worked with Osgoode Hall law students in various projects in 2008 and 2009. The Osgoode Hall Law School requires each law student to engage in forty hours of law-related, non-compensated, and public interest work in order for the student to graduate. One of the projects that the students worked on was a community resources binder, which gives the judiciary information about the programmes and services available for families in the community.

### **Ontario Court of Justice Family Court Scheduling Guidelines and Best Practices**

In 2009, the Ontario Court of Justice released its family court scheduling guidelines and practices. This document was a culmination of work done by the ACFL's Family Scheduling Guidelines Working Group. It sets out guiding principles and best practices when scheduling family matters in the Ontario Court of Justice. It can be found at <http://www.ontariocourts.on.ca/ocj/en/policy/familyscheduling.htm>.

# JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, 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

The Ontario Court of Justice currently has a funded complement of 345 full-time equivalent justice of the peace positions. In the course of any year and over differing periods of time, the number of justices of the peace actually available to be scheduled fluctuates as a result of vacancies, illness and leave.

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 powers, as well as the ability 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.

In addition to the funded complement, there are *per diem* justices of the peace. These are justices of the peace of the Court who have elected, upon retirement, to sit on a *per diem* basis. The number of *per diem* justices of the peace varies from year to year and from location to location and also has an impact on the actual number of justices of the peace sitting at any point in time.

A full list of the justices of the peace of the Court as of December 31, 2009 appears in Appendix 4.

A list of the justices of the peace who fully retired or left the Court during 2008 and 2009 appears in Appendix 5.

## In Memoriam

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

His Worship Charles Sanders of the North East Region passed away on March 13, 2008.

His Worship Robert Ponton of the West Region passed away on July 18, 2009.

## 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.

## Change to Mandatory Retirement Age

As a result of Judge Strathy's decision in *Association of Justices of the Peace of Ontario v. Ontario (Attorney General)* [2008] O.J. No. 2131 (Superior Court of Justice), the mandatory retirement age for justices of the peace is now age 75.

In his judgement, released on June 2, 2008, Judge Strathy stated:

"Every justice of the peace in Ontario shall be required to retire upon attaining the age of 65 years, but a justice of the peace who has attained retirement age may, subject to the annual approval of the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, continue in office until he or she attains the age of 75 years".

This decision applies to all full-time, part-time and *per diem* justices of the peace.

As a result of the decision, six full-time, one part-time and six *per diem* justices of the peace who had reached the previous mandatory retirement age of 70 years returned to the Court.

## Continuation in Office

As a result of Judge Strathy's decision, on November 28, 2008 the Justices of the Peace Review Council approved provisions and criteria to allow for the continuation in office of justices of the peace until age 75.

## 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.

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.

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](http://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:

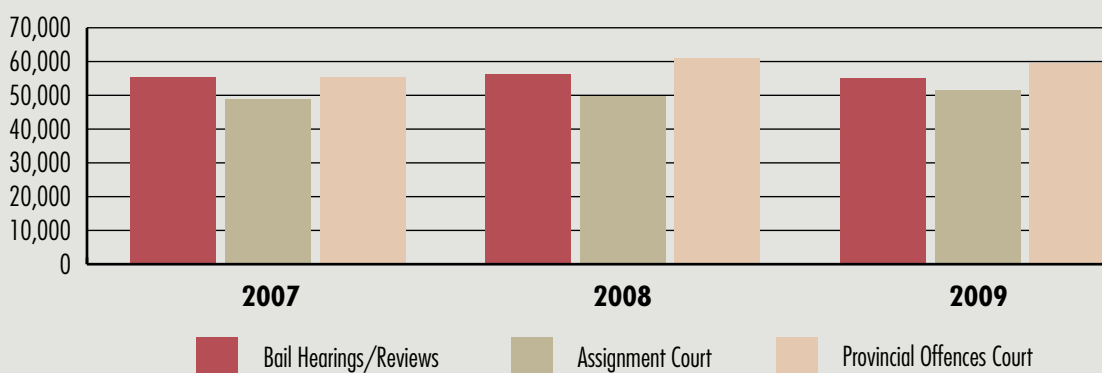
- to represent justices of the peace in Ontario in all matters of general interest and of a specific legislative nature, including, but not restricted to, dealings with government ministries, departments, boards, committees, commissions, and agencies;
- to support the administration of justice by encouraging 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.

## Justice 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 courts where most of the appearances take place prior to trial.

As reflected in the graph below, justices of the peace spend roughly one third of their sitting time in each of criminal bail court, criminal assignment court, and provincial offences court. Sitting time in bail court has remained fairly stable between 2007 and 2009. Criminal assignment court hours have increased slightly and POA offences sitting time has increased approximately 7.5%.

Justice of the Peace Sitting Hours



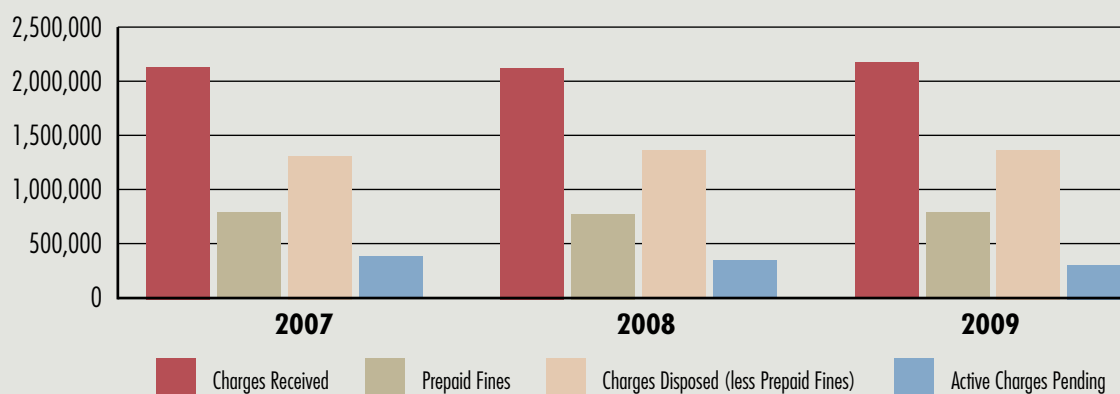
## Provincial Offences Received, Disposed, and Pending

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

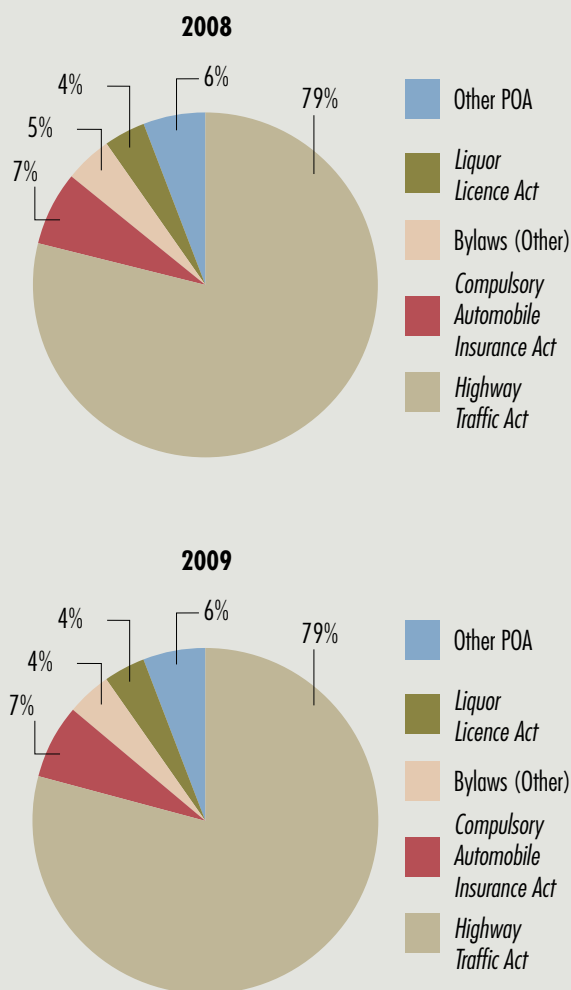
by set fines paid, the number disposed other than by set fines paid, and the number pending are general indicators of the flow of provincial offences. In particular, the number disposed other than when set fines are paid reflects the workload of provincial offences over which mostly justices of the peace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

The following graph reflects this flow of provincial offences. There was no significant change in the number of provincial offences charges received from 2007 to 2009. During the same time period, the number of charges disposed (less prepaid fines) increased by 4.2% and the number of active charges pending decreased by 20.2%.

