



ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

ANNUAL REPORT
2005

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Foreword

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the first Annual Report of the Ontario Court of Justice. This Report is intended to be of interest both to those who already know the Court as well as to a broader public who may as yet be unfamiliar with it. Among other subjects, the Annual Report provides an overview of the seven regions of the Court, a description of the duties performed by its judges and justices of the peace and a summary of statistical information concerning its workload. While the Report has as its primary focus the work of the Ontario Court of Justice in 2005, it also provides an overview of the jurisdiction, structure and operation of the Court, together with a brief history of its evolution.

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 judges and justices of the peace of the Court work in nearly 200 different court locations across the length and breadth of the province. Some of these court locations are in modern, consolidated courthouses in large urban centres; others can be found in rudimentary facilities in town or legion halls and community centres scattered throughout smaller or remote

communities. Many of the court locations served by the Court can be reached only by air. Wherever the Court is found, its judges and justices of the peace are committed to providing the highest levels of judicial services in an accessible, independent and impartial justice system in which the people of Ontario can take considerable pride.

The publication of this Report is due in large part to the initiative and persistence of Janice Mackintosh, the former Executive Coordinator of the Court and to Karen Borsos, Executive Assistant to the Chief Justice, whose perseverance has ensured the completion of this text.

Although a number of copies of the Report will be printed for distribution, it is intended to be essentially web-based in order to make it as accessible as possible to the largest number of readers. Electronic copies of the Report can be found on the Court's website at <http://www.ontariocourts.on.ca/ocj.htm>.

It is my hope that this Annual Report will assist in promoting a better understanding of our justice system and of the role of the Ontario Court of Justice within that system.

The Honourable Brian W. Lennox

A blue ink signature of Brian W. Lennox, written in a cursive style.

*Chief Justice
Ontario Court of Justice*

December 2006

INTRODUCTION TO THE ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

This section serves as an introduction to the Ontario Court of Justice (the Court). It provides information regarding the jurisdiction, structure, organization and history of the Court together with details about its judges and justices of the peace and the court locations at which they preside.

1.1 Composition of the Court

The Ontario Court of Justice is composed of 281 judges and 310 justices of the peace. These numbers include the Chief Justice, the Associate Chief Justice, the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, seven regional senior judges and seven regional senior justices of the peace. 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 both a regional senior judge and a regional senior justice of the peace. Each regional senior judge, subject to the authority of the Chief Justice, is responsible for exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Chief Justice within his or her region. The regional senior judge also assists in the supervision of the justices of the peace program 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 at various court locations

assist the regional senior judges and regional senior justices of the peace respectively.

Ontario Court of Justice, Judges: Demographic Overview

On January 1, 2005, the total complement of full-time judges was 272, including the Chief Justice and the Associate Chief Justices. As of December 31, 2005, the total complement of judges had increased to 281. Since the Court's creation in 1990, its complement has fluctuated from a low of 226 judges to the current 281 judges.

The average age of the judges of the Court is 57 years, with almost a third of the Court being 60 years of age or older. The average age of judges upon appointment to the bench is just under 45 years. Of the 281 full-time judges, 26% are women. As of December 31, 2005, 45% of the judges of the Court had been appointed in the past ten years, and 22% had been appointed in the last five years.

In addition to the 281 full-time judges of the Court, there were on December 31, 2005, 29 part-time or *per diem* judges. Generally speaking, these are judges of the Court who have elected, at or after the age of 65, to sit on a part-time basis. *Per diem* judges are typically assigned in cases of a vacancy or of the illness of a full-time judge and are also used extensively in dealing with backlog reduction initiatives and special projects. The mandatory retirement age for judges of the Ontario Court of Justice is 75 years. Since September 2000, the assignment of *per diem* judges has largely been the responsibility of the regional senior judge, subject to the overall supervision of the Associate Chief Justice.

POINT OF NOTE:

A full list of the judges of the Court as of December 31, 2005, and the details of their dates of appointment and status as full-time or *per diem* judges, appears in Appendix 7.1.

Ontario Court of Justice, Justices of the Peace: Demographic Overview

On January 1, 2005, there were 309 justices of the peace, including the Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace and the Senior Justice of the Peace/Administrator, Native Justices of the Peace Program. As of December 31, 2005, the total complement of justices of the peace had increased to 310. Of these 310 justices of the peace, 272 are presiding and 38 are non-presiding, with over 85% working on a full-time basis and less than 15% part-time. (Both presiding and non-presiding justices of the peace have the same jurisdiction, with the single exception that a presiding justice of the peace is also authorized to preside over trials arising under the *Provincial Offences Act*.) Since 1995, when the conversion of the justices of the peace from a fee-for-service arrangement to a salaried bench was completed, there has been a steady progression from a part-time to a full-time, single designation (presiding) bench, with each justice of the peace capable of performing the complete range of justice of the peace duties. Today, over 85% of justices of the peace perform judicial duties full-time.

The average age of justices of the peace of the Court is 57 years. Of the 310 justices of the peace, 40% are women. At present, the legislative scheme does not provide for a *per diem* appointment for a justice of the peace.

POINT OF NOTE:

A full list of the justices of the peace of the Court as of December 31, 2005 and the details of their date of appointment and status as presiding or non-presiding, full-time or part-time justices of the peace appear in Appendix 7.2.

Ontario Court of Justice Locations

The Court holds sittings on a regular basis at close to 200 separate 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. Among the 200 court locations are an increasing number of municipally-owned and administered courthouses where justices of the peace sit to deal exclusively with offences under the *Provincial Offences Act*.

Although 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, they may be less familiar with some of the more remote communities regularly served by the Court, such as Fort Albany, Wapekeka, Bearskin Lake, Attawapiskat and Sachiago in the northern regions of the province.

The sheer 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 over 550,000 adult and youth criminal charges and over 30,000 new family proceedings. Within the same period of time, justices of the peace of the Court will deal with over 1,700,000 charges under the *Provincial Offences Act*, preside over thousands of bail hearings, and review thousands of search warrant applications. On a typical day, the justices of the peace in intake or criminal remand courts will meet with hundreds of people while judges deal with hundreds more in trial and plea courts.

POINT OF NOTE:

A full list of court locations organized by region and municipal address, including jurisdiction, appears in Appendix 7.3.

1.2 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 has that jurisdiction which 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 which 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 welfare 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 both of the Ontario Court of Justice and of the Superior Court of Justice.

The Supreme Court of Canada sits in appeal from decisions, not only of the Ontario Court of Appeal, but also from all provincial and territorial Courts of Appeal across Canada.

The court system in Ontario can be charted as follows:

COURT		JURISDICTION
Court of Appeal for Ontario		■ Appeals from the Ontario Court of Justice and the Superior Court of Justice
Court of Ontario	Superior Court of Justice	■ Divisional Court—Judicial Reviews of government action and statutory appeals and appeals from certain decisions of the Superior Court of Justice ■ Criminal and youth criminal justice trials with or without jury after preliminary hearing ■ Family law matters including divorce and division of property but not child welfare matters. 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 welfare. ■ All other civil matters ■ Appeals from certain decisions of the Ontario Court of Justice ■ Small Claims Court—Civil matters under \$10,000
	Ontario Court of Justice	■ Provincial offence trials ■ Criminal and youth criminal justice bails, trials and preliminary hearings ■ Family law matters, including child welfare but excluding divorce and the division of property, in those areas of the province where the Family Court of the Superior Court of Justice has not been established ■ Appeals in provincial offence matters where the trial was conducted by a justice of the peace.

Jurisdiction of the Ontario Court of Justice

The current Ontario Court of Justice was created on September 1, 1990 as the successor to two former provincial courts in Ontario: the Provincial Court (Criminal Division) and the Provincial Court (Family Division). The Ontario Court of Justice can broadly be said to exercise jurisdiction in three distinct areas: criminal law, family law and provincial offences.

1.2.1 Criminal Law

In the area of criminal law, the Court has extensive jurisdiction and renders final judgment in well over 95% of all matters under the *Criminal Code*, the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* and other federal statutes. This section outlines those federal statutes to which the Court's jurisdiction extends.

The Criminal Code

The Court has jurisdiction over all summary conviction matters under the *Criminal Code*. It also has absolute jurisdiction over a number of indictable offences set out in section 535 of the *Criminal Code*. In addition, it has jurisdiction over indictable offences (except those where the *Code* requires a trial before a Superior Court of Justice judge and jury [s.469]) where the accused person elects to have his or her trial held before a judge of the Ontario Court of Justice. With respect to those indictable offences where an accused person elects to be tried by a judge alone or by a judge and jury in the Superior Court of Justice, a judge of the Ontario Court of Justice will hold a preliminary hearing to determine if there is any evidence that would warrant a trial. Judges of the Ontario Court of Justice always sit without a jury.

In criminal matters, justices of the peace of the Court also hear and determine most bail proceedings and issue a variety of warrants under the *Criminal Code* (e.g., search warrants, arrest warrants). The authority to issue certain other warrants (e.g., DNA warrants) is restricted to judges.

The Youth Criminal Justice Act

The Court deals with the vast majority of prosecutions involving young persons between the ages of 12 and 17 years under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (except when the young person elects to be tried by a judge and jury or a judge without a jury in the Superior Court of Justice). The *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, which came into force on April 1, 2003, replaced the *Young Offenders Act*, which had been enacted in 1982. The *Young Offenders Act* itself 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.

Controlled Drugs and Substances Act

The Court hears prosecutions under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, including summary conviction offences under that statute as well as indictable offences in those cases where an accused person elects trial before a judge of the Ontario Court of Justice.

Federal Statutes

The Court also has jurisdiction to deal with offences that fall under other federal statutes and regulations, including the *Income Tax Act*, the *Employment Insurance Act*, the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, etc.

1.2.2 Family Law

The Ontario Court of Justice has broad family law jurisdiction in matters other than divorce and division of family property in approximately 60% of the province (those areas of the province in which the Family Court of the Superior Court of Justice has not yet been established).

Matters of family law for which the Court is responsible include the following statutes:

- *Child and Family Services Act* (children in need of protection, children with mental disorders, adoption);

- *Family Law Act* (support orders for dependent spouses, children and destitute parents);
- *Children's Law Reform Act* (custody of and access to children, enforcement of custody and access orders);
- *Family Responsibility and Support Arrears Enforcement Act, 1996*, (enforcement of support orders made in Ontario; *Interjurisdictional Support Orders Act, 2002* (enforcement of support orders made abroad).
- *Change of Name Act*.

1.2.3 Provincial Statutes

(a) Provincial Offences Appeals

Judges of the Ontario Court of Justice have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals under the *Provincial Offences Act* from decisions made at trial by justices of the peace dealing with prosecutions under provincial statutes.

(b) Provincial Offences Trials

The Ontario Court of Justice has exclusive jurisdiction over all prosecutions conducted under the *Provincial Offences Act* for offences in violation of the statutes and regulations of Ontario (such as the *Highway Traffic Act*, the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and the *Liquor Control Act*) and municipal bylaws (including parking infractions). The jurisdiction of the Court under the *Provincial Offences Act* includes the authority to issue warrants and to hold bail hearings. While the vast majority of provincial offence proceedings are heard by justices of the peace, whether they involve a plea of guilty or a full trial, judges of the Court also have jurisdiction to hear these matters and may be assigned to do so where circumstances require.

1.2.4 Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

The Canadian *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (the *Charter*) sets out the rights and freedoms which 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 those cases where *Charter*-protected rights or freedoms are violated. In 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 do arise in matters of provincial offences and family law proceedings, they are found most frequently in criminal cases.

1.2.5 Specialized Courts

The Ontario Court of Justice is primarily comprised of courts functioning in the traditional manner and 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 a specifically therapeutic orientation. These courts are intended to offer a broad range of programs and therapeutic supports to assist offenders and/or victims in the criminal process. Within the Ontario Court of Justice, these courts include mental health courts, drug treatment courts and *Gladue* courts (courts designed to deal with Aboriginal offenders).

(a) 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 identification, housing information, community psychiatric follow-up, social assistance, and clothing.

Other Mental Health Courts are being established at different Ontario Court of Justice court locations throughout the province. An estimated 2,000 to 3,000 accused persons pass through the Mental Health Court in Toronto each year.

(b) Drug Treatment Courts

In 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 in small quantities of crack-cocaine or heroin and/or with minor property-related crimes may be admitted to the Drug Treatment Court where, under judicial supervision, they are provided with supports necessary to break their drug dependency and to reintegrate fully into the community. If they make positive lifestyle changes, are employed or attending school, have stable housing, and have refrained from using illegal drugs, they are eligible to graduate from the Drug Treatment Court program. 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 has recently undertaken to fund five additional Drug Treatment Courts

across Canada, including one to be established in Ottawa.

(c) Child-Friendly Courts

In a number of courts throughout the province, courtrooms have been designed as child-friendly environments to accommodate child witnesses and adolescent victims of crime, or other 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.

(d) Domestic Violence Courts

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

(e) Gladue (Aboriginal Persons) Courts

In regions with large First Nations 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 its 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 with courts 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 communities and offenders in the areas of family and criminal law. 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 appropriate resolution of charges.

In 2001, a *Gladue* court was established in Toronto at the Old City Hall courthouse. There are over 25,000 First Nations persons living in the City of Toronto. The court was established as a result of discussions between the judges of the Ontario Court of Justice and the Legal Aid Clinic for Aboriginal Legal Services of Toronto. The Aboriginal Legal Services of Toronto employs three *Gladue* caseworkers, who write reports on the life circumstances of Aboriginal offenders at the request of defence counsel, the Crown Attorney, or the judge. These reports (known as *Gladue* reports) contain recommendations that the court may consider in sentencing and can be prepared for Aboriginal offenders in any court in Toronto, as well as for Aboriginal offenders in the Hamilton and Brantford areas of the Central West Region. The *Gladue* court takes into account the particular circumstances of Aboriginal offenders and takes a restorative approach to sentencing in the event of conviction.

1.3 A Selective History of the Ontario Court of Justice

At the time of Confederation, what is now the province of Ontario was served by a wide array of courts with varying names and jurisdictions, patterned on the English model and including a Court of Error and Appeal, Courts of Queen's Bench, Courts of Chancery and of Common Pleas, County and District Courts, Surrogate Courts and Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. Given the nature and geography of the province, a patchwork system of local courts had also developed in pre-Confederation Ontario, which were largely presided over by justices of the peace and magistrates in 1867. Over time, these local courts acquired additional jurisdiction and evolved

through justices of the peace courts, magistrates' courts, juvenile courts, family courts and provincial courts, ultimately to become the modern Ontario Court of Justice.

What follows is a brief and selective history of the process of evolution to the Ontario Court of Justice, including the evolution of its two types of judicial officers, justices of the peace and judges.