## Provincial Offences



## Provincial Offences Charges Received



## 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 indicate proportionally the statutes (and bylaws as a group) under which charges were laid. While the total amount of charges received increased by 2.5% from 2008 to 2009, the general types of charges did not change much proportionally.

## 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) Subcommittee**

This committee is composed of the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace, a judge, a justice of the peace, and counsel from the Centre for Judicial Research and Education. The Committee meets as needs arise and sometimes invites guests to meetings, depending on the items for discussion on the agenda.

### **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 sponsorship 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 can be found at <http://www.ontariocourts.on.ca/jjprc/en/standards.htm>

## 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 ethical and professional dilemmas, they may also serve in assisting the public to understand the reasonable expectations which 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.*

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

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

**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.

**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 fund-raising activities.*

## Justices of the Peace Review Council (JPRC)

The Justices of the Peace Review Council (JPRC) is a body established under the *Justices of the Peace Act* in 1990 with a mandate to receive and investigate complaints against justices of the peace and fulfill other functions. Effective January 1, 2007, the *Access to Justice Act*, 2006, amended the *Act* to make changes to the composition, procedures and mandate of the Council.

The Justices of the Peace Review Council's functions now consist of:

- establishing complaints committees from among its members to review and investigate complaints under section 11 about the conduct of justices of the peace, and determining dispositions;
- conducting hearings under section 11.1 into complaints about conduct and determining dispositions;
- considering applications under section 5.2 of the *Justices of the Peace Act* for the accommodation of needs for justices of the peace;
- 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 amendments transferred the Council's former jurisdiction to interview candidates for justice of the peace appointments to the newly created Justices of the Peace Advisory Committee.

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. The Council does not have the authority to review decisions by justices of the peace. If a person is unhappy with a decision of a justice of the peace, the proper way to proceed is through other legal remedies. If the complaint about the conduct of a justice of the peace is made to another justice of the peace, judge, or the Attorney General, they must 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, a complaints committee investigates the complaint. Once the investigation has been completed, the complaints committee has several options available to it, which range from dismissing the complaint, if it is frivolous or unfounded, to ordering a formal hearing into the complaint. Where a hearing is ordered, the hearing will be held in public unless exceptional circumstances require otherwise. If a hearing is held and the hearing panel finds that there has been judicial misconduct, 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.

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.

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

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

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

It is the mandate of the Education Secretariat to promote educational experiences that

encourage judges to be reflective about their professional practices, to increase their substantive knowledge, and to engage in ongoing, lifelong and self-directed learning.

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

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

### **The goals of the Education Secretariat are:**

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

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

The current education plan for judges of the Ontario Court of Justice is divided into two parts: first year education and continuing education. A copy of the current education plan can be found in the annual report of the Ontario Judicial Council at <http://www.ontariocourts.on.ca/ojc/en/annualreport/>.

### 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), Senior Justice of the Peace, the Senior Justice of the Peace/Administrator of the Native Justice of the Peace Program, regional senior justices of the peace, bilingual justices of the peace, justices of the peace nominated by the Coordinator, justices 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 can be found at <http://www.ontariocourts.on.ca/jprc/en/jjep.pdf>.

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 Assistants (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)

The Ontario Court of Justice, through its Education Secretariat, makes a financial contribution to the operation of the National Judicial Institute. Based in Ottawa, the NJI is a world leader in the development and delivery of judicial education programs. Since 2002 the Ontario Court of Justice has made a significant financial contribution to the NJI in return for receiving dedicated education assistance from a senior NJI advisor. This relationship has given many judges of the Ontario Court of Justice the opportunity to work on the development of innovative programming and to serve as faculty for the delivery of that programming across the country. They are then able to bring their expertise back to the Court to the benefit of all aspects of the education portfolio. Judges have access to remote learning computer-based courses prepared and hosted by the NJI covering substantive law issues such as unlawful detention, mental health, and evidence. These programs, offered usually twice per year, are available at no cost to the judges of the Ontario Court of Justice.

of the Chief Justices' Award. This award recognizes an individual who has made an exceptional contribution to promoting educational activities in relation to the justice system.

Further information about the Ontario Justice Education Network can be found at [www.ojen.ca](http://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.

## 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. Each year, the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, participates in the selection and presentation

# OFFICE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE FINANCIAL INFORMATION

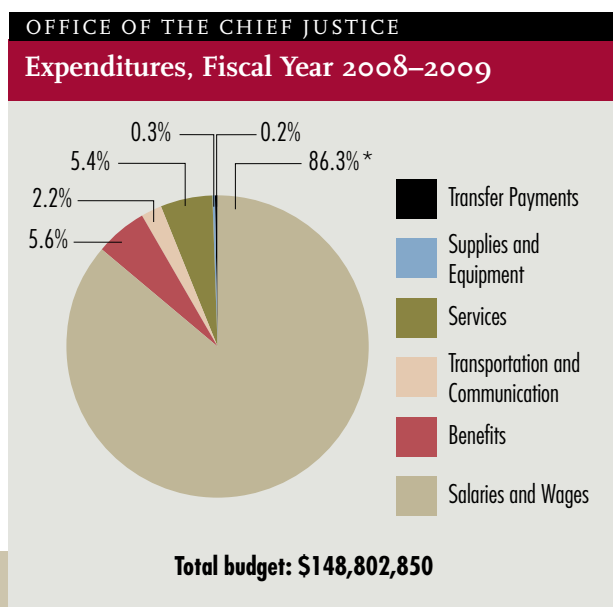
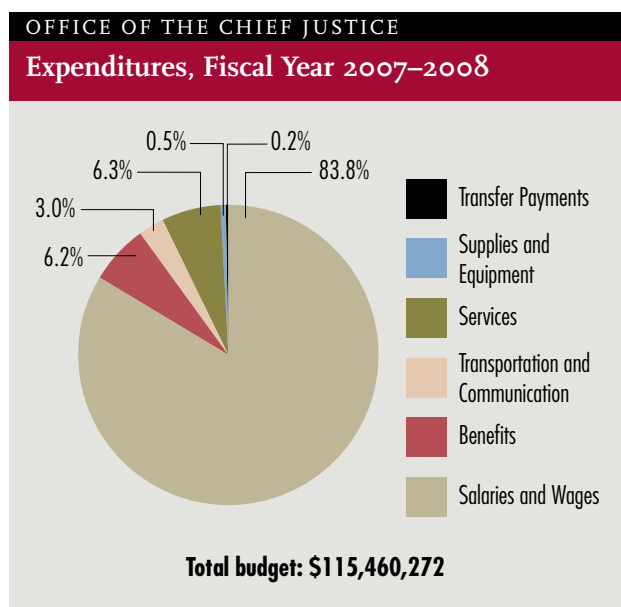
## Operations

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 2008 and 2009 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 expenditures for the fiscal year of April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008, and fiscal year April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009.



\*Note: The recommendations arising from the Sixth and Seventh Provincial Judges Remuneration Commission and the Justices of the Peace Fourth Remuneration Commission were approved and ordered in 2008-2009.

### 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 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* judges' and justices of the peace fees, equipment rentals, leases; repairs, consultants, costs associated with education.

**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 provincial judges' Sixth and Seventh Triennial Commissions were held concurrently and covered the period between April 1, 2004 and March 31, 2010. The recommendations contained in the report of the Sixth and Seventh Triennial Commissions were accepted by the government. The report recommended that salaries for sitting judges of the Ontario Court of Justice be set at \$242,007 effective April 1, 2008 and \$248,057 effective April 1, 2009.

### 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."

The report of the Fourth Triennial Commission on remuneration for justices of the peace was released in June 2007 and approved by the government in the spring of 2008. It covered the period between April 1, 2005 and March 31, 2008.

The Fifth Triennial Commission was convened in the summer of 2008 and covered the period between April 1, 2008 and March 31, 2011. The report of the Fifth Triennial Commission recommended that the salaries, effective April 1, 2008, for a full-time presiding justice of the peace be set at \$111,943 and the salary of a full-time non-presiding justice of the peace be set at \$81,444. Effective April 1, 2009, it was recommended that the salary for a full-time presiding justice of the peace be set at \$114,070 and the salary of a full-time non-presiding justice of the peace be set at \$82,991.