1.3.1 Justices of the Peace

*"The office of justice of the peace is more than 600 years old. As early as 1327 Edward III ordained that 'good men and lawful' should be appointed for the better maintaining and keeping of the peace in each county. In 1344 these keepers or conservators of the peace were given statutory authority to act jointly 'with others wise and learned in the law' to hear and determine felonies and trespasses. The 'keepers' of the peace thus became 'justices' of the peace, although the latter term was not officially used until 1360 when a statute was passed entitled 'What sort of persons shall be Justices of Peace; and what authority they shall have'. This statute assigned to every county in England 'one Lord and with him three or four of the most worthy in the county with some learned in the law' to keep the peace, arrest and imprison offenders and hear and determine felonies and trespasses."*¹

*"Two years later these 'most worthy' persons became justices of the peace in their own right when they were empowered, independently of others learned in the law, to hold courts four times a year, with a jury, to try criminal offenders...."*²

*"By an act of 1389 justices of the peace were required to be the most sufficient knights, esquires and gentlemen of the land. A further act of 1439 required them to own land valued at twenty pounds a year. In other words, they were to be of the 'landed gentry'."*³

¹ Royal Commission Inquiry into Civil Rights, vol.2, page 513 (1968) (The McRuer Report)

² Ibid, p.514

³ Ibid

(Comparable provisions were found in Canada in pre-Confederation statutes. An Act respecting the qualifications of Justices of the Peace, 1859 22 Vict. c.100 provided that “All Justices of the Peace appointed in Ontario shall be the most sufficient persons dwelling in the counties, districts or places for which they are appointed.” Justices of the peace were also required to own land in Ontario with an unencumbered value of \$1,200 or more. Similar provisions were included in post-Confederation statutes in Ontario until they were specifically repealed by the Justice of the Peace Amendment Act, 1935, 25 Geo.V Chap. 34.)

“The office of justice of the peace was imported into Canada with the introduction of English criminal law into the Province of Quebec by Royal Proclamation in 1763 and was extended into what is now the Province of Ontario by the Quebec Act of 1774. A Royal Commission was addressed to Governor Murray in 1763, granting him ‘full power and authority to constitute and appoint (inter alia) justices of the peace’. Justices of the peace had therefore been exercising jurisdiction for 28 years before the Province of Upper Canada was created by the Constitutional Act of 1791. When, in 1800, the Legislature of Upper Canada adopted the criminal law of England as it stood in 1792, as the criminal law of the province, the justices of the peace acquired the same extensive powers and authority enjoyed by their English counterparts.”⁴

However, subsequent to Confederation, over time and “By degrees, the ‘great powers and authority’ of the justices of the peace were taken over by magistrates and judges as urbanization made a central and more stable court system possible.”⁵

Through the greater part of the twentieth century, justices of the peace in Ontario were not administratively organized and functioned largely independently. The overwhelming majority of them were paid on a “fee for service” basis, which was the subject of widespread criticism. At the time of the Royal Commission Inquiry into Civil Rights

in 1968, the Commission was unable to determine how many justices of the peace there were in Ontario.⁶ By the late 1980s, a senior judge of the Provincial Court (Criminal Division) had been given the responsibility of supervising the assignments of justices of the peace. In 1989, the *Justices of the Peace Act*, 1989 created the position of Co-ordinator of Justices of the Peace, a position which was integrated into the administrative structure of the Ontario Court (Provincial Division), providing the impetus and structure for a number of other significant changes. The role of the Co-ordinator was defined in the statute as “... the co-ordination and general supervision and direction, over sittings of justices of the peace and the assignment of their duties, subject to the direction of the chief judge of the Ontario Court (Provincial Division).” In 1990, the newly created Ontario Court (Provincial Division) moved quickly to end the practice of payment by way of fee for service for justice of the peace services. Further, those justices of the peace who were then in the employ of the police or of the Ministry of the Attorney General were no longer authorized to perform justice of the peace services.

In the fall of 2005, the Attorney General of Ontario introduced Bill 14, the *Access to Justice Act*, 2005. The bill proposes a number of fundamental changes to the justice of the peace system in Ontario, including a move to a completely full-time bench, the establishment of formalized qualifications for appointment, an independent and objective appointment process, a new disciplinary process through the Justices of the Peace Review Council, formal recognition of the office of regional senior justice of the peace and the creation of a part-time (*per diem*) justice of the peace bench (consisting of retired justices of the peace who remain available for assignment).

1.3.2 Judges

The judges of the Ontario Court of Justice can trace their historical origins to two principle

⁴ McRuer, p. 515

⁵ *Ibid*, p. 517

⁶ *Ibid*, pp. 517, 518

sources: (1) in criminal law, the police magistrates and magistrates who dealt largely with criminal matters in the years following Confederation; and (2) in family law, the judges of the juvenile courts and later of the juvenile and family courts which had been created following the enactment of the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* in 1908 and the *Juvenile and Family Courts Act* in 1934.

With respect to magistrates and the criminal jurisdiction of the Court, “*The office (of magistrate) goes back at least to 1849, when the Municipal Corporations Act established a Police Office in each town listed in a schedule to the act and directed the police magistrate of that town ‘to attend daily or at such times and for such period as shall be necessary for the disposal of the business to be brought before him as a Justice of the Peace...’.* Later legislation provided that there should be a police magistrate in each city and town where the population exceeded 5,000; there might also under certain conditions be a police magistrate in small towns and in counties. There are also references in the legislation to police magistrates sitting in police courts.”⁷ In *The Magistrates Act, 1934*, the expression “police magistrate” was replaced by the word “magistrate”. The same Act also provided that “...his court shall hereafter be known as the magistrate’s court.”

A succession of Acts dealing with police magistrates or magistrates provided for their salaries to be paid by the municipality or county in which they presided, with the various salaries being dependent on the population of the jurisdiction. The magistracy was not necessarily a full-time position and various provisions were made for the position of deputy magistrate. The *Magistrates Act, 1926* specifically provided for the appointment of female magistrates, but only in cities with populations of 100,000 or more and only “*Where the council...by resolution declares that it is desirable that a woman should be appointed....*”. This provi-

sion remained in effect until the enactment of *The Magistrates Act, 1952*.

Generally speaking, magistrates were appointed at pleasure, which meant essentially that they could be removed without justification. In 1941, while magistrates with less than two years experience still held office at pleasure, the *Magistrates Act* was amended to provide that a magistrate who had held office for more than two years could only be removed for cause (i.e., for misconduct or because of inability to continue in office). Similar provisions continued to be included in subsequent legislation until the position of magistrate was replaced by that of provincial judge in 1968. In the early years, a magistrate’s access to courtrooms was somewhat tenuous: “*A police magistrate...shall have the right to use any court room or town hall belonging to a county or municipality in which he may sit or hold his court, but in so using a court room or town hall he shall not interfere with the ordinary use of the court room for the other courts or with the use of the town hall for the purposes for which the same is maintained.*”⁸

The structural organization of magistrates’ courts can be said to have begun in 1922 when *The Magistrates Act, 1922* permitted the Lieutenant Governor in Council to appoint four police magistrates for the City of Toronto and provided that one of those could be designated senior magistrate. The senior magistrate was given the authority: i) to designate courts to be held, ii) to allocate cases to courts, iii) to assign police magistrates to the courts, iv) to investigate all complaints as to the conduct of police magistrates, v) to give directions regarding the business of the courts and vi) to arrange for the sittings of the court.

Fourteen years later, *The Magistrates Act, 1936* allowed the Lieutenant Governor in Council to define magisterial districts and permitted the Attorney General to designate a senior magistrate, not only for Toronto, but for any magisterial district. In 1964, the *Magistrates Amendment Act*,

⁷Banks, Margaret A. *The Evolution of the Ontario Courts 1788–1981*, p. 546 in *Essays in the History of Canadian Law*, 1983, Vol. 2

⁸*Magistrates Act, 1926*, s. 36(1)

1964, created the new position of chief magistrate for the province of Ontario and stipulated that the chief magistrate should be the senior magistrate of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. This Act provided that *“the chief magistrate shall have general supervisory powers over arranging the sitting of magistrates and assigning magistrates for hearings, as circumstances require.”*

At the time of the McRuer Report in 1968, there were 114 magistrates in the province of Ontario, of whom 107 were full-time and seven part-time. Although there was no statutory requirement at that time that a magistrate have legal training, 90 of the 114 magistrates in 1968 were lawyers.⁹

Turning now to family and youth jurisdiction, the McRuer Report provided the following historical summary of the evolution of juvenile and family courts. *“Until an Act for the protection of children was passed in 1893¹⁰ there was no legislation in Ontario for the special treatment of children who had broken the law. Beyond the age of seven years children were considered to be adults, except with respect to procedural requirements that they be tried separately from adults.”*

“The Children’s Protection Act was limited to those cases where children were convicted of offences under provincial statutes. In such cases power was given to the court to commit them to the care of The Children’s Aid Society.”

“It was not until 1908, when the (federal) Juvenile Delinquents Act was passed, that provision was made for special treatment of young offenders who were charged under the act with breaches of the law. This Act was not of general application but was brought into force on a local option basis. Special juvenile courts were established only in those areas where they were authorized by the local authorities. The result was that a child who had committed an offence which

would be a crime if committed by an adult on one side of a boundary road, would be charged as an adult; but if he committed the same offence on the other side of the road, he would be charged as a juvenile offender, if that locality had set up a juvenile court under the provisions of the Juvenile Delinquents Act.”¹¹

In the beginning, no provision was made for special juvenile courts. Rather, *“A 1910 Ontario act¹² constituted ‘every County or District Court Judges Criminal Court and every Police Magistrate...a Juvenile Court within the meaning of The Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908.’ Thus, in the areas where the latter Act had been proclaimed, such court or magistrate acted as well as a juvenile court. The 1910 act, as incorporated into RSO 1914, was repealed in 1916 by an act¹³ which provided for the establishment of juvenile courts in cities, towns and counties where the Juvenile Delinquents Act had been or would be proclaimed. The judge of a juvenile court was to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and to hold office during good behaviour¹⁴ and residence in the county for which he was appointed. Provision was also made for “any Justice of the Peace”, on the written request of the Attorney General, to act as a juvenile court judge for the trial of any case specified in the request. These provisions remained much the same in a new Juvenile Courts Act of 1927, but an important change was made in 1934. The name of the act (not the courts) was then changed to the Juvenile and Family Courts Act¹⁵ and provision was made for a change in the name of a court from ‘Juvenile Court’ to ‘Family Court’...if jurisdiction were conferred by provincial legislation on its judge...to conduct inquiries or to try matters... (in addition to those authorized under the Juvenile Delinquents Act).”¹⁶*

“In 1954 all juvenile courts and family courts in Ontario were renamed juvenile and family courts. In addition, more flexible rules were made regarding the organization of such courts. There might be one for a county,

⁹ McRuer, p. 527

¹⁰ *An Act to provide for the Prevention of Cruelty to, and Better Protection of, Children*, Ont. 1893. c.45

¹¹ McRuer, pp.547;548

¹² *An Act Respecting Juvenile Courts*, 10 Edw. VII (1910), c. 96

¹³ *The Juvenile Courts Act*, 1916, 6 Geo. V chap. 54

¹⁴ This meant that a juvenile court judge could only be removed from office for cause.

¹⁵ 24 Geo.V (1934) c.25

¹⁶ Banks, p.545.

two or more counties, a local municipality separated from the county for municipal purposes, two or more local municipalities, various combinations of the above or one or more provisional judicial districts or parts of them. As well as jurisdiction relative to the enforcement of criminal law, juvenile and family court judges exercised powers under several Ontario statutes...”¹⁷

In his 1968 report, Chief Justice McRuer noted that: “The jurisdiction of the juvenile and family court falls into three categories: 1) That relevant to the conduct of the child (so-called juvenile delinquent); 2) The conduct of adults toward the child (contributing to juvenile delinquency); 3) The relevant obligations of parents towards one another and their children.”¹⁸

In 1968, the principle statutes over which the juvenile and family courts had jurisdiction were as follows:

Training Schools Act
Deserted Wives’ and Children’s Maintenance Act
Child Welfare Act
Parents’ Maintenance Act
Children’s Maintenance Act
Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act
Minors’ Protection Act
Enforcement of Supreme Court Orders-Juvenile and Family Courts Act
*Schools Administration Act*¹⁹

The implementation of the 1908 federal *Juvenile Delinquents Act* in Ontario was far from systematic. “As recently as 1952 only 30 municipalities in Ontario had adopted the provisions of the Federal Act, and it was not until 1963 that it was finally proclaimed for all counties, provisional districts and separate cities and towns in Ontario.”²⁰

Administratively, the juvenile and family courts began to organize in 1959 when the *Juvenile and Family Courts Act*, 1959 provided for the appoint-

ment of two judges and of one or more deputy judges for the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. In 1964 the *Juvenile and Family Courts Amendment Act*, 1964 permitted the designation of a senior judge and an associate senior judge wherever there was more than one judge of a juvenile and family court.

In 1967, *The Juvenile and Family Courts Amendment Act*, 1967 authorized the Lieutenant Governor in Council to appoint a chief judge of the juvenile and family courts, with “...general supervisory powers over arranging the sitting of judges and family court and assigning judges for hearings, as circumstances permit.”

At the time of the McRuer report in 1968, there were 73 judges presiding over 49 juvenile and family courts within the province of Ontario. Only 21 of these judges were full-time judges of the juvenile and family courts. The remaining 52 judges all served on a part-time basis; 39 of these were magistrates, eight were county court judges and the remaining five were lawyers. Of the 21 full-time judges, ten had been lawyers prior to their appointment.²¹

1.3.3 Provincial Courts—The Institutional Framework

The work of Chief Justice McRuer’s *Royal Commission Inquiry into Civil Rights* had a significant impact on what had been until then the magistrates’ courts and the juvenile and family courts in Ontario. Before the release of the inquiry’s report, a bill had already been drafted to replace both courts by what were to be called “provincial courts” and to put in place a number of reforms. The bill was modified after receipt of the report in order to incorporate the relevant recommendations. It was introduced into the provincial Legislative Assembly in March 1968, received royal assent on May 3rd and came into force on December 2, 1968.²²

¹⁷ Banks, p. 545

¹⁸ McRuer, p. 549

¹⁹ McRuer, pp. 551, 552

²⁰ McRuer, p. 548

²¹ McRuer, p. 559

²² Banks, p. 548

The *Provincial Courts Act, 1968* created two new and separate provincial courts. In each county, the *Act* replaced the magistrates' courts with a Provincial Court (Criminal Division) and the juvenile and family courts with a Provincial Court (Family Division). It also repealed the *Magistrates Act* and subsequent *Magistrate Amendment Act* together with the *Juvenile and Family Courts Act* and its various amendments. The *Provincial Courts Act, 1968* created the position of chief judge within each of the two provincial courts. It also provided for the designation by the Attorney General of senior judges within each one of the courts (s.11). The *Act* allowed for the appointment of "...such provincial judges as he (the Lieutenant Governor in Council) considers necessary" (s.2) to sit in the newly-created provincial courts and further allowed for removal of a judge "...only for misbehaviour or for inability to perform...duties properly." While the judges of the two courts were not required to be lawyers, s.9(2) of the *Act* stipulated that no judge could preside over a trial under Part XVI of the *Criminal Code* (trial by judge alone for indictable offence) unless he or she had been a member of the bar for at least five years, or had acted as a provincial judge for five years, or had been a full-time magistrate or judge of the juvenile and family court prior to December 2, 1968. The *Act* provided for the creation of a Judicial Council for Provincial Judges to perform two functions: 1) to consider, at the request of the Attorney General, the proposed appointment of provincial judges and 2) to receive complaints of alleged misconduct by provincial judges. In the event that the Judicial Council recommended an inquiry into such a complaint, the inquiry was to be undertaken by a judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario. The *Act* also provided for the creation of the Rules Committee of the Provincial Courts (Family Division).

Effective November 4, 1977 the *Provincial Courts Amendment Act, 1977* provided for the appointment of an associate chief judge in the Provincial Courts (Criminal Division) as well as in the Provincial Courts (Family Division). Later, in order to formalize the practice which had begun in the 1970's, the *Courts of Justice Act, 1984* stipulated that "no

person shall be appointed as a provincial judge unless he or she has been a member of the bar of one of the provinces of Canada for at least ten years."

The most significant structural changes to the Provincial Courts were effected in the *Courts of Justice Amendment Act, 1989*, which came into force on September 1, 1990. In that statute, the Provincial Court (Criminal Division) and the Provincial Court (Family Division) were merged into a single new court, the Ontario Court (Provincial Division), with a single chief judge. The Provincial Division comprised one of two divisions of the newly created Ontario Court of Justice. The other division, known as the Ontario Court (General Division), was created by the merger of the former High Court of Justice and of the County and District Courts.

While judges who had formerly held the office of associate chief judge or senior judge, either in the Provincial Court (Family Division) or in the Provincial Court (Criminal Division), were allowed to retain their titles, their positions were effectively abolished. The roles which had been occupied by the associate chief judges and the senior judges essentially devolved to eight newly-appointed regional senior judges*. While all of the earlier administrative positions within the Provincial Courts had been lifetime appointments, the chief judge and regional senior judges within the new Provincial Division were appointed for fixed terms of office.

The Ontario Court of Justice, with its General and Provincial Divisions, had originally been created with the expectation that the two Divisions would be merging into a single, unified trial court. Shortly after the creation of the Ontario Court of Justice in 1990, it became apparent that such a merger would be delayed. On February 28, 1995, the *Courts of Justice Statute Law Amendment Act, 1994* came into force, creating two new administrative judge positions within the Ontario Court

Note: *In 1996, the number of administrative regions of the Court was reduced from eight to seven.

(Provincial Division): Associate Chief Judge, and Associate Chief Judge-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace (this latter position replaced that of Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, which had originally been established by the *Justices of the Peace Act*, 1989.) The 1995 amendments to the *Courts of Justice Act* also provided for the creation of a new Judicial Council with broader public representation, together with a different composition and new procedures. The Judicial Council continued to have the authority to deal with complaints alleging judicial misconduct, but ceased to have any role in the process of appointment of provincial judges. That task was given entirely to the Ontario Judicial Appointments Advisory Committee, which had been created as a pilot project in 1989, and which was now formally recognized in the *Courts of Justice Act*. Since 1989 the Judicial Appointments Advisory Committee has come to be recognized as the model of an independent, rigorous and objective judicial appointment process.

On April 19, 1999, under the *Courts Improvement Act*, 1996, the Ontario Court of Justice changed its name to the Court of Ontario. Of the two Divisions of the former Ontario Court of Justice, the General Division became the Superior Court of Justice and the Provincial Division itself became the Ontario Court of Justice, with both the Superior and Ontario Courts of Justice forming part of the newly-named Court of Ontario.

1.4 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 which prepared a document entitled *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 (see Appendix 7.8).

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

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

For more information on the Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee see Section 5.3.3(a).

JUDGES OF THE COURT

The following section outlines the changes in complement of judges between January 1, 2005, and December 31, 2005. It also describes the mandate of the Ontario Conference of Judges, the professional association which represents the judges of the Court.

2.1 Changes in Complement

As of January 1, 2005, the complement of full-time provincial court judges totalled 272. By December

31, 2005, the complement had increased to 281 full-time judges.

Retirements

During the 2005 calendar year, five judges fully retired or left the Court.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE / RETIREMENTS

NAME OF JUDGE	DATE OF RETIREMENT	REGION
The Honourable H. Douglas Wilkins	January 16, 2005	Toronto
The Honourable John E. C. Robinson	January 25, 2005	Central West
The Honourable A. L. Eddy	March 12, 2005	West
The Honourable E. Gordon Hachborn	July 11, 2005	Toronto
The Honourable Ayres V. Couto	September 13, 2005	Toronto

Per Diem Judges

During the 2005 calendar year, four judges retired and were continued as *per diem* judges by the Chief Justice.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE / PER DIEM JUDGES

NAME OF JUDGE	DATE OF CONTINUATION TO <i>PER DIEM</i>	REGION
The Honourable W. Donald August	June 1, 2005	Toronto
The Honourable Leonard T. Montgomery	July 1, 2005	Central East
The Honourable Douglas A. Bean	September 1, 2005	Central East
The Honourable Saul Nosanchuk	October 1, 2005	West

New Appointments

During the 2005 calendar year, 16 new judges were appointed.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE / NEW APPOINTMENTS		
NAME OF JUDGE	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	REGION
The Honourable J.A. Tory Colvin	January 26, 2005	Central West
The Honourable Michael J. Epstein	January 26, 2005	West
The Honourable C. Michael Harpur	May 18, 2005	Central East
The Honourable Robert F. McCreary	May 18, 2005	Central East
The Honourable Ann Jane Watson	August 4, 2005	Central West
The Honourable Lloyd C. Dean	October 5, 2005	West
The Honourable Lynda J. Rogers	October 19, 2005	West
The Honourable A. Thomas McKay	November 9, 2005	Northwest
The Honourable Ellen B. Murray	November 9, 2005	Toronto
The Honourable Debra A. W. Paulseth	November 9, 2005	Toronto
The Honourable Stanley B. Sherr	November 9, 2005	Toronto
The Honourable Robert P. Villeneuve	November 9, 2005	Northeast
The Honourable Miriam Bloomenfeld	December 14, 2005	Toronto
The Honourable Melvyn Green	December 14, 2005	Toronto
The Honourable Gary Trotter	December 14, 2005	Toronto
The Honourable Joyce L. Pelletier	December 28, 2005	Northwest

Transfers

During the 2005 calendar year, 14 judges transferred to new locations within the Court.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE / TRANSFERS			
NAME OF JUDGE	DATE OF TRANSFER	FROM —	TO —
The Honourable James C. Crawford	January 1, 2005	Central East (Barrie)	Northeast (Parry Sound)
The Honourable Joseph B. Wilson	January 1, 2005	Northeast (Parry Sound)	Central East (Barrie)
The Honourable John A. Sutherland	February 7, 2005	Toronto (1911 Eglinton Avenue East)	Toronto (College Park)

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE / TRANSFERS			
NAME OF JUDGE	DATE OF TRANSFER	FROM —	To —
The Honourable Kathleen J. Caldwell	April 1, 2005 (1911 Eglinton Avenue East)	Toronto (1000 Finch Avenue West)	Toronto
The Honourable Fern M. Weinper	April 1, 2005	Toronto (1000 Finch Avenue West)	Toronto (1911 Eglinton Avenue East)
The Honourable J. David Wake	May 5, 2005	Office of the Chief Justice	Central West (Brampton)
The Honourable Annemarie E. Bonkalo	May 18, 2005	Toronto (Office of the Regional Senior Justice)	Office of the Chief Justice
The Honourable Charles H. Vaillancourt	July 1, 2005	Toronto (1000 Finch Avenue West)	Toronto (College Park)
The Honourable G. Normand Glaude	July 22, 2005*	Northeast (Office of the Regional Senior Justice)	Northeast (Sudbury)
The Honourable Richard A. Humphrey	July 22, 2005	Northeast (Sudbury)	Northeast (Office of the Regional Senior Justice)
The Honourable Martha B. Zivolak	September 1, 2005	Central West (St. Catharines)	Central West (Brantford)
The Honourable Robert G. Bigelow	September 21, 2005	Toronto (Old City Hall)	Toronto (Office of the Regional Senior Justice)
The Honourable Peter D. Griffiths	October 20, 2005	East (Ottawa)	East (Office of the Regional Senior Justice)
The Honourable Bruce E. MacPhee	October 20, 2005	East (Office of the Regional Senior Justice)	East (Ottawa)

*Justice Glaude was appointed on April 14, 2005, to chair the Cornwall Commission of Inquiry.

In Memoriam

The Court honours the memory of three of its judges.

The Honourable Terence O'Hara passed away on September 4, 2004. Justice O'Hara presided in Newmarket in the Central East Region.

The Honourable Lynn King passed away on March 18, 2005. Justice King presided in the Toronto Region at the 311 Jarvis courthouse.

The Honourable Ivan Fernandes passed away on June 8, 2005. Justice Fernandes presided in the Toronto Region at the College Park (444 Yonge Street) location.

POINT OF NOTE:

A full list of the judges of the Court as of December 31, 2005 and the details of their dates of appointment and status as a full-time or *per diem* judge appears in Appendix 7.1.

2.2 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* was signed in 1994 between the Ontario Conference of Judges and the Chief Judge and 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

3.1 Office of the Chief Justice

This section provides an overview of the roles and responsibilities of the Chief Justice, the Associate Chief Justice, and the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace. A chart detailing the Court's administrative structure appears in section 3.3 and a full list of the senior administrative judges of the Court since 1990 appears in Appendix 7.4.

3.1.1 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. Below is a list of the Chief Justice's additional duties.

- The Chief Justice is responsible for all aspects of the administration of judicial resources throughout the province, including formulating and implementing policy regarding case management and delay-reduction initiatives.
- The Chief Justice is responsible for the overall policy directives for all functions (judicial, administrative, and financial) of the Court.
- The Chief Justice assigns the duties and responsibilities of the following roles and organizations: 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.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Office of the Chief Justice, January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005



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



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



The Honourable
J. David Wake
Associate Chief
Justice
*Term: May 5, 1999
to May 4, 2005*



The Honourable
Annemarie E.
Bonkalo
*Term: May 18, 2005
to May 17, 2011*

- The Chief Justice acts as the Court's liaison with the Attorney General regarding initiatives that will affect the administration of justice in the province.
- The Chief Justice liaises with the Attorney General and the Judicial Appointments Advisory Committee regarding the appointment of new or replacement judges. The Chief Justice also approves and authorizes the annual extension of the terms of judges who have reached age 65 or older.
- The Chief Justice serves on and/or chairs various committees, including the following:
 - Chair, Chief Justice's Executive Committee
 - Co-chair (with the Chief Justice of Ontario) of the Ontario Judicial Council;
 - Chair of the Justices of the Peace Review Council; and
 - Member of the Canadian Council of Chief Judges.
- The Chief Justice has devolved responsibility for the education of provincially appointed judges to the Education Secretariat, a body consisting of eight judges, assisted by education advisors.
- The Chief Justice liaises with other Courts and is 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.
- assisting the Chief Justice and regional senior judges with judicial management and judicial administration;
- overseeing the management and assignment of *per diem* judges in consultation with the regional senior judges;
- working closely with the Chief Justice and senior ministry officials in connection with criminal case management and delay-reduction initiatives;
- acting as Chair of the Education Secretariat, which coordinates education for the judges of the Court and collaborates with the National Judicial Institute on judicial education programming;
- providing judicial supervision to the counsel and staff of the Centre for Judicial Research and Education;
- sitting as the alternate presiding member of the Ontario Judicial Council, which investigates complaints made by the public against provincial judges;
- chairing the Ontario Court of Justice Library Committee and providing judicial leadership concerning the collective needs of the province's judicial libraries and the judicial chambers collections;
- attending educational conferences and programs and participating as a panellist or speaker; and
- acting as the Chief Justice's delegate on the Chief Justices' Information Technology Committee.

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

3.1.2 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 the following:

3.1.3 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. Under the provisions of the *Justices of the Peace Act*, the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace acts at the direction of the Chief Justice regarding any and all matters involving justices of the peace.

The Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace is responsible for all aspects of the justice of the peace program, including leading and directing the regional senior justices of the peace.

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

- acting as chair of the Justices of the Peace Review Council for two purposes: (1) to consider all proposed appointments of justices of the peace for the purpose of making recommendations to the Attorney General and (2) to receive and investigate complaints of alleged misconduct by justices of the peace;
- developing policies that affect justices of the peace;
- 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;
- the development, presentation, and evaluation of 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, including training for the mentors and on-the-job training to newly appointed justices of the peace;
- 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 287.1 of the *Criminal Code*;
- supervising the judicial aspects of the Ontario Native Justice of the Peace program, including the provision of support to the administration and development of the program; and

- chairing all meetings of the Justices of the Peace Advisory Council, which is composed of all regional senior justices of the peace, the president of the Association of Justices of the Peace of Ontario, the Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace, the Senior Justice of the Peace/Administrator responsible for the Ontario Native Justice of the Peace Program, counsel from the Centre for Judicial Research and Education, the Executive Coordinator, Office of the Chief Justice, and the Senior Manager, Judicial Support.

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
- chairing the Ontario Court of Justice Advisory Committee on Family Law, which provides leadership on issues relating to practice and procedure in the family law jurisdiction of the Ontario Court of Justice.

POINT OF NOTE:

A listing of past and present senior administrative judges of the Ontario Court of Justice appears in Appendix 7.4.

3.2 Introduction to the Regional Senior Judges

For purposes of the administration of the Ontario Court of Justice, the province of Ontario is divided into seven judicial regions, each with a regional senior judge responsible for exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Chief Justice within that region. The following sections introduce the regional senior judges of the Ontario Court of Justice and describe the administrative tasks associated with the position.