# COURT LOCATIONS LISTED BY JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION, MUNICIPAL ADDRESS, AND CASE TYPE

as of December 31, 2009

#	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 Street, 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 Street, Bradford, ON L3Z 1H8	•			Satellite	•	
6	Central East	Brighton	3 Alice Street, Brighton, ON K0K 1H0	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
7	Central East	Campbellford	53 Front Street, 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	Collingwood	49 Huron Street, Collingwood, ON L9Y 1C5	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
10	Central East	Huntsville	36 Chaffey Street, Huntsville, ON P1H 1C8	•		•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
11	Central East	Innisfil	6322 Yonge Street, Innisfil, ON			•	POA	•	
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 Street, Midland, ON L4R 2E1	•			Base	•	
14	Central East	Minden	7 Milne Street, 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 Drive, 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 Street South, Orillia, ON L3V 7N6			•	POA	•	
19	Central East	Oshawa	242 King Street East, Oshawa, ON L1H 3Z8	•			Base	•	

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
20	Central East	Oshawa	850 King Street East, Oshawa, ON L1J 2L5	•			Base	•	
21	Central East	Penetanguishene	10 Robert Street West, 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 Street, Port Hope, ON L1A 3Z9	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
24	Central East	Richmond Hill	50 High Tech Road, 1st floor. Richmond Hill, ON L4B 4N7			•	POA	•	
25	Central East	Wasaga Beach	30 Lewis Street, Wasaga, Beach, ON L9Z 1A1			•	POA	•	
26	Central East	Whitby	605 Rossland Road, Whitby, ON L1N 0B7			•	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 Street, Brantford, ON N3T 3B2	•	•		Base	•	
4	Central West	Brantford	102 Wellington St., Brantford, ON N3T 2M2			•	POA	•	
5	Central West	Burlington	2021 Plains Road East, Burlington, ON L7R 4M3	•			Base	•	
6	Central West	Burlington	2051 Plains Road East, Burlington, ON L7R 5A5			•	POA	•	
7	Central West	Caledon East	6311 Old Church Road, 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 Street, 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 Avenue East, Milton, ON L9T 1Y7	•	•		Base	•	
13	Central West	Milton	100 Nipissing Road, Unit 2, Milton, ON L9T 1R5			•	POA	•	
14	Central West	Mississauga	950 Burnhamthorpe Rd. West, Mississauga, ON L5C 3B4			•	POA	•	
15	Central West	Niagara Falls	4635 Queen Street, Niagara Falls, ON L2E 6V6			•	POA		
16	Central West	Orangeville	10 Louisa Street, Orangeville, ON L9W 3P9	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
17	Central West	Simcoe	50 Frederick Hobson VC Drive, Simcoe, ON N3Y 4L5	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
18	Central West	St. Catharines	59 Church Street, St. Catharines, ON L2R 7N8	•			Base	•	

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
19	Central West	St. Catharines	71 King Street, St. Catharines, ON L2R 3H7			•	POA		
20	Central West	Welland	102 East Main Street, Welland, ON L3B 3W6	•	•		Base	•	
21	Central West	Welland	3 Cross Street, P. O. Box 243, Welland, ON L3B 5X6			•	POA		
1	East	Alexandria	110 Main Street North, PO Box 699, Alexandria, ON K0C 1A0	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
2	East	Bancroft	5 Fairway Boulevard, Bancroft, ON K0L 1C0 (Contact: Belleville 613-962-3468)	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
3	East	Belleville	15 Victoria Avenue, Belleville, ON K8N 1Z5	•			Base	•	
4	East	Belleville	199 Front Street, Belleville, ON K8N 5H5		•		Base	•	
5	East	Belleville	235 Pinnacle St., 1st Flr., Postal Bag 4400, Belleville, ON K8N 3A9			•	POA	•	
6	East	Brockville	41 Court House Square, Brockville, ON K6V 7N3	•		•	Base	•	POA only uses this location when mun. building is fully booked
7	East	Brockville	32-A Wall Street, Brockville, ON K6V 4R9			•	POA	•	POA is municipal at same court location
8	East	Cornwall	29 Second St. W., Cornwall, ON K6J 1G3	•			Base	•	
9	East	Cornwall	26 Pitt Street, 3rd Floor, Cornwall, ON K6J 3P2			•	POA	•	
10	East	Deep River	100 Deep River Road, Deep River, ON K0J 1P0			•	POA	•	
11	East	Kemptville	15 Water Street, Kemptville, ON K0G 1J0 Contact Brockville: 613-342-5003 “	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
12	East	Killaloe	45 Mill Street, Killaloe, ON K0J 2A0 (Contact Pembroke)	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
13	East	Kingston	279 Wellington Street, Kingston, ON K7K 6E1	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
14	East	L'Orignal	1023 King Street, L'Orignal, ON K0B 1K0	•			Base	•	Admin office for OCJ is at 59 Court Street
15	East	L'Orignal	28 Court Street, L'Orignal, ON K0B 1K0			•	POA		
16	East	Morrisburg	6-8 Fifth Street West, Morrisburg, ON K0C 1X0	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
17	East	Napanee	41 Dundas Street West, Napanee, ON K7R 1Z5	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
18	East	Napanee	97 Thomas St. East, Postal Bag 1000, Napanee, ON K7R 3S9			•	POA	•	POA admin offices only

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
19	East	Ottawa	161 Elgin St., Ottawa, ON K2P 2K1	•			Base	•	
20	East	Ottawa	100 Constellation Crescent, Ottawa, ON K2G 6J8			•	POA		
21	East	Pembroke	297 Pembroke Street East, Pembroke, ON K8A 3K2	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
22	East	Perth	43 Drummond St E., Perth, ON K7H 1G1	•			Base	•	
23	East	Perth	80 Gore Street East, Perth, ON K7H 1H9			•	POA	•	POA is municipal at same court location
24	East	Picton	67 King St., Picton, ON K0K 2T0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
25	East	Picton	332 Main Street, Post Office Drawer 1550, Picton, ON K0K 2T0			•	POA	•	POA admin offices only
26	East	Renfrew	127 Raglan Street, Renfrew, ON K7V 1P8	•	•		Satellite	•	
27	East	Renfrew	315 Raglan Street, Renfrew, ON K7V 1R6			•	POA	•	POA Admin: 141 Lake Street, Pembroke, ON K8A 5L8 (613)735-3482
28	East	Sharbot Lake	Oso Twnshp Com. Hall, 1107 Garrett St, Sharbot Lake, ON K0H 2P0	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
29	East	Smiths Falls	39 Chambers Street, Smiths Falls, ON K7A 2Y3	•			Satellite		
30	East	Trenton	80 Division Street, 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 Street, 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 Street, Elliot Lake, ON P5A 1Y5	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
6	Northeast	Espanola	100 Tudhope Street, 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, Onatrio 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 Street, Gore Bay, ON P0P 1H0	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
10	Northeast	Haileybury	393 Main St., P.O.Box 1208, Haileybury, ON P0J 1K0	•	•	•	Base	•	
11	Northeast	Haileybury	325 Farr Drive, Haileybury, ON P0J 1K0			•	POA		