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Regional Senior Judges



The Honourable
Annemarie E.
Bonkalo
Regional Senior
Justice
Toronto Region
*Term: Sept. 5, 2004
to May 17, 2005*



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



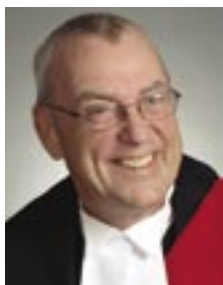
The Honourable
John A. Payne
Regional Senior
Justice
Central East
Region
*Appointment date:
Sept. 1, 2004*



The Honourable
Timothy A. Culver
Regional Senior
Justice
Central West
Region
*Appointment date:
Aug. 30, 2001*



The Honourable
Bruce E. MacPhee
Regional Senior
Justice
East Region
*Term: Feb. 19, 2002
to Oct. 19, 2005*



The Honourable
Peter D. Griffiths
Regional Senior
Justice
East Region
*Appointment date:
Oct. 20, 2005*



The Honourable
Alexander M.
Graham
Regional Senior
Justice
West Region
*Appointment date:
Sept. 1, 2001*



The Honourable
G. Normand
Glaude
Regional Senior
Justice
Northeast Region
*Term: Feb. 16, 2000
to July 21, 2005*



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



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

3.2.1 Role of the Regional Senior Judge

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.

- 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.

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

- assigning and scheduling trials and judicial resources for the region, judicial exchanges within the region and from other regions;
- designating and delegating duties to local administrative judges in locations with more than one judge;
- supervising the justices of the peace program within the region in conjunction with the division of responsibilities for justices of the peace, as approved by the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace;
- 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 Court travel expenses, judicial allowance expense claims, 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, noting retirement dates);
- acting as local spokesperson and representative of the Ontario Court of Justice at ceremonial functions, educational seminars, etc.;
- 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.

A list of past and present regional senior judges may be found in Appendix 7.4 of this Annual Report.

3.2.2 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 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;
- establishing or participating in local court liaison committees to address local issues where required, either on a permanent or *ad hoc* basis.

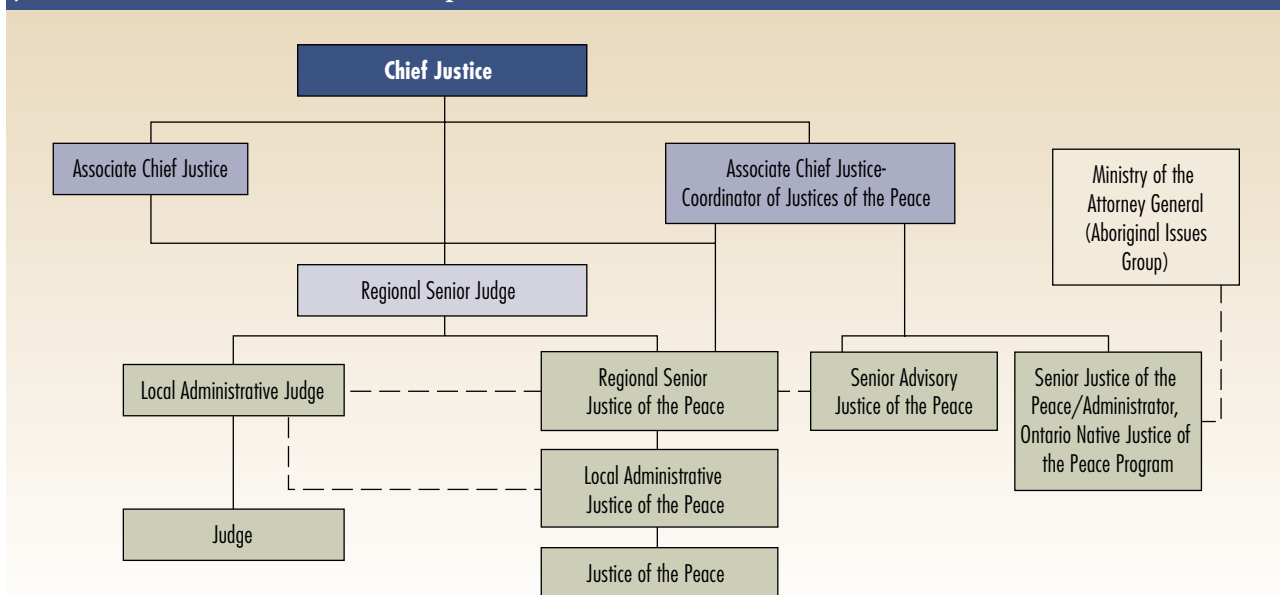
POINT OF NOTE:

A list of local administrative judges of the Court as of December 31, 2005, organized by region, appears in Appendix 7.5.

3.3 Chart of Judicial Administrative Relationships within the Ontario Court of Justice

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Judicial Administrative Relationships



3.4 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, and the President and Vice-Presidents (Criminal and Family) of the Ontario Conference of Judges. Staff members from the Office of the Chief Justice who are present include the Executive Coordinator and the Secretary to the Chief Justice.

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

The standing subcommittees that report to the Chief Justice's Executive Committee include the following:

- Education Secretariat;
- Advisory Committee on Family Law;
- Ontario Court of Justice Design Standards Committee;
- Ontario Court of Justice Library Committee; and
- Justices of the Peace Advisory Committee.

Further details concerning the mandate and composition of the subcommittees of CJEC can be found under section 5.3, Additional Duties of Judges, and section 6.4.5, Justices of the Peace Advisory Committee, in this Annual Report.

3.5 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 due to the *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)* between the Chief Justice and the Attorney General, which was 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 the benefits of increased administrative autonomy and used the opportunity created by the establishment of the Court to develop the *MOU*.

Executive Coordinator, Office of the Chief Justice—Duties

The *MOU* created the position of Executive Coordinator, Office of the Chief Justice, a public service position with the responsibility of exercising the financial and administrative responsibilities of the Office of the Chief Justice. The Executive Coordinator takes direction from the Chief Justice and also 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 53 employees. These duties extend both to 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 out of 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 before submitting those accounts to the government for payment.

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 every seven years. The Office of the Chief Justice has recently been audited by the Ministry's internal audit services.

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 the staff benefit from public service conditions of employment, staffing policies, pension plans, and other employee benefits.

Exclusive Responsibilities of the Office of the Chief Justice

The Office of the Chief Justice has the exclusive responsibility to fund the following services out of its annual budget:

- judicial (judge and justice of the peace) training and education;
- *per diem* judge program;
- judicial expense allowances;
- judicial salaries and benefits;
- operational travel;
- relocation expenses;
- ceremonial expenses;
- furniture, furnishing, 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 following financial and administrative support services to the Office of the Chief Justice:

- 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 and Regional Senior Judges

When a vacancy occurs for the position of Associate Chief Justice or regional senior judge, the *MOU* provides for an extensive process of consultation by the Chief Justice, following which 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 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.

3.6 Office of the Chief Justice Financial Information

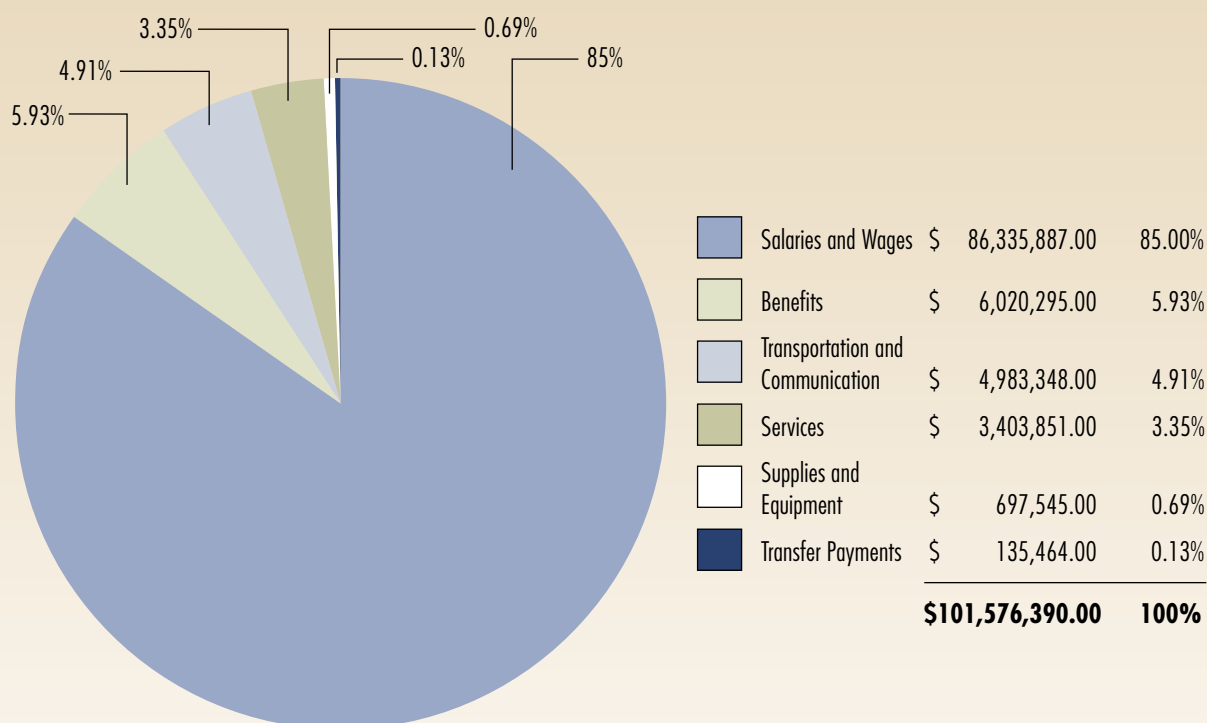
The time frame covered by this annual report is the 2005 calendar year. However, the operations of the Office of the Chief Justice are funded out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the province of Ontario and the budget planning cycle for the province is based on a fiscal year of April to March. Accordingly, the financial information contained in this Report will be presented on a fiscal year basis.

The following section is a breakdown of the elements included in the Office of the Chief Justice's budget for the fiscal year of April 1, 2004, to March 31, 2005.

3.6.1 Office of the Chief Justice Budget, Fiscal Year 2004–2005

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

Budget, Fiscal Year 2004–2005



Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.6.2 Judicial Remuneration Process

(a) 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* had been 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.

The recommendations of the Fifth Triennial Commission were to come into effect as of April 1, 2001. However, since there had been a significant delay in the creation of the Commission and in its work, the report of the Commission was not issued until 2003. The Commission recommended that salaries for sitting judges of the Ontario Court of Justice be set at \$209,031 per annum as of April 1, 2001. This figure was to be increased annually by the Industrial Aggregate (often referred to as the AIW).

The report of the Sixth Triennial Commission, which has not yet begun its sittings, is to come into effect as of April 1, 2004.

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".

(b) Remuneration: Justices of the Peace

In 1999, following the *PEI Reference*, the *Justice 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.

Because of a delay in process, the report of the Third Triennial Commission on remuneration for justices of the peace was not released until 2004. The report recommended that salaries for full-

time presiding justices of the peace, effective April 1, 2004 be set at \$88,511 per annum and salaries of full-time non-presiding justices of the peace be set at \$64,396. The recommendations contained in the report of the Third Triennial Commission were accepted by the government.

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".

3.7 Office of the Chief Justice Staff Resources

The following sections describe the staff structure of the Office of the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice. The chart on page 30 maps out the various positions and reporting relationships. Each role is described briefly.

3.7.1 Senior Administrative Staff

The following briefly describes the roles and responsibilities of the senior management staff of the Office of the Chief Justice.

Executive Coordinator

The Executive Coordinator is the chief administrative and operations officer for the Office of the Chief Justice, and is principally accountable to the Chief Justice, the Associate Chief Justice, and the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of

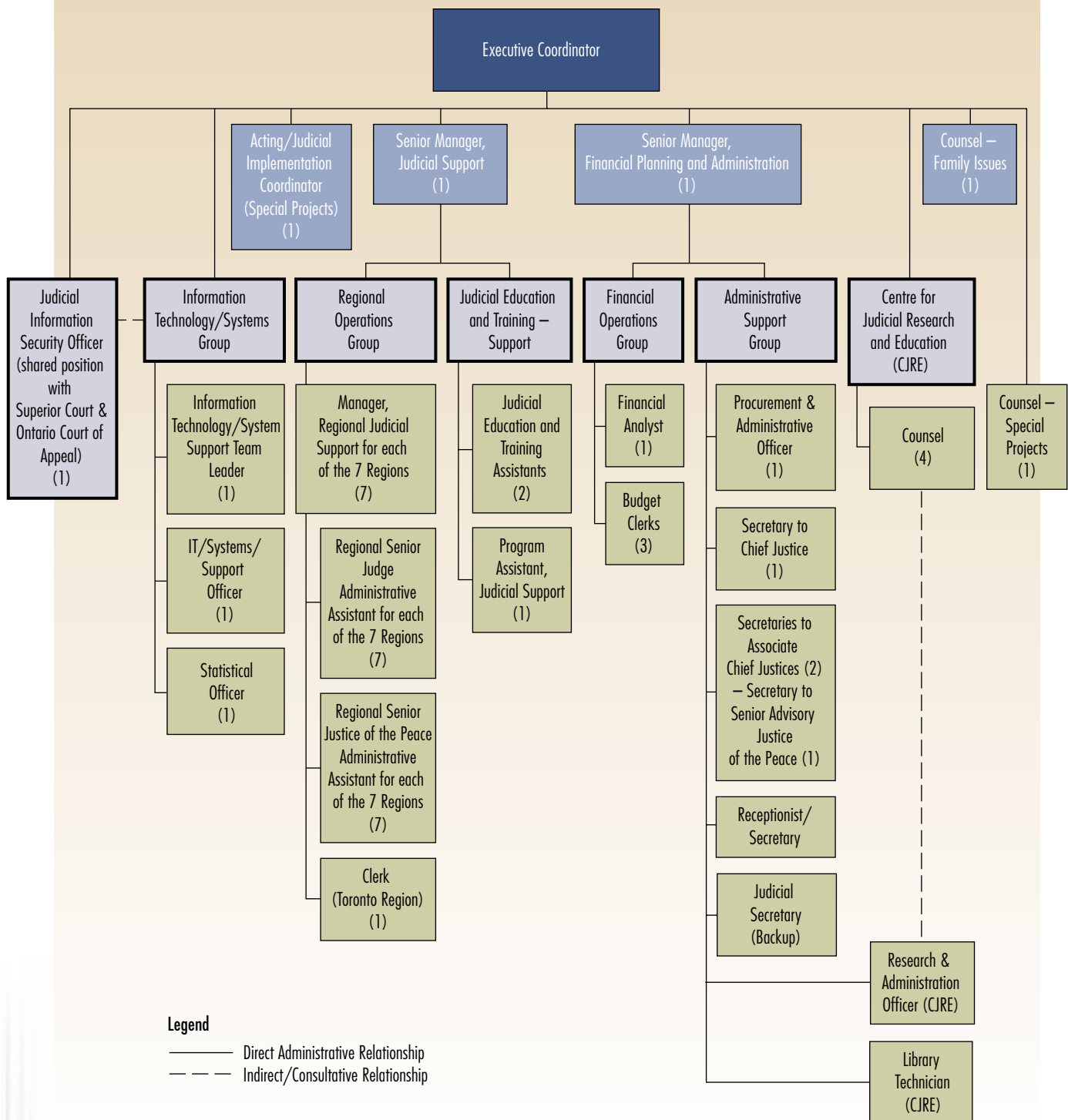
Justices of the Peace. His or her responsibilities include:

- providing 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 Advisory Committee;
- liaising with the Deputy Attorney General's office and with the Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Court Services Division;
- developing and putting in place objectives and directives to support judicial programs and the priorities set by the Chief Justice and the Executive Committee;
- planning, organizing, and implementing 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, financial, and administrative areas of the Chief Justice's Office as well as for the regional offices both of regional senior justices and regional senior justices of the peace for the seven judicial administrative regions across the province;
- providing financial management and control-
lership over the annual budget;
- acting as liaison between the judiciary and senior Ministry officials;
- assisting in developing effective ways to help the ongoing transfer of independent management responsibilities from the Ministry to the Ontario Court of Justice; and
- ensuring that the Office of the Chief Justice operates in accordance with commonly accepted public sector management principles and concepts.