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
12	Northeast	Hearst	Knights of Columbus Hall, 73 Ninth Street, 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 same court location
14	Northeast	Kapuskasing	88 Riverside Dr., Civic Centre, 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 Road East, Kirkland Lake, ON P2N 3K1	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
17	Northeast	Little Current	Howland Rec. Centre, Highway 6, Little Current, ON P0P 1K0			•	POA		
18	Northeast	Mattawa	161 Water St., Town Hall, 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 Street, 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	99 Foster Drive, Civic Centre Building, 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 Street, Sturgeon Falls, ON P0H 2G0	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
27	Northeast	Sudbury	159 Cedar Street, 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 Street, Sundridge, ON P0A 1Z0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
30	Northeast	Thessalon	266 Main St., Community Centre, Thessalon, ON P0R 1L0	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
31	Northeast	Timmins	City Hall, Council Chambers, 220 Algonquin Blvd. E., Timmins, ON P4N 1B3			•	POA		
32	Northeast	Timmins	The 101 Mall, 38 Pine Street, Timmins, ON P4N 6K6	•	•	•	Base	•	
33	Northeast	Wawa	40 Broadway Ave., Wawa, ON P0S 1K0	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
34	Northeast	Wikwemikong	Wikwemikong Band Office, Civic Complex, Wikwemikong, ON PoP 2Jo	•	•		Satellite	•	
1	Northwest	Armstrong	111 Queen Street, Armstrong, ON PoT 1Ao	•	•	•	Satellite		Also POA Municipal at same court location
2	Northwest	Atikokan	120 Marks Street, Atikokan, ON PoT 1Co	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
3	Northwest	Bearskin Lake	Community Centre, General Delivery, Bear Skin Lake, ON PoV 1Go	•	•		Satellite		
4	Northwest	Big Trout Lake	Community Hall, Big Trout Lake, ON PoV 1Go	•	•		Satellite		
5	Northwest	Cat Lake	Cat Lake School, Cat Lake, ON PoV 1Jo	•	•		Satellite		
6	Northwest	Deer Lake	David Meekis School/ Band Hall, Deer Lake, ON PoV 1No	•	•		Satellite		
7	Northwest	Dryden	479 Government Street, PO Box 3000, Dryden, ON P8N 3B3	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
8	Northwest	Fort Frances	333 Church St. Fort Frances, ON PgA 1C9	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
9	Northwest	Fort Hope	Fort Hope First Nation Band Office, Fort Hope, ON PoT 1Lo	•	•		Satellite		
10	Northwest	Fort Severn	Wasaho First Nation School, Fort Severn, ON PoV 1Wo	•	•		Satellite		
11	Northwest	Geraldton (GREENSTONE)	Le Centre Cultural, 299 East Street, Geraldton, ON PoT 1Mo	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
12	Northwest	Ignace	Northwoods Motor Inn, Hwy 17 East, Ignace, ON PoT 1To	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
13	Northwest	Keewaywin	Keewaywin Community Hall, General Delivery, Keeaywin, ON PoV 3Go	•	•		Satellite		
14	Northwest	Kasabonika	Chief Simeon McKay Edu. Centre, Gen. Del., Kasabonika, ON PoV 1Yo	•	•		Satellite		
15	Northwest	Kenora	216 Water Street, Kenora, ON PgN 1S4	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
16	Northwest	Kingfisher Lake	Mission House, General Delivery, Kingfisher Lake, ON PoV 1Zo	•	•		Satellite		
17	Northwest	Lac Seul	Education Authority Building, Lac Seul, ON PoV 1Xo	•	•		Satellite		
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		

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
20	Northwest	Manitouwadge	Municipal Complex, 1 Mississauga Dr., Manitouwadge, ON P0T 2C0	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
21	Northwest	Marathon	Municipal Building, 4 Hemlo Dr., Marathon, ON P0T 2E0	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
22	Northwest	Marten Falls First Nation Band	Marten Falls Office, Marten Falls, ON P0T 2L0	•	•		Satellite		a.k.a. OGOKI POST
23	Northwest	Muskrat Dam	Muskrat Dam School, Muskrat Dam, ON P0V 2B0	•	•		Satellite		
24	Northwest	Nipigon	138 Wadsworth Ave., Nipigon, ON P0T 2J0	•	•	•	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 Comm. Hall, Koval St., Pickle Lake, ON P0V 3A0	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
27	Northwest	Pikangikum	Pikangikum Band Office, Pikangikum, ON P0V 1L0	•	•		Satellite		
28	Northwest	Poplar Hill	Poplar Community Centre, Poplar Hill, ON P0V 3E0	•	•		Satellite		
29	Northwest	Rainy River	Rainy River Legion, 130 Atwood Ave, Rainy River, ON P0W 1L0	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
30	Northwest	Red Lake	115 Howey St., Red Lake, ON P0V 2M0	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
31	Northwest	Sachigo Lake	Mission Hall, Gen. Del., Sachigo Lake, ON P0V 2P0	•	•		Satellite		
32	Northwest	Sandy Lake	Sandy Lake School, Gen. Del., Sandy Lake, ON P0V 1V0	•	•		Satellite		
33	Northwest	Schreiber	Recreation Complex, 100 Langworthy St., Schreiber, ON P0T 2S0	•	•	•	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 P0T 3B0	•	•		Satellite		
36	Northwest	Thunder Bay	1805 East Arthur Street, Thunder Bay, ON P7E 2R6	•	•		Base	•	
37	Northwest	Thunder Bay	110 North Archibald Street, Thunder Bay, ON P7C 3X8			•	POA	•	
38	Northwest	Thunder Bay	125 South Syndicate Avenue, Thunder Bay, ON P7E 6H8			•	POA	•	POA Intake Court only
39	Northwest	Wapakeka	Eleazor Winter Memorial School, Wapakeka, ON P0V 1B0	•	•		Satellite		
40	Northwest	Weagamow	N. Caribou Lake School, Weagamow, ON P0V 2Y0	•	•		Satellite		
41	Northwest	Webequie	New Band Hall, General Delivery, Webequie, ON P0T 3A0	•	•		Satellite		

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
42	Northwest	Wunnumun Lake	Band Hall/Gym, General Delivery, Wunnumun Lake, ON	PoV 2Zo	•		Satellite		
1	Toronto	Toronto	137 Edward Street, 2nd Floor, Toronto, ON	M5G 2P8		•	POA	•	Wheelchair access: Must enter via side of building @ 481 University Ave. to reach elevators for POA courts.
2	Toronto	Toronto	1530 Markham Road, Toronto, ON	M1B 3M4		•	POA	•	
3	Toronto	Toronto	2700 Eglinton Avenue West, Toronto, ON	M6M 1V1		•	POA	•	
4	Toronto	Toronto	47 Sheppard Avenue East, Toronto, ON	M2N 5X5	•		Base	•	
5	Toronto	Toronto	444 Yonge Street, 2nd Floor, Toronto, ON	M5B 2H4	•		Base	•	
6	Toronto	Toronto	311 Jarvis Street, Toronto, ON	M5B 2C4	•	•	Base	•	
7	Toronto	Toronto	1911 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, ON	M1L 4P4	•		Base	•	
8	Toronto	Toronto	1000 Finch Avenue West, Toronto, ON	M3J 2V5	•		Base	•	
9	Toronto	Toronto	2201 Finch Avenue West, Toronto, ON	M9M 2Y9	•		Base	•	
10	Toronto	Toronto	60 Queen Street West, Toronto, ON	M5H 2M4	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
1	West	Cambridge	89 Main Street, Cambridge, ON	N1R 1W1	•	•	Base	•	
2	West	Cambridge	150 Main Street, 1st Floor, Cambridge, ON	N1R 6R1		•	POA-Satellite	•	Administrative Office: Kitchener
3	West	Chatham	425 Grand Avenue West, Chatham, ON	N7M 6M8	•	•	Base	•	
4	West	Chatham	21633 Communication Road, Blenheim, ON	NoP 1A0		•	POA	•	
5	West	Exeter	Legion Hall, 316 William St. S., Exeter, ON	NoM 1S2	•		Satellite	•	Administrative Office: Goderich
6	West	Goderich	1 Courthouse Square, Goderich, ON	N7A 4C6	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
7	West	Guelph	36 Wyndham Street South, Guelph, ON	N1H 7J5	•		Base	•	
8	West	Guelph	74 Woolwich Street, Guelph, ON	N1H 3T9		•	Base	•	
9	West	Guelph	55 Wyndham St., Ste 215, Guelph, ON	N1H 7T8		•	POA	•	
10	West	Kitchener	200 Frederick Street, Kitchener, ON	N2H 6P1	•	•	Base	•	
11	West	Kitchener	77 Queen Street North, Kitchener, ON	N2H 2H1		•	POA	•	

#	Region	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
12	West	Leamington	7 Clark Street West, Leamington, ON N8H 1E5	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
13	West	Listowel	330 Wallace Avenue North, Listowel, ON N4W 1L3	•			Satellite	•	Administrative Office: Stratford
14	West	London	80 Dundas St., 2nd Flr, Unit E, London, ON N6A 6A5	•			Base	•	
15	West	London	824 Dundas Street, London, ON N5W 5R1			•	POA	•	
16	West	Owen Sound	595 Ninth Avenue East, Owen Sound, ON N4K 3E3			•	POA	•	
17	West	Owen Sound	611 Ninth Avenue East, Owen Sound, ON N4K 6Z4	•	•		Base	•	
18	West	Sarnia	700 North Christina Street, Sarnia, ON N7V 3C2	•	•		Base	•	
19	West	Sarnia	150 North Christina Street, Bayside Mall, 2nd Flr, Sarnia, ON N7T 7W5			•	POA	•	
20	West	St. Thomas	450 Sunset Drive, 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 2 separate entrances; one for Criminal and one for Family
22	West	St. Thomas	145 Curtis Street, 2nd Floor, St. Thomas, ON N5P 3Z7		•		Base		
23	West	Stratford	100 St. Patrick Street, Stratford, ON N5A 6V6	•	•		Base	•	
24	West	Stratford	1 Huron Street, Stratford, ON N5A 5S4			•	POA	•	
25	West	Walkerton	207 Cayley Street, Walkerton, ON N0G 2V0	•	•		Base	•	
26	West	Walkerton	215 Cayley Street, Walkerton, ON N0G 2V0			•	POA-Satellite	•	Administrative Office: Owen Sound
27	West	Windsor	251 Goyeau Street, 3rd Floor, Windsor, ON N9A 6V2			•	POA	•	
28	West	Windsor	200 Chatham Street East, Windsor, ON N9A 2W3	•	•		Base	•	
29	West	Wingham	Legion Hall, 274 Josephine Street, Wingham, ON N0G 2W0	•			Satellite	•	Administrative Office: Goderich
30	West	Woodstock	415 Hunter Street, Woodstock, ON N6S 7W5	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location

# JUDGES LISTED BY JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

as of December 31, 2009

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 Anne-Marie Hourigan	September 16, 2002
Justice Joseph F. Kenkel	June 19, 2000
Justice Ronald A. Minard	April 5, 1993
Justice Peter Tetley	September 16, 2002
Justice Peter Caldwell West	January 30, 2008
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
<b>Oshawa</b>	
Justice Paul L. Bellefontaine	January 5, 1998
Justice Michael Block	January 28, 2009
Justice Joseph A. De Filippis	January 3, 2000
Justice Peter De Freitas	July 23, 2008
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
Justice Graham Wakefield	July 23, 2008
<b>Peterborough</b>	
Justice Robert Beninger	January 28, 2009
Justice J. Rhys Morgan	August 15, 1990
Justice Timothy C. Whetung	December 1, 1991
	<b>Central East Total 41</b>
<b>CENTRAL WEST</b>	
Regional Senior Justice Kathryn L. Hawke	February 6, 1995
<b>Brampton</b>	
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 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 George S. Gage	December 3, 2003
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. Koorshed	June 1, 1992
Justice June Maresca	August 4, 2004
Justice Katherine L. McLeod	February 15, 1999
Justice C. Ann Nelson	July 23, 2008
Justice Manjusha Pawagi	January 28, 2009
Justice Elinore A. Ready	December 21, 1990
Justice Richard Schwarzl	June 17, 2009
Justice Bruce R. Shilton	July 6, 1998
Justice Peter H. Wilkie	February 15, 1999
<b>Brantford</b>	
Justice Gethin B. Edward	December 1, 1996
Justice Kenneth G. Lenz	July 4, 1989

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Justice Lawrence P. Thibideau	May 3, 2000
Justice Martha B. Zivolak	July 1, 2002
<b>Burlington</b>	
Justice Lesley M. Baldwin	May 6, 1997
Justice Alan D. Cooper	December 22, 2004
Justice Frederick L. Forsyth	May 3, 1999
<b>Hamilton</b>	
Justice P.H. Marjoh Agro	September 16, 1994
Justice Frederic M. Campling	December 3, 2003
Justice Timothy A. Culver	May 16, 1994
Justice Richard E. Jennis	May 20, 1997
Justice Maria Speyer	June 17, 2009
Justice John D. Takach	April 5, 1988
Justice Bernd E. Zabel	April 2, 1990
<b>Milton</b>	
Justice Stephen D. Brown	June 21, 2006
Justice Richard J. LeDressay	December 1, 1996
Justice Theo Wolder	June 1, 1990
Justice Roselyn Zisman	April 11, 2007
<b>Orangeville</b>	
Justice Douglas B. Maund	October 4, 2000
Justice Bruce E. Pugsley	February 13, 2002
<b>Simcoe</b>	
Justice W. Brian Stead	July 1, 1991
<b>St. Catharines</b>	
Justice Steve Corozza	December 2, 2009
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
<b>Welland</b>	
Justice J.A. Tory Colvin	January 26, 2005
Justice Eileen Martin	June 21, 2006
<b>Central West Total 55</b>	
<b>EAST</b>	
Regional Senior Justice Judith C. Beaman	January 12, 1998
<b>Belleville</b>	
Justice Elaine Deluzio	December 6, 2006
Justice Stephen J. Hunter	June 1, 1991
Justice Wendy Malcolm	November 29, 2006
<b>Brockville</b>	
Justice Charles D. Anderson	August 15, 1990
Justice John D.G. Waugh	May 30, 2001
<b>Cornwall</b>	
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
<b>Kingston</b>	
Justice Rommel G. Masse	July 4, 1989
Justice Paul H. Megginson	September 8, 1978
<b>L'Orignal</b>	
Justice Jean Legault	October 14, 2009
<b>Napanee</b>	
Justice Geoffrey James Griffin	September 8, 2004
<b>Ottawa</b>	
Justice Ann Alder	December 3, 2003
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 <sup>1</sup>	October 1, 1986
Justice Lise Maisonneuve	December 3, 2003
Justice Jack D. Nadelle	November 14, 1977
Justice Dianne M. Nicholas	June 1, 1991
Justice Heather Perkins-McVey	June 17, 2009
Justice J. David Wake	August 8, 1994
Justice J. Peter Wright	July 5, 1993
<b>Pembroke</b>	
Justice S. Grant Radley-Walters	February 20, 2002
Justice Robert Selkirk	December 29, 2004
<b>Perth</b>	
Justice Stephen A.J. March	April 19, 2000
<b>Renfrew</b>	
Justice N. Jane Wilson	November 2, 1998
	<b>East Total 31</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	
Regional Senior Justice Richard A. Humphrey	July 12, 1999
<b>Cochrane</b>	
Justice Patrick Boucher	October 14, 2009
<b>Elliot Lake</b>	
Justice Robert P. Villeneuve	November 9, 2005
<b>Gore Bay</b>	
Justice Louise Serré	November 15, 2000
<b>Haileybury</b>	
Justice Michelle Rocheleau	December 27, 2006
<b>North Bay</b>	
Justice Louise Duchesneau-McLachlan	August 18, 1986
Justice Jean-Gilles Lebel	July 18, 1988
Justice Gregory P. Rodgers	November 15, 2000
<b>Parry Sound</b>	
Justice Lawrence Klein	April 26, 2006

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
<b>Sault Ste. Marie</b>	
Justice E. Kristine Bignell	December 3, 2003
Justice Andrew Buttazzoni	April 26, 2006
Justice Nathalie Gregson	December 3, 2008
Justice John Kukurin	May 29, 1995
<b>Sudbury</b>	
Justice William F. Fitzgerald	March 13, 1972
Justice G. Normand Glaude <sup>2</sup>	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
<b>Timmins</b>	
Justice Ralph E.W. Carr	July 1, 1991
Justice Martin P. Lambert	February 15, 1999
<b>Northeast Total 22</b>	
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	
Regional Senior Justice Marc Bode	January 30, 2008
<b>Dryden</b>	
Justice Peter T. Bishop	September 6, 1994
<b>Fort Frances</b>	
Justice A. Thomas McKay	November 9, 2005
<b>Kenora</b>	
Justice Donald G. Fraser	June 13, 1988
Justice Jennifer Ruth Hoshizaki	January 30, 2008
Justice Judythe P. Little	May 12, 1986
<b>Thunder Bay</b>	
Justice Dianne Pettit Baig	April 2, 1990
Justice Dino DiGiuseppe	November 15, 2000
Justice Joyce Elder	December 2, 2009
Justice Joyce L. Pelletier	December 28, 2005
Justice Frank Valente	May 14, 2008
<b>Northwest Total 11</b>	
<b>TORONTO</b>	
Regional Senior Justice Robert G. Bigelow	August 9, 1993
<b>47 Sheppard Ave E. (F)</b>	
Justice Harvey P. Brownstone	March 13, 1995
Justice Carole Curtis	January 30, 2008
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
<b>College Park</b>	
Justice Feroza Bhabha	August 24, 2006
Justice S. Ford Clements	February 18, 2004
Justice William B. Horkins	January 5, 1998