Senior Manager, Judicial Support

The Senior Manager, Judicial Support is responsible for the management of judicial support services both for judges and justices of the peace. His or her specific functions vary, depending on the needs of the judiciary. They include:

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE Staff Organizational Chart



- liaising with the Senior Manager, Financial Planning and Administration, regarding financial issues and the preparation of budgets;
- coordinating the judiciary's access to services and managing special projects;
- acting as the reporting manager for the regional managers, judicial support, in the seven regions in the province; and
- acting as the reporting manager for the judicial education and training assistants in the Office of the Chief Justice, who support the activities of the Education Secretariat.

Senior Manager, Financial Planning and Administration

The Senior Manager, Financial Planning and Administration manages the financial planning and budget administration for the Office of the Chief Justice. Specific duties include:

- acting as the reporting manager for the finance group that processes judicial expense claims;
- managing the delivery of administrative support programs, including office management, purchasing and asset control, and human resources (i.e., attendance/payroll and training functions);
- providing administrative support to regional managers and regional staff;
- coordinating building management services; and
- documenting new judicial appointments and assisting with judicial and staff benefit plans and pension queries.

Counsel—Family Issues

The Counsel—Family Issues supports the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace in his role as chair of the Ontario Court of Justice Advisory Committee on Family Law. The Committee provides leadership on issues relating to practice and procedure in the family law jurisdiction of the Ontario Court of Justice.

This position also liaises with the family law court and community liaison committees at various court locations across the province.

3.7.2 Information Technology/Systems Group

Judicial Information Security Officer

The judicial information security officer reports to and is accountable to the executive leads of each of the Offices of the Chief Justice of the three Courts in Ontario (comprised of the Court of Appeal, the Superior Court of Justice and the Ontario Court of Justice). The officer provides a full range of senior information technology services (with the emphasis on security aspects of judicial information) to the judiciary of the province of Ontario, including:

- identifying judicial information technology and telecommunication security needs;
- developing a dedicated IT security plan for judicial information within the context of an independent judiciary;
- developing policies, procedures, and technical solutions to address existing security gaps;
- putting an education and awareness program into place to help the judiciary comply with recommended IT security policies and procedures;
- serving as the “watchdog” in regard to judicial security issues by participating in a full range of Ministry IT committees and working groups at all levels of government;
- serving as a member of the Chief Justices’ Information Technology Committee (CJITC); and
- providing IT security advice directly to the Chief Justices and the CJITC and offering liaison services to the three Courts and the government providers of IT.

Information Technology/Systems Group

The three staff members of the Information Technology/Systems Group give technological assistance to the Office of the Chief Justice, including:

- planning, developing, evaluating, and implementing management information systems to meet the operational needs of the Office of

the Chief Justice as well as the offices of the Court's regional senior judges and regional senior justices of the peace;

- providing technical advice and consultative support to the judiciary and staff;
- coordinating the development of multi-year and annual strategic information technology plans to support the needs of the Office of the Chief Justice and its seven regions;
- acting as the first point of contact for the judiciary of the Ontario Court of Justice on technological issues and providing hardware and software support as required; and
- performing network administration duties, including assigning appropriate access permissions and backing up network data.

3.7.3 Judicial Education and Training —Support

Two staff members and an assistant, who are directed by the chair of the Education Secretariat and the chair of the Advisory Committee on Justices of the Peace Education, perform duties such as:

- organizing the administrative and logistical details for educational programs, seminars, and conferences for judges and justices of the peace of the Court presented throughout the province;
- providing administrative support, status reports, and summaries of course evaluations; and
- reconciling all invoices related to educational programming.

3.7.4 Financial Operations Group

The four members of this group assist the Senior Manager, Financial Planning and Administration, with duties such as:

- preparing the budget and planning and forecasting expenditures;
- administering financial systems and tracking reporting on expenditures; and

- processing court-related travel, accommodation, meal, and other expenses for the judges and justices of the peace of the Court.

3.7.5 Administrative Support Group

This group provides a range of administrative, secretarial, and reception support services to the Chief Justice, the two Associate Chief Justices, the Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace, and the Executive Coordinator.

3.7.6 Centre for Judicial Research and Education (CJRE)

The Centre for Judicial Research and Education is a law library and computer research facility located at the Old City Hall courthouse in Toronto. It employs four research counsel and two support staff. Staff members work under the general direction and guidance of the Chief Justice and Associate Chief Justices, with direct supervision by the Executive Coordinator. The CJRE is accessible to the judges and justices of the peace by telephone, e-mail, or fax, and the staff performs duties such as:

- providing regular published updates concerning legislation and relevant case law;
- responding to specific research requests from the judiciary and providing timely, concise, and authoritative legal research advice and opinions to them;
- writing, editing, and regularly updating reference materials, manuals, and newsletters on emerging case law and new legislation for the use of the judiciary; and
- supporting the judges' Education Secretariat and the Advisory Committee on Justices of the Peace Education in the development and presentation of education programming.

3.7.7 Regional Operations Group

The Court is divided into seven administrative regions, each with a regional senior judge who is authorized, subject to the authority of the Chief Justice, to exercise the powers and perform the

duties of the Chief Justice in that region. The office of the regional senior judge is the central hub and coordinates the delivery of all judicial support services to the judges and justices of the peace of that region.

The office of the regional senior justice of the peace is generally located close to that of the regional senior judge.

In each region, the Manager, Regional Judicial Support, directly supervises the administrative assistant to the regional senior judge and the secretary to the regional senior justice of the peace. Together, they provide administrative support to the regional senior judge and regional senior justice of the peace with respect to the following:

- providing regular management reports to the regional senior judge and the regional senior justice of the peace;
- providing support to trial coordinators and acting as a liaison between the regional senior judge's office and the trial coordinators in the region;
- managing the scheduling for all courts in the region;
- maintaining the *per diem* program in the region and ensuring court coverage, accurate scheduling and invoicing, and timely communication with *per diem* judges and trial coordinators;
- helping to produce the annual regional report to the Chief Justice, which includes statistical research;
- managing the annual regional meeting and the swearing-in ceremonies for newly appointed judges and justices of the peace;
- managing the maintenance of regional computer inventories and helping to implement the judiciary's information technology initiatives;
- maintaining statistics for the Court's computer database system and preparing statistical reports;
- managing all financial administration within the budget allotted to each region and acting as a liaison with the Office of the Chief Justice on all provincially administered financial matters;
- managing the preparation of set fines for review by the regional senior judge and the distribution of set fine orders on a timely basis;
- responding to general inquiries from judges, justices of the peace, lawyers, Crown attorneys, police, ministry staff, and the public;
- supervising the administrative review of general expense claims as well as managing the regional administration of the judicial allowance, judicial attire, and other benefits provided for judges and justices of the peace;
- at the direction of the regional senior judge, acting as representatives of the regional senior judge and regional senior justice of the peace at various committees involving other court users or ministries; and
- working to improve judicial support services by participating in special regional and provincial projects.

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. This section maps the geographic boundaries of each region, and describes them briefly.

REGIONS OF THE COURT



4.1 Judicial Administrative Regions —Map and Quick Facts (at December 31, 2005)

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS							
REGION	CENTRAL EAST	CENTRAL WEST	EAST	NORTH EAST	NORTH WEST	TORONTO	WEST
Population	2 million	2.8 million	1.5 million	553,000	233,300	2.5 million	2.1 million
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 Georgian Bay to the south	Bound by Hudson Bay to the north, and 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, 2005	40	53	30	21	11	81	42
Number of Justices of the Peace as of December 31, 2005	44	55	32	34	26	75	43
Number of Base Courts	10	10	10	8	4	7	13
Number of Satellite Courts	8	3	10	22	37	0	4
Number of Municipal Courts—POA Offences	21	14	25	30	22	4	14

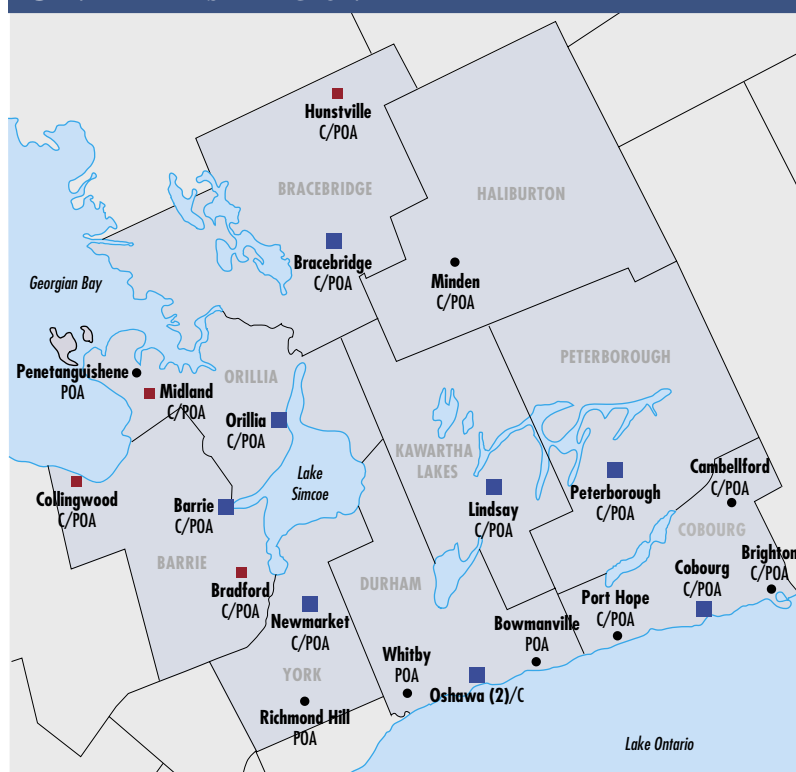
4.2 Regional Profiles

ALL COURT LOCATIONS

Legend

■	BASE COURT: Where judiciary is permanently assigned	ALL	Criminal, Family and POA
■	SATELLITE COURT: Staff assigned full/part time in absence of judiciary	F	Family
●	SATELLITE COURTROOM: Staff and judiciary attend for court purposes only	C	Criminal
		POA	POA (Some POA Satellite Court locations are not shown. For a full listing of all POA Court locations, refer to Appendix 7.3.)

CENTRAL EAST REGION



satellite courts. As of December 31, 2005, 40 judges and 44 justices of the peace are assigned to the region. The region is also regularly assisted by the work of six *per diem* judges. 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. A backlog-reduction initiative took place in 2005 in Oshawa to advance the Court's commitment to hear criminal cases in a timely manner.

Central East Region

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 two million and continues to grow at one of the fastest rates in Canada. Newmarket, the fourth largest centre in Ontario, and Oshawa, the fifth largest centre, are located in the Central East Region. The Central East Region has 10 base court locations and eight

The region is the home of the only telewarrant centre in the province, located in Newmarket. The telewarrant process, staffed by justices of the peace in the region, has been set up to be easily accessible to the police. Justices of the peace receive applications for search warrants and other warrants from across the province 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

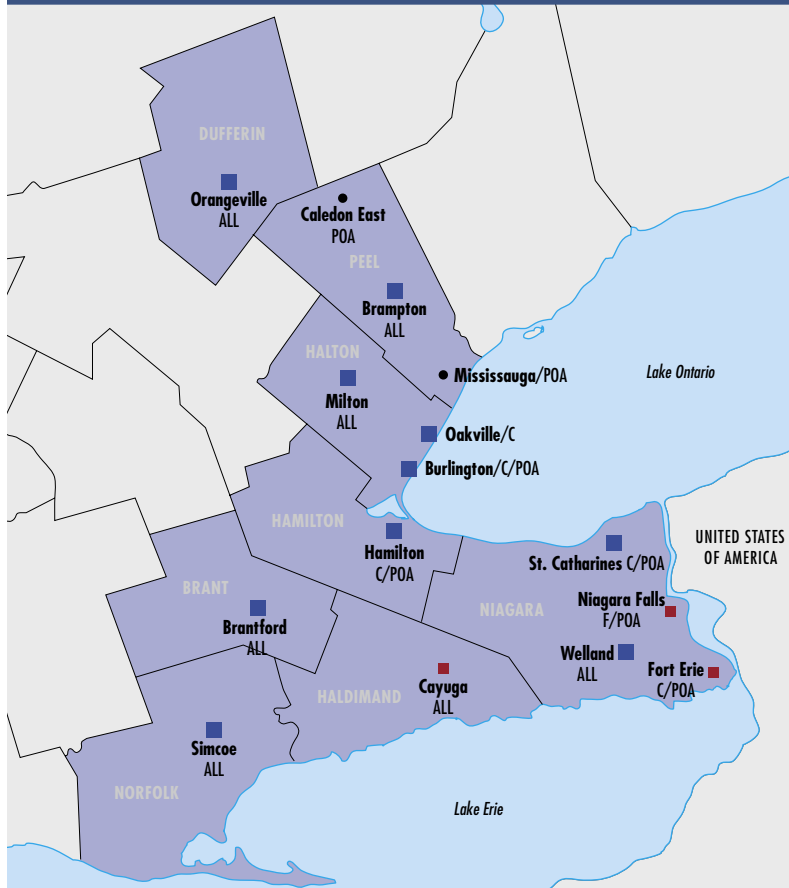
The weekend and statutory holiday (WASH) court, a centralized bail court which uses video technology in dealing with bail hearings, has been particularly

effective in Oshawa, where as many as 53% of contested and non-contested bail hearings are heard by video, with defendants appearing from across the region by video link.