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Justice Cathy Mocha	April 14, 1997
Justice John C. Moore	January 12, 1998
Justice Petra E. Newton	December 31, 1989
Justice Rebecca Rutherford	December 24, 2008
Justice John A. Sutherland	May 5, 2004
Justice William R. Wolski	January 20, 1997
<b>Jarvis FD</b>	
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
<b>Metro East</b>	
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 Timothy R. Lipson	March 20, 2002
Justice Sally E. Marin	August 9, 1993
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
<b>Metro North</b>	
Justice Carol Anne R. Brewer	August 24, 2006
Justice Thomas P. Cleary	June 6, 1994
Justice Mara Greene	June 17, 2009
Justice Jack M. Grossman	April 28, 1999
Justice Neil Kozloff	December 2, 2009
Justice Fergus O'Donnell	June 17, 2009
Justice Diane Oleskiw	December 2, 2009
Justice Leslie C. Pringle	March 20, 2002
Justice Paul M. Taylor	March 20, 2002
Justice Charles H. Vaillancourt	December 21, 1990
Justice Kelly Wright	December 24, 2008
<b>Metro West</b>	
Justice Kofi N. Barnes	February 18, 2004
Justice Lloyd M. Budzinski	April 1, 1992
Justice David P. Cole	March 1, 1991
Justice Antonio Di Zio	May 3, 1999
Justice Roderick J. Flaherty	April 2, 1990
Justice Paul French	August 24, 2006
Senior Judge Gerald S. Lapkin	November 30, 1988

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Justice Salvatore Merenda	February 21, 1996
Justice Andrea Edna E. Tuck-Jackson	August 24, 2006
Justice Fern M. Weinper	July 6, 1998
<b>Old City Hall</b>	
Justice William P. Bassel	May 15, 1995
Justice Paul Bentley	June 1, 1992
Justice Ronald Dennis Joseph Boivin	June 25, 2003
Justice Joseph W. Bovard	December 31, 1989
Justice Beverly A. Brown	December 3, 2003
Justice Kathleen J. Caldwell	May 5, 2004
Justice Bruno Cavion	November 15, 1991
Justice Leslie Chapin	December 2, 2009
Justice David A. Fairgrieve	December 21, 1990
Justice Melvyn Green	December 14, 2005
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 Sidney B. Linden <sup>3</sup>	April 25, 1990
Justice Rick N. Libman	November 15, 1996
Justice Maryka Omatsu	February 1, 1993
Justice Edward F. Ormston <sup>4</sup>	December 31, 1989
Justice Sheila Ray	April 15, 1992
Justice Paul H. Reinhardt	April 2, 1990
Justice John M. Ritchie	April 28, 1999
Justice Richard Schneider	December 20, 2000
Justice S. Rebecca Shamaï	April 2, 1990
Justice Geraldine N. Sparrow	January 15, 1993
Justice Bruce J. Young	March 9, 1987
<b>Toronto Total 83</b>	
<b>WEST</b>	
Regional Senior Justice Kathleen E. McGowan	June 1, 1990
<b>Cambridge</b>	
Justice Paddy A. Hardman	March 1, 1991
<b>Chatham</b>	
Justice Stephen J. Fuerth	October 18, 2006
Justice Lucy C. Glenn	December 16, 1996
Justice Paul J.S. Kowalyshyn	December 3, 2008
<b>Goderich</b>	
Justice R.G.E. Hunter	June 3, 1985
<b>Guelph</b>	
Justice Jane E. Caspers	February 7, 2001
Justice Norman S. Douglas	May 16, 1994
<b>Kitchener</b>	
Justice David G. Carr	April 28, 1999
Justice Michael J. Epstein	January 26, 2005

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Justice Bruce J. Frazer	January 13, 1997
Justice Gary F. Hearn	October 26, 1998
Justice John T. Lynch	April 18, 2001
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
<b>London</b>	
Justice John L. Getliffe	December 6, 2000
Justice Deborah K. Livingstone	December 31, 1989
Justice Edward J. McGrath	January 4, 1999
Justice Gregory A. Pockele	November 2, 1992
Justice Wayne G. Rabley	June 17, 2009
Justice Eleanor M. Schnall	March 1, 1991
Justice John S. Skowronski	March 4, 2009
<b>Owen Sound</b>	
Justice Julia A. Morneau	May 30, 1997
<b>Sarnia</b>	
Justice Deborah J. Austin	December 1, 1992
Justice G. Mark Hornblower	October 6, 1999
Justice Anne E.E. McFadyen	October 26, 1998
<b>St. Thomas</b>	
Justice Michael P. O'Dea	March 15, 2000
<b>Stratford</b>	
Justice Kathryn L. McKerlie	May 3, 1999
Justice Robert W. Rogerson	December 24, 2003
<b>Walkerton</b>	
Justice George J. Brophy	May 12, 1997
Justice Robert S.G. MacKenzie	October 1, 1986
<b>Windsor</b>	
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 Mitchell S. Hoffman	September 30, 2009
Justice Douglas W. Phillips	March 1, 1991
Justice Micheline A. Rawlins	October 15, 1992
Justice Barry M. Tobin	September 30, 2009
<b>Woodstock</b>	
Justice Peter R.W. Isaacs	February 13, 1995
Justice Marietta L.D. Roberts	March 1, 1991
<b>West Total 44</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Justice Lennox is currently the Executive Director, National Judicial Institute

<sup>2</sup> Justice Glaude is currently the Commissioner of the Cornwall Inquiry

<sup>3</sup> Justice Linden is currently the Conflict of Interest Commissioner

<sup>4</sup> Justice Ormston is currently the Chair, Consent and Capacity Board

## Per Diem Judges

Name and Title	Appointed to the Court
<b>Central East</b>	
Justice Roy E. Bogusky	October 15, 1973
Justice L. Theodore G. Collins	March 29, 1971
Justice A. Elizabeth L. Earle-Renton	November 30, 1988
Justice Gary V. Palmer	February 15, 1982
Justice Raymond P. Taillon	July 1, 1991
<b>Central West</b>	
Justice Norman Bennett	February 22, 1982
Senior Judge R. Lloyd Budgell	November 16, 1970
Justice Donald S. Cooper	March 1, 1984
Justice Peter R. Mitchell	December 23, 1975
Justice Wayne D. Morrison	March 18, 1985
Justice Anton Zuraw	December 6, 1982
<b>East</b>	
Senior Judge Paul R. Bélanger	July 12, 1978
Justice Jean-Marie Bordeleau	January 3, 1977
Justice J. Peter Coulson	April 15, 1980
Justice James A. Fontana	April 2, 1984
Justice D. Kent Kirkland	March 5, 1979
Justice J.F. Réginald Lévesque	March 24, 1980
<b>Northeast</b>	
Justice Guy Mahaffy	March 15, 1982
Senior Judge Gérald E. Michel	March 1, 1968
<b>Northwest</b>	
Justice Gary R. Kunnas	May 4, 1981
Justice Frank A. Sargent	June 3, 1974
<b>Toronto</b>	
Justice William J.C. Babe	October 22, 1984
Justice Jeff Casey	December 21, 1992
Justice Derek T. Hogg	November 1, 1984
Justice Marion E. Lane	February 1, 1991
Justice Lauren E. Marshall	November 30, 1988
Justice James P. Nevins	August 18, 1980
Justice Claude H. Paris	September 2, 1980
Justice Harvey M. Salem	March 1, 1991
Justice Patrick A. Sheppard	June 1, 1991
Justice Norris Weisman	August 4, 1975
<b>West</b>	
Justice Douglas A. Bean	August 16, 1976
Justice William W. Bradley	September 2, 1980
Justice Donald C. Downie	June 3, 1985
Justice Donald A. Ebbs	March 14, 1983
Justice A. Ross Webster	February 1, 1981
Justice Robert T. Weseloh	February 14, 1983
<b>Total Per Diem Judges for All Regions</b>	
	37

# RETIREMENTS—JUDGES: 2008–2009

During 2008 and 2009, 22 judges fully retired or left the Court.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE		
Name	Date of Retirement	Region
The Honourable Bruce G. Thomas*	February 19, 2008	West
The Honourable Gary Trotter*	February 19, 2008	Toronto
The Honourable John L. Menzies	March 15, 2008	West
The Honourable Vibert A. Lampkin	April 13, 2008	Central East
The Honourable Roderick D. Clarke	April 16, 2008	Northwest
The Honourable Donald J. MacMillan	May 20, 2008	West
The Honourable John P. Kerr	July 13, 2008	Toronto
The Honourable F. Stewart Fisher	July 16, 2008	Central West
The Honourable Ian A. MacDonnell*	July 30, 2008	Toronto
The Honourable Saul Nosanchuk	October 6, 2008	West
The Honourable Bernard M. Kelly	February 25, 2009	Toronto
The Honourable Wayne W. Cohen	June 25, 2009	Northeast
The Honourable Walter S. Gonet	July 15, 2009	Toronto
The Honourable Samuel G. Zaltz	July 20, 2009	West
The Honourable Marvin G. Morten	July 31, 2009	Central West
The Honourable James D. Karswick	August 19, 2009	Central West
The Honourable Harry Momotiuk	August 19, 2009	West
The Honourable Eric S. Lindsay	August 24, 2009	Toronto
The Honourable Vibert T. Rosemay	September 30, 2009	Central West
The Honourable Norman H. Edmondson	October 12, 2009	Central East
The Honourable Bernard T. Ryan	October 21, 2009	East
The Honourable John D. Smith	December 29, 2009	Central West