For the 2005 calendar year, a total of 96,225 new charges were received under the *Criminal Code*,

federal statutes, and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. During that same period, 94,339 charges were disposed of under these statutes. The total number of new charges received under the *Provincial Offences Act* was 281,065.

CENTRAL WEST REGION



The Central West Region has 10 base court locations and three satellite courts. As of December 31, 2005, 53 full-time judges and 55 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 four *per diem* judges.

For the 2005 calendar year, a total of 98,943 new charges were received under the *Criminal Code*, federal statutes, and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. During that same period, a total of 95,820 charges were disposed of under those statutes. The total number of new family law proceedings (including those under the *Child and Family Services Act*) was 6,039, and the total number of new charges under the *Provincial Offences Act* was 365,457.

Central West Region

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

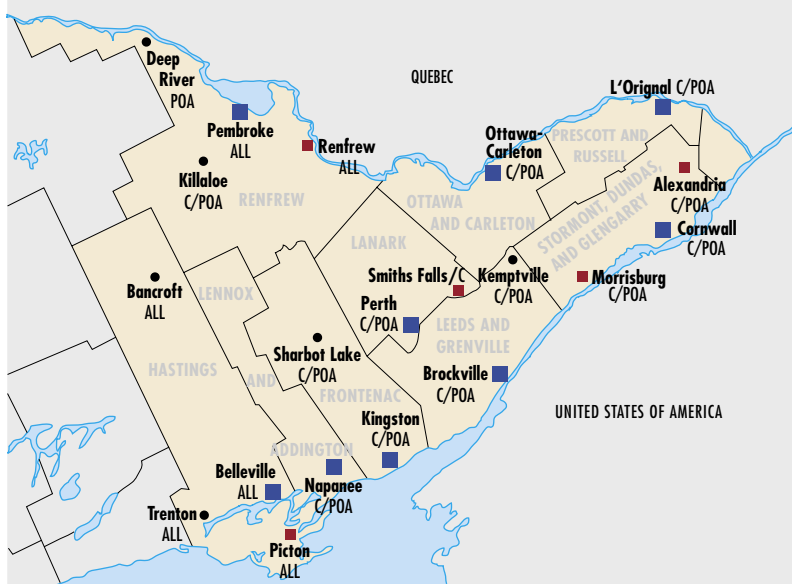
A large number of provincial highway traffic matters are heard by justices of the peace in the region. This is the result of vehicular traffic stemming from three border crossings into the United States and the heavy traffic stream along the Queen Elizabeth Way and the 400 series highways that run through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

Backlog-reduction initiatives involving the assignment of more resources in the region have reduced delay and led to more efficient scheduling. Three

weekend and statutory holiday (WASH) courts operate every weekend, with Halton and Brantford matters appearing in Hamilton via video technol-

ogy. As well, the region has a Mental Health Court in Brampton.

EAST REGION



With Canada's capital city within its boundaries, it follows that there are some unique matters for adjudication in the region. Political demonstrations directed at Canadian and foreign governments sometimes result in criminal charges. As well, some of the courts in the region hear a significant number of cases involving criminal activity related to smuggling and immigration over the Cornwall/United States border crossing. The East Region has a Domestic Violence Court, with a Drug Treatment Court scheduled to be established in Ottawa in 2006.

East Region

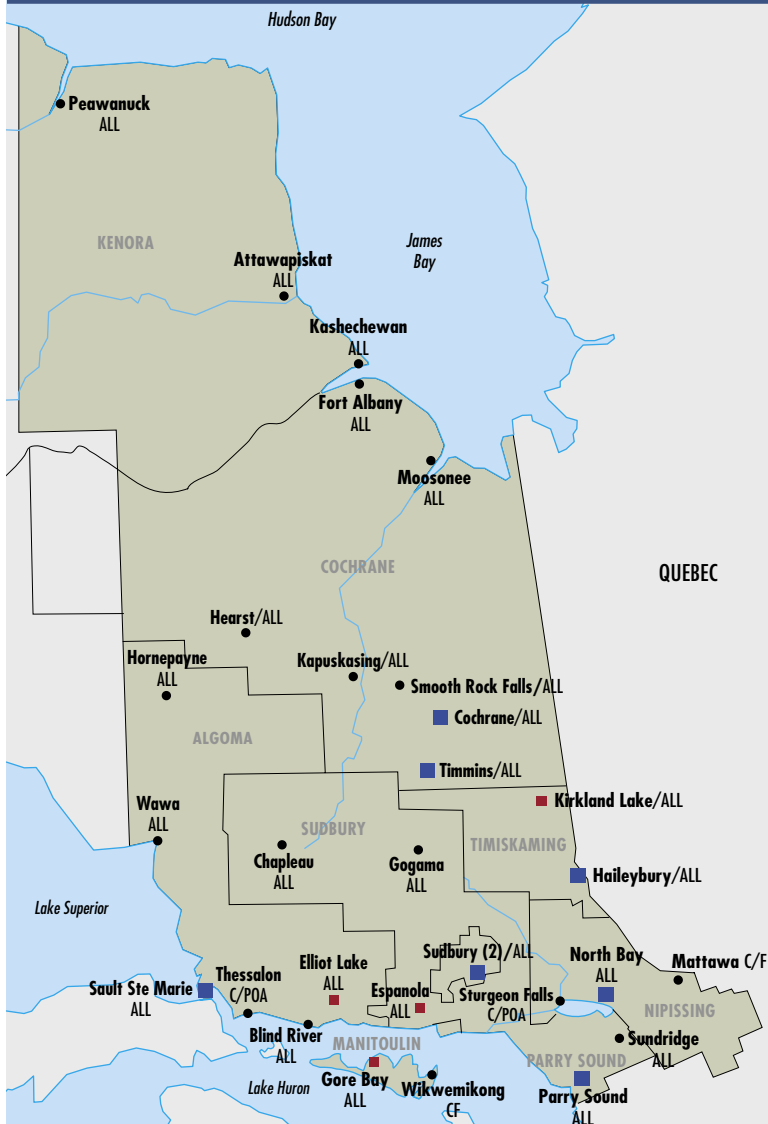
The East Region of the Ontario Court of Justice stretches from Trenton in the west to the Ottawa River to the north and east. The cultural and linguistic diversity of the region is reflected in its large Francophone population—225,000 out of a total population of 1.5 million. Many First Nations communities are located in its western and eastern sections. The region is made up of nine counties and includes the nation's capital city of Ottawa.

As of December 31, 2005, 30 full-time judges and 32 justices of the peace were assigned to the region, assisted by five *per diem* judges. 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.

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

For the 2005 calendar year, a total of 77,075 new charges were received under the *Criminal Code*, federal statutes, and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. During this same period, 78,538 charges were disposed of under these statutes. The total number of new family law proceedings in the counties of Renfrew, Hastings and Prince Edward County (including those under the *Child and Family Services Act*) was 3,125, and a total of 250,881 charges were received under the *Provincial Offences Act*.

NORTHEAST REGION



Northeast Region

The Northeast Region of the Ontario Court of Justice extends from Mattawa in the east to Wawa in the west and from Parry Sound in the south to Peawanuk on the coast of Hudson Bay in the north. It is made up of the districts of Nipissing, Parry Sound, Sudbury, Timiskaming, Algoma, Cochrane, and a portion of Kenora. The main

urban centres are Sudbury, Timmins, North Bay, Parry Sound, and Sault Ste. Marie. The population of this region is 553,000, and includes approximately 70% of the people who live north of the Great Lakes.

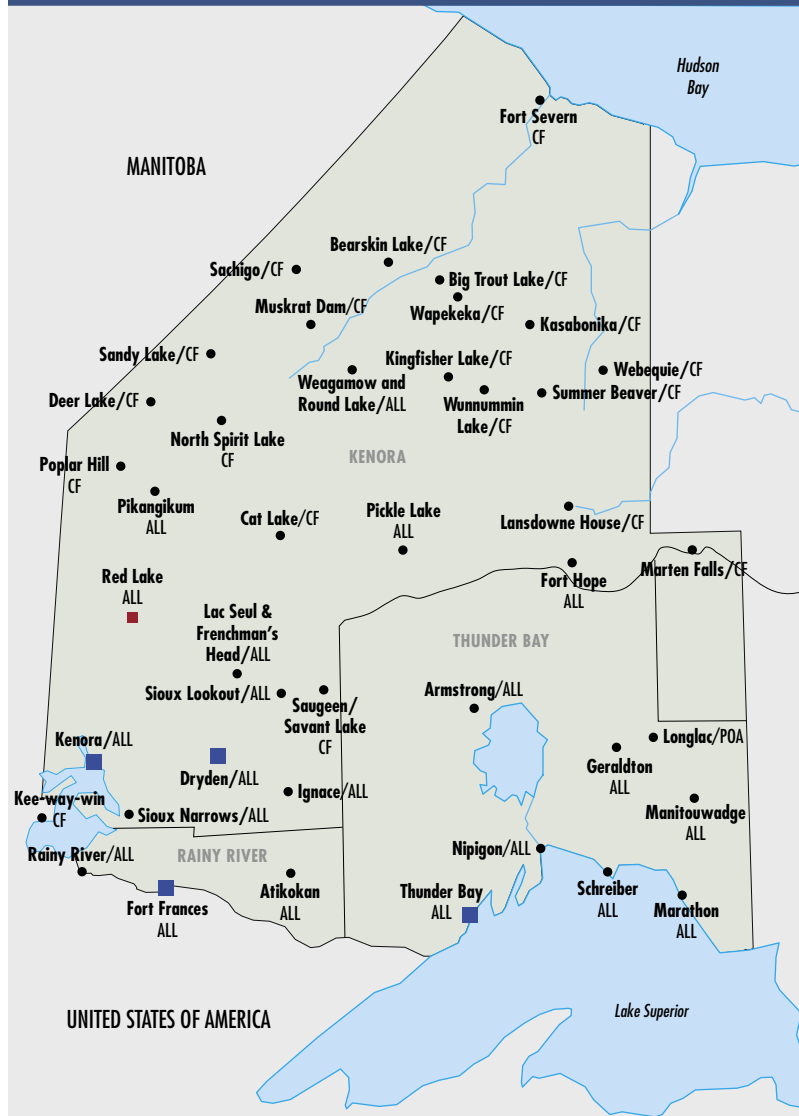
The region covers a significant amount of land, occupying nearly 26% of the total landmass of Ontario. Because of the size of the region, judges and justices of the peace travel for many hours in all kinds of weather in order to serve the courts. For the 2005 calendar year, Northeast Region judges travelled 133,622 kilometres to fulfill their duties. Five of the First Nations courts are accessible only by air.

Within the region are eight base courts and 22 satellite courts, six of which are on First Nations reserves. As of December 31, 2005, 21 full-time judges and 34 justices of the peace worked in these various locations. During the 2005 calendar year, the region received 39,686 new charges comprised of *Criminal Code*, federal statutes, and *Youth Criminal Justice Act* charges.

During this period, the number of charges disposed of under these statutes was 38,539.

The total number of new family proceedings (including matters under the *Child and Family Services Act*) was 3,768, while the total number of new charges received under the *Provincial Offences Act* was 78,235.

NORTHWEST REGION



Northwest Region

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.

As of December 31, 2005, 11 judges and 26 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 east-

ern part of the region), Fort Frances, Kenora, and Dryden. Thirty-seven satellite courts are located throughout the region. This dispersion requires judges and justices of the peace routinely to fly and drive great distances to serve all of the communities. To deal with issues of distance and to enhance effectiveness in dealing with caseloads, some courts have introduced video technology for bail and remand, as well as for child apprehension procedures, family law settlements and family case conferences.

For the 2005 calendar year, a total of 19,164 new charges were received under the *Criminal Code*, federal statutes, and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. During the same period, 18,342 charges were disposed of under these statutes. The total number of new family law proceedings (including those under the *Child and Family Services Act*) was 1,456, and a total of 37,187 charges were received under the *Provincial Offences Act*.

The Ontario Court of Justice in this region serves over 60 First Nations territories as well as First Nations 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 recognizing 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



For the 2005 calendar year, a total of 137,773 new charges were received under the *Criminal Code*, federal statutes, and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. During this same period, 129,547 charges were disposed of under these statutes. The total number of new family law proceedings (including those under the *Child and Family Services Act*) was 8,340, and the total number of new charges received under the *Provincial Offences Act* was 514,449.

Old City Hall courthouse in Toronto is designated as a heritage site and is the oldest and largest courthouse in the city. It houses the Centre for

Toronto Region

The Toronto Region of the Ontario Court of Justice is the only region of the Court to contain just one municipality, the City of Toronto, which is the province's largest urban centre. The population of the city is 2.5 million and it is also the centre of the Greater Toronto Area with a population of 4.7 million. It includes seven courthouses that house 80 courtrooms. As of December 31, 2005, 81 full-time judges and 75 justices of the peace, regularly assisted by six *per diem* judges, presided over criminal, youth, and other federal matters, family law cases and provincial offences proceedings.

Judicial Research and Education, which provides information and research services for judges and justices of the peace throughout the province. The main research and reference library for the Ontario Court of Justice is also located there. The Toronto Region is also home to a number of specialized courts: a Mental Health Court; the *Gladue* Court, which hears criminal matters involving First Nations people; a Child Witness Court; a Drug Treatment Court, which deals with non-violent drug addicts who come before the court on a regular basis; and a Domestic Court that deals with criminal matters involving domestic abuse.

WEST REGION



The region has 13 base court locations in the counties' major urban centres, and four satellite courts. Courts in the West Region hear all criminal and family matters within the Court's jurisdiction (with the exception of London, where the Family Court Branch of the Superior Court of Justice has jurisdiction over all family law matters). As of December 31, 2005, 42 full-time judges and 43 justices of the peace are assigned to the region. To assist in backlog reduction and to cover illnesses and vacancies, there are seven *per diem* judges who regularly provide services to the region. Each judge is assigned to a base court location, although some regularly preside in other areas. As needed, judges from multi-judge locations such as Kitchener-Waterloo, London, and Windsor will be assigned to assist judges in smaller locations during vacations and illnesses and in the event of long trials or preliminary inquiries.

West Region

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. The counties of Wellington, Grey, Bruce, Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Oxford, Elgin, Middlesex, Lambton, Chatham-Kent, and Essex make up the region, which has a population of approximately 2.1 million. Kitchener-Waterloo, London, and Windsor are the main urban centres, and the West Region is home to two of the busiest border crossings in Canada—Windsor and Sarnia.