\* *Appointed to the Superior Court of Justice*

# JUSTICES OF THE PEACE LISTED BY JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

as of December 31, 2009

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE			
Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding <sup>1</sup>
Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace Andrew C. Clark	November 26, 1987	FT	Presiding
Senior Justice of the Peace Cornelia U. Mews	September 29, 1993	FT	Presiding
CENTRAL EAST REGION			
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 Linda J. Kay	September 19, 1986	FT	Presiding
His Worship Moreland Lynn	August 22, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Guy Maurice	October 1, 1994	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 Malcolm S.W. Rogers	July 15, 1993	FT	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	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
His Worship Julius Dogbe	June 6, 1997	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 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
His Worship Asad Malik	May 30, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship James E. Oates	January 1, 1980	FT	Presiding

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding <sup>1</sup>
His Worship Herbert H. Radtke	December 18, 2002	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
<b>Orillia</b>			
Her Worship Constance Hartt	January 18, 1999	FT	Presiding
<b>Oshawa</b>			
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 Stephen Lancaster	May 30, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jack LeBlanc	August 2, 2007	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
<b>Peterborough</b>			
Her Worship Joni E. Glover	September 29, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Peter J.A. Hiscox	November 7, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jason H.T. Mariasine	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship J. Carl Young	June 15, 1998	FT	Presiding
<b>Central East Totals</b>			<b>56 Presiding</b>
<b>CENTRAL WEST REGION</b>			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace John Creelman	March 31, 2003	FT	Presiding
<b>Brampton</b>			
Her Worship Jeannie Ingrid Anand	December 7, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Stephen Budaci	April 9, 2009	FT	Presiding
His Worship Vernon A. Chang Alloy	April 20, 1990	FT	Presiding
His Worship Mark Curtis	February 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Donald Dudar	February 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Mangesh Duggal	October 14, 2009	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 Alston Gunness	October 14, 2009	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 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
His Worship Richard Quon	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding <sup>1</sup>
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
<b>Brantford</b>			
His Worship Richard Kivell	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Norman W. Mulloy	August 8, 1986	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert D. Shortell	September 10, 1982	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Mary Trillis Miller	June 21, 2006	FT	Presiding
<b>Burlington</b>			
Her Worship Lina M. Mills	March 21, 1990	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jerry S. Woloschuk	November 7, 2001	FT	Presiding
<b>Caledon East</b>			
His Worship Jacques Desjardins	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
<b>Cayuga</b>			
His Worship Glen Peace	October 14, 2009	FT	Presiding
<b>Hamilton</b>			
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	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
<b>Milton</b>			
His Worship Prior N. Bonas	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Kenneth W. Dechert	August 7, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Marsha Farnand	June 20, 2007	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
<b>Mississauga</b>			
His Worship Michael Barnes	January 2, 1999	FT	Presiding
His Worship Donald Keith Currie	July 3, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship D. Gerald Manno	June 21, 2006	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jerome Redmond	August 22, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Noel R. Rohan	November 7, 2001	FT	Presiding
<b>Orangeville</b>			
Her Worship Deborah Scarlett	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
<b>Simcoe</b>			
His Worship Dan M. MacDonald	September 27, 2000	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Patrice Valeriano	October 14, 2009	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Catherine G. Woron	January 15, 1975	FT	Presiding
<b>St. Catharines</b>			
His Worship Richard E. Bisson	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Thomas P.L. Froese	May 30, 2001	FT	Presiding

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding <sup>1</sup>
His Worship Brett Kelly	October 14, 2009	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Patricia Lavalée	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
Her Worship Mary Shelley	September 7, 2006	FT	Presiding
<b>Welland</b>			
His Worship David Leslie Brown	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Moira M. Moses	June 8, 1994	FT	Presiding
Central West Totals			65 Presiding
<b>EAST REGION</b>			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Claudette Holmes	October 21, 1993	FT	Presiding
<b>Belleville</b>			
Her Worship Deanne Chapelle	October 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Sam L. Cureatz	October 31, 2002	FT	Presiding
<b>Brockville</b>			
His Worship John Doran	August 26, 2002	FT	Presiding
<b>Cornwall</b>			
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
<b>Kingston</b>			
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
<b>L'Orignal</b>			
His Worship Francois J. Pilon	June 21, 2006	FT	Presiding
<b>Napanee</b>			
Her Worship Donna I. Doelman	June 17, 1993	FT	Presiding
<b>Ottawa</b>			
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

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding <sup>1</sup>
His Worship Raymond J. Switzer	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Bernard John Swords	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
<b>Pembroke</b>			
Her Worship Nancy Mitchell	June 15, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship Barry J. Moran	October 31, 2002	FT	Presiding
<b>Perth</b>			
His Worship Clayton A. McKechnie	May 31, 1999	FT	Presiding
<b>Picton</b>			
His Worship Ernie Parsons	July 11, 2007	FT	Presiding
<b>East Totals</b>			<b>37 Presiding</b>
<b>NORTHEAST REGION</b>			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Kathleen Bryant	October 27, 1994	FT	Presiding
<b>Cochrane</b>			
His Worship Jean-Marie Blier	May 29, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Dolores M. Boyuk	September 1, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Thomas Henry	January 22, 1981	FT	Presiding
His Worship Silas Reuben	October 27, 1994	PT	Non-Presiding
<b>Gore Bay</b>			
Her Worship Darlene Hayden	September 1, 1993	FT	Presiding
<b>Haileybury</b>			
Her Worship Sharon B. Roberson	October 21, 1993	FT	Presiding
<b>Kirkland Lake</b>			
His Worship Theodore A. Hodgins	May 17, 1990	FT	Presiding
<b>North Bay</b>			
His Worship William H. Brownell	September 3, 1980	FT	Presiding
His Worship James Bubba	January 15, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Susan Hilton	September 1, 1992	FT	Presiding
His Worship Michael G. Kitlar	March 9, 1988	FT	Presiding
His Worship Michel J. Moreau	October 21, 1988	FT	Presiding
<b>Parry Sound</b>			
His Worship Allan Symons	March 25, 1993	PT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Patricia D. Tennant	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
<b>Sault Ste. Marie</b>			
Her Worship Paula J. Nichols	July 2, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Philip M. Stanghetta	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
<b>Sudbury</b>			
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
Her Worship Monique Seguin	March 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Lori-Ann Toulouse	October 27, 1994	FT	Presiding
<b>Timmins</b>			
His Worship John J. Buchan	March 28, 1979	PT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Marielle A. Quinn	March 29, 1995	FT	Presiding
His Worship Alex Spence	August 31, 1994	FT	Presiding
<b>Northeast Totals</b>			<b>23 Presiding 4 Non-Presiding</b>

NORTHWEST REGION			
Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding <sup>1</sup>
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Bruce Leaman	December 13, 1994	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 Robert H. McNally	October 21, 1993	FT	Presiding
<i>Thunder Bay</i>			
His Worship Gene A. Bannon	April 28, 1976	FT	Presiding
His Worship Bernard Caron	April 8, 2009	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 Richard M. Le Sarge	September 15, 1994	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			14 Presiding 5 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 Maimun Gilani	August 23, 2000	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jay Hong	September 27, 2000	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Sylvia Hudson	July 11, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Ruth Kerbel	July 2, 2002	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 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
Her Worship Philomen Wright	May 30, 2007	FT	Presiding
<i>1000 Finch Avenue West</i>			
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