In the 2005 calendar year, the West Region received a total of 93,431 new charges under the *Criminal Code*, federal statutes, and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. During that same period, a total of 89,178 charges were disposed of under those statutes. The total number of new family law proceedings, including those under the *Child and Family Services Act*, was 6,991 (excluding London, which is a Superior Court site), and the total number of new charges received under the *Provincial Offences Act* was 279,623. In September 2005, the West Region opened its first Mental Health Court in Kitchener.

JUDICIAL WORKLOAD

The Ontario Court of Justice deals with a large number of cases each year, significant both in their numbers and in the importance of their subject matter. This part of the Report is intended to provide information on the workload of the Court.

5.1 Delay-Reduction Initiatives

Although this Annual Report deals with delay-reduction initiatives for the period of January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005, some background is necessary to place these initiatives in context.

In 1999, at the suggestion of the Court, a Delay Reduction Committee was created that included the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, the Associate Chief Justice, the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, the Deputy Attorney General, the Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Criminal Law Division, and the Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Court Services Division. This backlog-reduction initiative was designed to:

- (a) *reduce backlog where possible by using short-term additional resources and by making any necessary adjustments to the system; and*
- (b) *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 North York, Oshawa, Newmarket, Ottawa, Barrie, Halton, and Brampton. The short-term application of

these resources has corrected temporary problems in such sites as Newmarket, which suffered considerable dislocation because of the closure of its main courthouse for a year and has allowed time for more permanent adjustments, such as in Brampton, where the judicial complement has been increased.

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.

During the period of this Annual Report, major backlog-reduction initiatives occurred at five court locations: Brampton, North York, Scarborough, Ottawa and Oshawa.

The single greatest allocation of backlog-reduction resources occurred in Brampton from September 2004 through February 2005. A planning exercise for this effort began in the spring of 2004 and involved the judiciary, senior representatives of the Ministry's Crown Operations, the Crown Attorney, representatives of the Court Services Division of the Ministry, the Peel Regional Police, and trial coordinators. The Superior Court of Justice provided courtrooms normally used by the Small Claims Court, and Court Services Division built additional courtrooms at the same site. In total, five courtrooms were made available off-site, along with one courtroom from the main courthouse during the first four months of the initiative. When the decision was made to allocate extra resources to Brampton, the time to trial exceeded 12 months from set date and the total charges pending were 20,681. In spite of the assignment of over 500 additional judge days during this initiative, the total charges pending fell by only 1,300 at the end of February 2005. However, the time to trial had been reduced to eight months and a decision was

made to hold it within that time frame unless the local administrative judge allowed a later date to be set after a full discussion on the record with counsel. Where more resources were required to keep the time to trial at eight months, the regional senior judge was to be alerted and additional *per diem* resources were to be allocated as needed, rather than extending the time to trial and then trying to correct the problem with another “blitz”.

In the Toronto Region, delay-reduction initiatives took place in 2005 both at the North York and at the Scarborough courts. Since only one extra courtroom was available in North York, additional courtrooms at the Scarborough courthouse were used in the initiatives for both locations. Two initiatives took place in North York, the first from January to March and the second from September through December. Initially, the use of off-site courtrooms provided some scheduling challenges for the North York initiatives. However, by the end of December, the inventory of charges pending in North York was reduced by 1,300 charges and the time to trial was reduced substantially.

The Scarborough initiative, which took place between April and June 2005, used a combination of additional full-time judges and *per diem* judges to produce an initial reduction in charges pending from 12,077 to 11,208, together with an initial reduction in time to trial. Through the balance of 2005 however, due to a substantial increase in charges, the reduction in time to trial proved to be unsustainable, and the time to trial reverted to levels seen prior to the initiative.

The delay-reduction initiative in Ottawa took place from April through June 2005. It, too, involved a combination of additional full-time and *per diem* judge days. The inventory of charges pending was reduced from 18,229 to 17,168 and remained at this level for the balance of the year.

The Oshawa delay-reduction initiative occurred from September through December 2005 and was preceded by a minor initiative earlier in the year. Although there was only a slight reduction in the number of charges pending, the time to trial was reduced significantly from approximately eight months to four months.

5.2 Volume of Cases

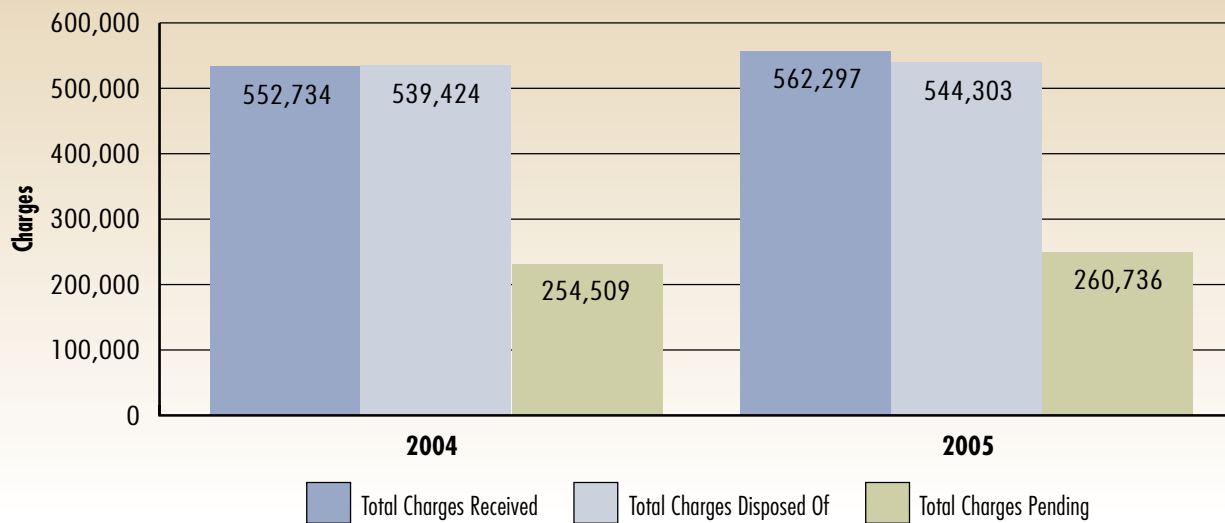
5.2.1 Criminal Caseload Statistical Reports

(a) Ontario Court of Justice All Criminal Charges: Received, Disposed, and Pending, 2004; 2005

The Ontario Court of Justice constantly has a large number of cases with which it is dealing at any

time. Often referred to as the Court's inventory of cases, these reflect the Court's workload. In simple terms, the receipt of new cases increases the Court's inventory of cases, while the disposition of cases decreases that inventory. Backlogs develop where the number of cases in the inventory cannot be dealt with within a reasonable period of time.

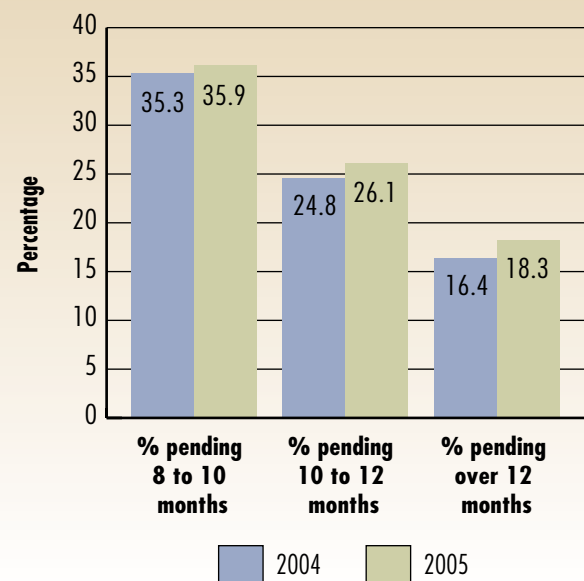
All Criminal Charges Received, Disposed, and Pending, 2004; 2005



(b) Ontario Court of Justice Criminal Code Charges, Months to Disposition, 2004; 2005

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. Statistics regarding the number of months required before cases reach disposition act both as a general performance measure and as an indicator of whether the Court has sufficient judicial resources to process cases on a timely basis.

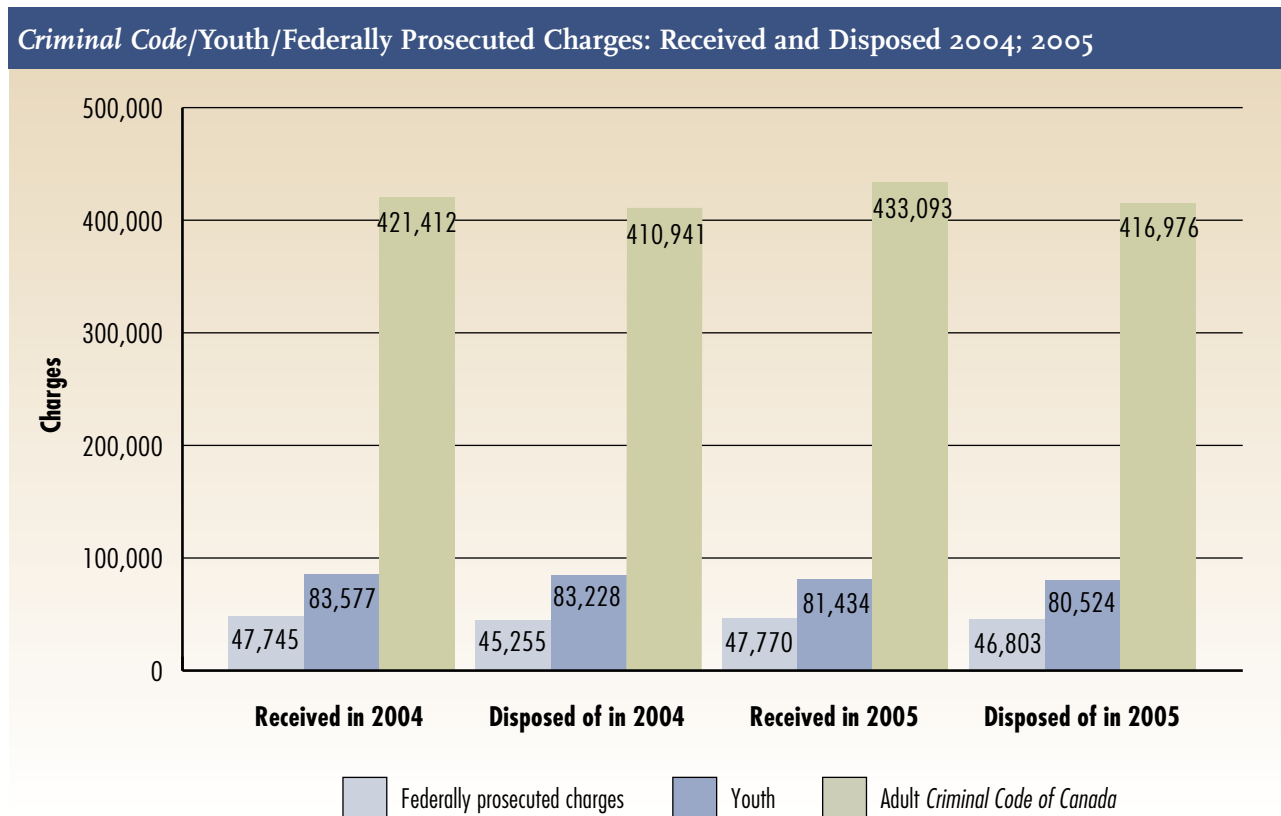
Criminal Code Charges, Months to Disposition, 2004; 2005



(c) *Ontario Court of Justice Criminal Code/
Youth/Federally Prosecuted Charges:
Received and Disposed, 2004; 2005*

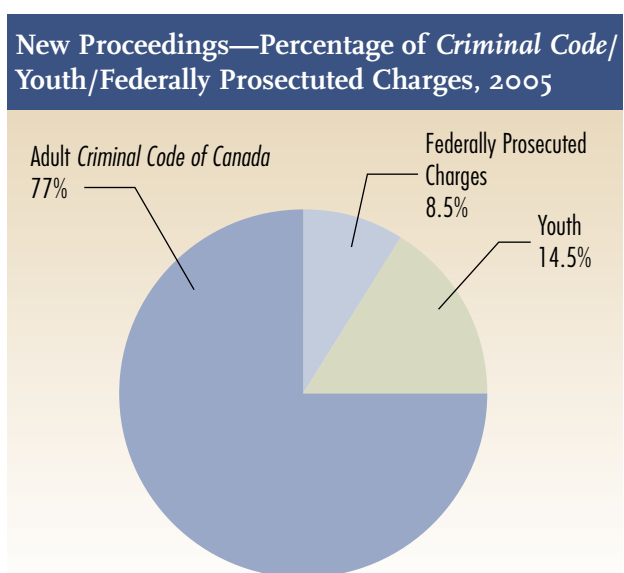
The chart below provides an overview of the distribution of charges received and disposed of in three

broad categories: Adult *Criminal Code* charges, youth charges and federally prosecuted charges (for example, drug offences).



(d) *Ontario Court of Justice: New Proceedings
—Percentage of Criminal Code/Youth/
Federally Prosecuted Charges, 2005*

The Ontario Court of Justice received over 550,000 criminal charges from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005 of which 77% were adult *Criminal Code* offences, 14.5% *Youth Criminal Justice Act* offences and 8.5% offences under federal statutes (mainly *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*).