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding <sup>1</sup>
His Worship Vasilios (Bill) Fatsis	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Dan La Caprara	April 23, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Luigi J. Muraca	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Morris Rotman	May 12, 1971	FT	Presiding
His Worship Stephen L. Waisberg	September 15, 1997	FT	Presiding
<b>2201 Finch Avenue West</b>			
His Worship Donald L. Begley	October 30, 1978	FT	Presiding
His Worship James H. Clare	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship Dan Di Lorenzo	June 26, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Clifford Flaherty	August 13, 1997	FT	Presiding
His Worship Bobby Hundal	August 23, 2000	FT	Presiding
His Worship Paul H. Kowarsky	May 29, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship David R. Lippingwell	July 18, 1973	FT	Presiding
His Worship Donovan Robinson	July 8, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Rudy Skjarum	October 20, 1997	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert E. Whittaker	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
<b>60 Queen Street West</b>			
Her Worship Wendy Agnew	October 14, 2009	FT	Presiding
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. Avrich-Skapinker	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jorge Barroilhet	December 18, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Vladimir Bubrin	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Felicitas M. Camposano	December 29, 2004	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Marilyn Churley	October 14, 2009	FT	Presiding
His Worship Mark Conacher	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Ana Costa	March 4, 2009	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 Moraes	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Karin Drescher	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 Gregory Fantino	October 19, 2009	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 Ajit Grewal	November 15, 2006	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Carolyn Humeniuk	October 14, 2009	FT	Presiding
His Worship David J. Hunt	September 16, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship John Henry Jackson	October 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship M. Teresa Jewitt	June 14, 1978	FT	Presiding
His Worship G. Sunit John	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Alfred Johnston	August 7, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship David R. Keilty	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding <sup>1</sup>
Her Worship Esme Lall	September 7, 2006	FT	Presiding
His Worship Cledwyn Longe	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
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 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
Her Worship Deborah Nelson	March 4, 2009	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 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 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
His Worship Ronald M. Yamanaka	June 11, 2003	FT	Presiding
		<b>Toronto Totals</b>	<b>95 Presiding</b>
<b>WEST REGION</b>			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Stewart A. Taylor	August 22, 2001	FT	Presiding
<b>Cambridge</b>			
Her Worship Jeannette P. De Jong	September 29, 1993	FT	Presiding
<b>Chatham</b>			
Her Worship Elaine Babcock	October 15, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship John H. (Jack) Carroll	September 16, 2002	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
<b>Guelph</b>			
His Worship Michael A. Cuthbertson	September 16, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Kathy-Lou Johnson	December 29, 2004	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Avis M. Rodney	December 15, 1988	FT	Presiding
His Worship Walter W. Rojek	November 19, 1993	FT	Presiding
<b>Kitchener</b>			
His Worship Arthur Child	November 15, 2006	FT	Presiding

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court	FT/PT	Presiding/Non-Presiding <sup>1</sup>
Her Worship Adriana Magoulas	October 14, 2009	FT	Presiding
His Worship Andrew C. Marquette	July 11, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Zeljana Radulovic	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship William S. Ross	October 24, 1979	FT	Presiding
His Worship Thomas Stinson	October 14, 2009	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Sharon M. Woodworth	December 10, 1987	FT	Presiding
His Worship James J. Ziegler	September 17, 2002	FT	Presiding
<b>London</b>			
Her Worship Sonia Maria Aleong	July 11, 2007	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jacob W. Bruinewood	December 22, 1986	FT	Presiding
His Worship Abdul Chahbar	October 14, 2009	FT	Presiding
His Worship Gordon Chaput	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Kristine Diaz	October 14, 2009	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Cheri Emrich	June 20, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Dorothy P. Hodgins	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Lorenzo Palumbo	June 11, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Donna Phillips	August 9, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert Seneshen	October 31, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Terence Steenson	June 27, 2007	FT	Presiding
Her Worship G. Susan Stewart	June 17, 1993	PT	Presiding
<b>Owen Sound</b>			
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
<b>Sarnia</b>			
Her Worship Helen M. Gale	April 20, 1990	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Joanne G. Rogers	April 13, 1993	FT	Presiding
<b>St. Thomas</b>			
His Worship Jamie Shortt	March 21, 2007	FT	Presiding
<b>Stratford</b>			
His Worship Charles R. Campbell	October 1, 1986	FT	Presiding
<b>Walkerton</b>			
Her Worship Pauline Aguirre	April 1, 1987	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert T. Gay	April 1, 1987	FT	Presiding
<b>Windsor</b>			
Her Worship Holly R. Debacker	September 29, 1993	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
<b>Woodstock</b>			
His Worship Francis McMahon	October 31, 2002	FT	Presiding
<b>West Totals</b>			<b>46 Presiding 1 Non-Presiding</b>

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the duties of a non-presiding justice of the peace, a presiding justice of the peace presides over trials of matters arising under the *Provincial Offences Act*.

## Per Diem Justices of the Peace

Name and Title	Appointed to the Court
<b>Central East</b>	
Her Worship Brenna Brown	June 1, 1989
His Worship Ralph Faulkner	May 16, 1964
His Worship William Jacklin	December 1, 1979
Her Worship Laura Malarczuk	June 1, 1989
His Worship Michael O'Toole	December 18, 1986
His Worship Louis Wichman	May 5, 1971
<b>Central West</b>	
His Worship John Berthelot	April 4, 1981
His Worship Kerry Boon	December 18, 2002
His Worship Neil Burgess	July 19, 1972
Her Worship Donna Cowan	May 8, 1985
Her Worship Linda Devellano	January 19, 1994
His Worship Leon Fayolle	March 19, 1980
Her Worship C. Jill Fletcher	March 19, 1980
Her Worship Norma General-Lickers	December 1, 1989
Her Worship Janice Jukes	November 14, 1981
His Worship Robert Leggate	March 22, 1984
Her Worship Meena Nadkarni	July 17, 1986
Her Worship Christine O'Halloran	February 16, 1994
Her Worship Louise Scisizzi	March 5, 1975
His worship Frank Squires	July 1, 1972
Her Worship Carolyn Straughan	October 15, 1975
His Worship Ronald Whalen	May 17, 1979
<b>East</b>	
Her Worship Veronica Carmichael	March 15, 1978
Her Worship Sheila Matchett	August 2, 1978
His Worship Fred Ross	March 21, 2001
<b>Northeast</b>	
His Worship Marcel Bedard	June 1, 1977
Her Worship Jane Forth	February 21, 1979
Her Worship Lorraine Guillemette	September 26, 1994
His Worship Gilles Lecouteur	May 17, 1990
His Worship James Morris	September 21, 1981
<b>Northwest</b>	
His Worship Ronald Beck	July 5, 1976
His Worship Patrick Daub	January 30, 1980
His Worship Tom Logan	October 17, 1988
His Worship John Mulders	December 8, 1993
Her Worship Marjorie Pasloski	February 9, 1989
<b>Toronto</b>	
Her Worship Anne Addison	July 28, 1993
Her Worship Leslie Brown	June 19, 1985
His Worship Frank Devine	May 12, 1971
His Worship Brian Hudson	February 1, 1990
His Worship Lorenzo Tatangelo	June 5, 1974

Name and Title	Appointed to the Court
<i>West</i>	
His Worship Wilmer Hepburn	May 5, 1976
Her Worship Carole Jadis	September 1, 1988
Her Worship Janice Levitt	July 22, 1981
His Worship Leonard Obokata	November 8, 1978
Her Worship Elizabeth Stevens	June 1, 1991
Total <i>Per Diem</i> Justices of the Peace for All Regions	
	45

# RETIREMENTS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: 2008–2009

During 2008 and 2009, fourteen justices of the peace fully retired or left the court.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE		
Name of the Justice of the Peace	Date of Retirement	Region
Her Worship Annette Niffin	March 30, 2008	Northeast
His Worship James McPherson	March 31, 2008	Northwest
His Worship David Hebert	May 31, 2008	West
His Worship Michael Biss	June 18, 2008	Northeast
His Worship Noble Villeneuve	July 31, 2008	East
His Worship Benjamin Sinai	August 21, 2008	Northeast
His Worship Peter Kwandibens	September 11, 2008	Northwest
His Worship Albert Kast	September 30, 2008	Northwest
His Worship Robert Chilton	November 19, 2008	Northeast
His Worship Jonathan Mamakwa	February 13, 2009	Northwest
His Worship Ricardo Manankil	April 30, 2009	Toronto
His Worship Paul Kuchma	June 30, 2009	Northwest
His Worship Joseph Kurisimmootil	August 31, 2009	Northwest
His Worship Jorge Barroilhet	October 22, 2009	Toronto