(e) Ontario Court of Justice Offence Statistics**,
Provincial Overview—All Criminal Charges
by Offence Type, 2005

OFFENCE GROUP	OFFENCE TYPE	CHARGES RECEIVED
Crimes Against the Person	Total	120,227
	Homicide	380
	Attempted Murder	484
	Robbery	8,059
	Sexual Assault	6,523
	Other Sexual Offences	3,377
	Major Assault	26,254
	Common Assault	43,967
	Uttering Threats	21,906
	Criminal Harassment	4,802
	Other Crimes Against Persons	4,475
Crimes Against Property	Total	150,541
	Theft	41,404
	Break and Enter	16,478
	Fraud	36,280
	Mischief	19,723
	Possess Stolen Property	34,821
	Other Property Crimes	1,835
Offences Against Administration of Justice	Total	126,648
	Fail to Appear	12,615
	Breach of Probation	41,068
	Unlawfully at Large	1,888
	Fail to Comply With Order	67,069
	Other Administration of Justice	4,008
Criminal Code Driving Offences	Total	40,768
	Impaired Driving	30,933
	Other Criminal Code Traffic	9,835
Other Criminal Code Offences	Total	59,589
	Weapons	24,537
	Prostitution	1,881
	Disturbing the Peace	3,108
	Residual Criminal Code	30,063
Crimes Under Federal Statutes (except Youth Criminal Justice Act)	Total	48,639
	Drug Possession	24,044
	Drug Trafficking	17,943
	Other Federal Statutes	6,652
Crimes Under Youth Criminal Justice Act	Total	15,823
Total Charges		562,235

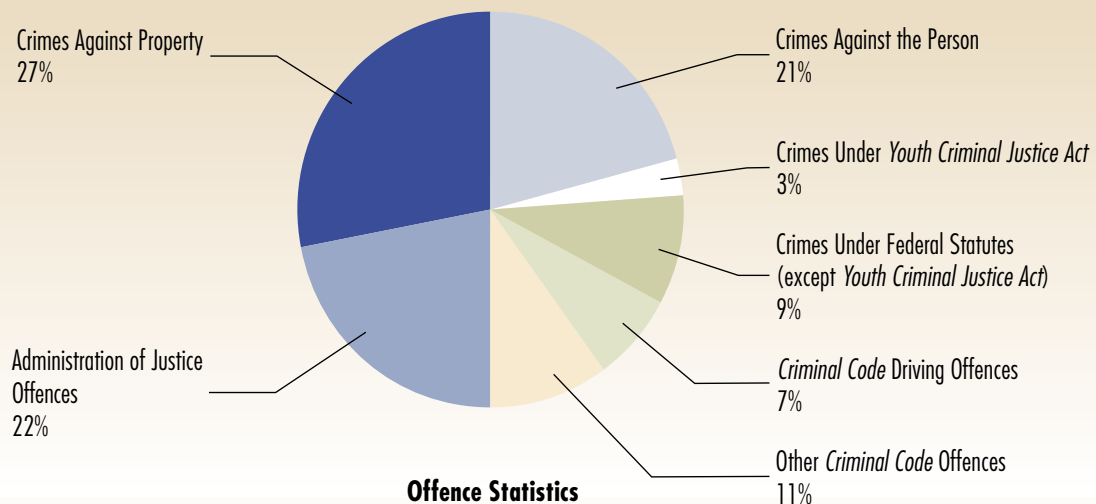
**Offence groups and types are based on Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics offence type categories.

(f) *Ontario Court of Justice Offence Statistics Provincial Overview: All Criminal Charges, Percentage of Total Charges by Offence Group, 2005*

Charges received from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005 have been divided into the offence categories used by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics for national data reporting:

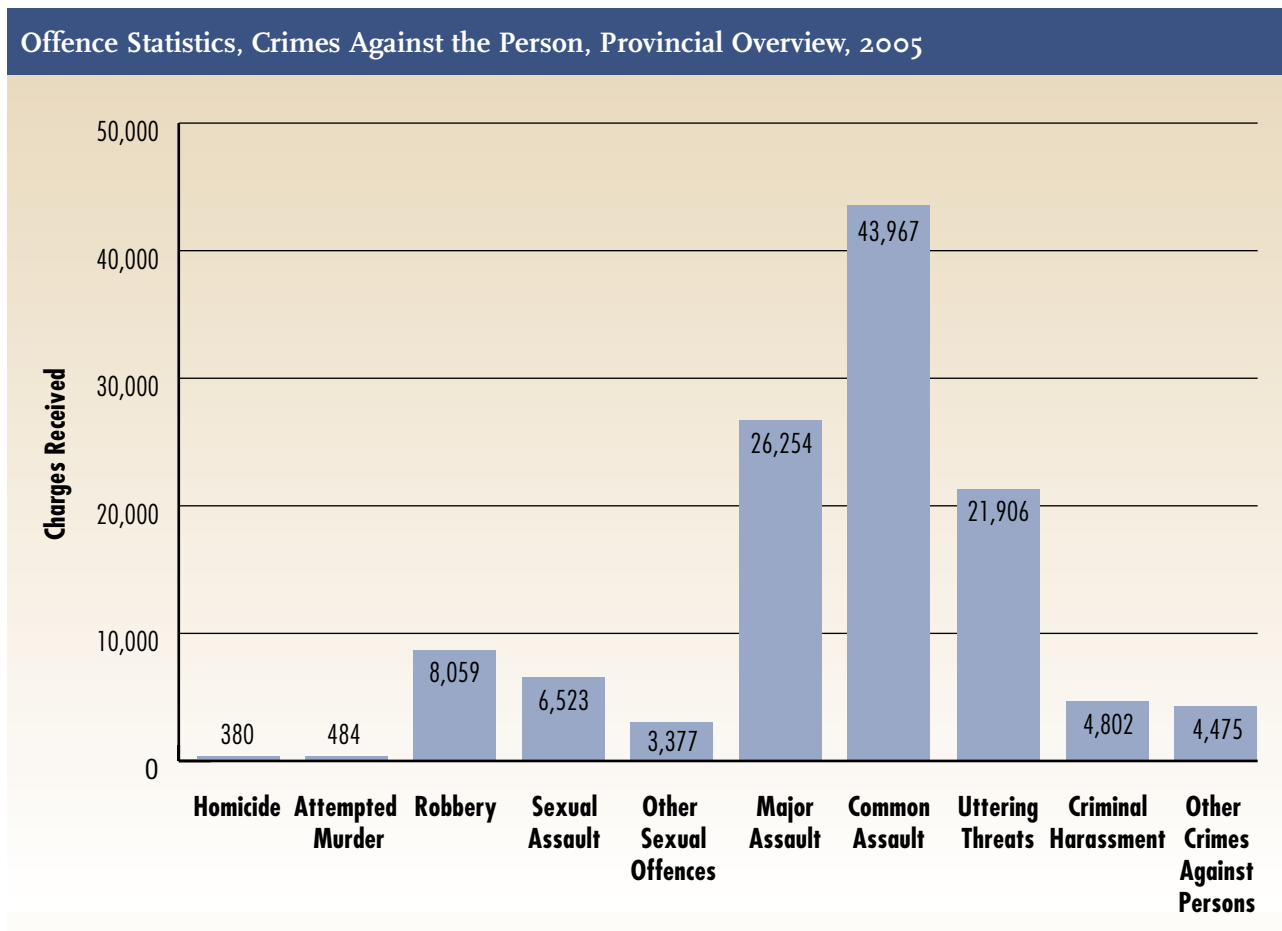
- crimes against the person (assault, homicide);
- crimes against property (theft, fraud, etc.);
- administration of justice offences (failure to appear, breaches of bail conditions, etc.);
- *Criminal Code* driving offences, most of which concern impaired driving;
- ‘other’ *Criminal Code* offences;
- offences under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*; and
- offences under “other” federal statutes, such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*.

Offence Statistics Provincial Overview: All Criminal Charges, Percentage of Total Charges by Offence Group, 2005



(g) *Ontario Court of Justice Offence Statistics,
Crimes Against the Person, Provincial
Overview, 2005*

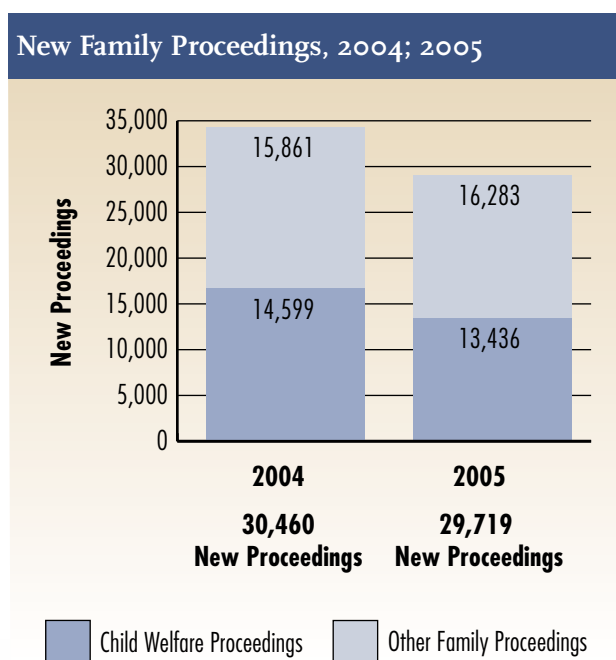
The chart below provides an overview of the offence category, crimes against the person. The number of charges received in this category for 2005 is broken down by offence type.



5.2.2 Family Proceedings Statistical Report

Ontario Court of Justice New Family Proceedings, 2004; 2005

One indicator of judicial workload in the family courts is the number of new proceedings received each year. Family law matters within the Court fall into two broad categories, child welfare proceedings (sometimes referred to as child protection proceedings) and other family proceedings. Child welfare proceedings include all matters heard pursuant to the provisions of the *Child and Family Services Act*. Other family proceedings cover the remaining family jurisdiction of the Court including the *Family Law Act*, the *Children's Law Reform Act*, and the *Family Responsibility and Support Arrears Enforcement Act*.



5.3 Additional Activities of Judges

The following sections contain descriptions of committees, councils, and other organizations that depend upon the participation of judges of the Ontario Court of Justice, as well as descriptions of the duties associated with these organizations.

5.3.1 Statutory Committees and Councils

(a) *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: two judges, three lawyers (each one appointed by an independent law association), one member appointed by the Ontario Judicial Council 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 at the time that 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 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), which is sent to the Attorney General. Only candidates who are on the Committee’s short list can be appointed to the Court. The Attorney General may request a

new list if he or she is not satisfied with the names on the list, but this rarely occurs.

The net result of the changes originally introduced in 1989 has been the creation of a depoliticized appointment process for judges of the Ontario Court of Justice that has received wide public support and has come to be seen as the Canadian model of a transparent, independent and objective process of judicial appointment. Approximately 80% 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/judicial_appointments.

(b) Ontario Judicial Council

The Ontario Judicial Council in its present form was created by amendments to the *Courts of Justice Act*, which came into effect on February 28, 1995. Although it has other functions, the Council's principal role is to investigate complaints of alleged misconduct made against provincially-appointed judges or against provincially-appointed masters of the Superior Court of Justice.

The Ontario Judicial Council consists of 12 members. The Chief Justice of Ontario (or another judge of the Court of Appeal designated by the Chief Justice) chairs all meetings and hearings of the Council dealing with complaints against individual judges. The Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice chairs all other meetings of the Council. The other members of the Council are: the Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice; a regional senior judge (appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Attorney General), two additional provincial judges (appointed by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice), the Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada (or designate), a lawyer (appointed by the Law Society) and four persons, neither judges nor lawyers, who are

appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Attorney General.

All complaints of alleged judicial misconduct are investigated by a two-person subcommittee of the Council, whose conclusions or recommendations are then reviewed by a separate four-person review panel. The review panel may dismiss a complaint that is unfounded, refer it to the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice if the conduct is found to be relatively minor or order that a hearing be held into the alleged misconduct. Where a hearing is ordered, the hearing will be chaired by the Chief Justice of Ontario or by another judge of the Ontario Court of Appeal and will be held in public unless exceptional circumstances require otherwise. If the hearing panel concludes that there has been judicial misconduct, it has the authority to impose a variety of sanctions ranging from a warning or reprimand, to a suspension, to a recommendation to the Attorney General that the judge be removed from office.

There are relatively few complaints received by the Ontario Judicial Council (the number can vary from 25 to 75 in any one year). Significant numbers of these complaints do not involve allegations of misconduct by a judge but matters which are properly the subject of appeal.

Further information concerning the Ontario Judicial Council can be found at www.ontariocourts.on.ca/ontario_judicial_council.

(c) Justices of the Peace Review Council (JPRC)

The Justices of the Peace Review Council (JPRC) was first established under the *Justices of the Peace Act* in 1990 and has two principal functions:

- 1) it considers all proposed appointments to the justice of the peace bench, interviewing those candidates referred to it by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and making recommendations to the Attorney General regarding prospective appointments;

- 2) it also investigates complaints of alleged misconduct made against justices of the peace in Ontario.

The Review Council is composed of the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, the Regional Senior Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice from the region in which the matter in question arises, a justice of the peace appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and two community members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

In its appointment function, the JPRC interviews potential candidates for appointment as justices of the peace and makes recommendations to the Attorney General with respect to appointments.

When investigating complaints made against justices of the peace, the Review Council will dismiss a complaint if no judicial misconduct is found. Where there appears to be misconduct and a reference is appropriate, the Review Council will refer its opinion regarding the complaint to the Attorney General and recommend a public inquiry into the matter. If an inquiry is to be held, the Lieutenant Governor in Council will appoint a judge of the Ontario Court of Justice under the *Public Inquiries Act* to preside over a public inquiry to determine whether a justice of the peace has been guilty of misconduct. If misconduct is found, the inquiry may recommend removal from office of the justice of the peace or that a lesser sanction be imposed by the Review Council.

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

(d) Criminal Rules Committee

A Criminal Rules Committee has been established under s.69 of the *Courts of Justice Act*. While the act appears to provide for the Committee to make rules both under the *Criminal Code* and under the *Provincial Offences Act*, in practice the activity of

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

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

(e) Family Rules Committee

The Family Rules Committee has been established under s.67 of the *Courts of Justice Act*. Its function is to make rules of court governing the practice and procedure in proceedings in Ontario's family courts.

The primary objective of the *Family Law Rules* is to enable the court to deal with cases justly, including ensuring that the procedure is fair to all parties; saving expense and time; dealing with the case in ways that are appropriate to its importance and complexity; and giving appropriate court resources to the case.

The membership of the Ontario Court of Justice on this Committee consists of the Chief Justice or, at his or her designation, an Associate Chief Justice, two judges of the Ontario Court of Justice, who are appointed by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice and two lawyers, also appointed by the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice. The Committee meets on a regular basis approximately ten times per year.

5.3.2 Subcommittees of the Chief Justice's Executive Committee

The following sections provide brief descriptions of the subcommittees of the Chief Justice's Executive Committee (CJEC). For more information on CJEC, see Section 3.4 of this Annual Report.

(a) *Education Secretariat*

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

The composition of the Secretariat is as follows: the Chief Justice as chair; four judges nominated by the Chief Justice, including the acting chair; and four judges nominated by the Ontario Conference of Judges. Counsel from the Centre for Judicial Research and Education serve as consultants to the Secretariat. Administrative and logistical support for education programs, seminars, and conferences held throughout the province are provided by the judicial education and training assistants of the Office of the Chief Justice. The Secretariat meets approximately five times per year to discuss matters pertaining to education, and reports to the Chief Justice's Executive Committee.

The Education Secretariat, under the direction of the Chief Justice, establishes an annual continuing education plan, which is approved by the Ontario Judicial Council, as required under the provisions of the *Courts of Justice Act*. A copy of the continuing education plan is published in the Annual Report issued by the Ontario Judicial Council.

The Secretariat works closely with the National Judicial Institute (NJI) and shares a staff position of education director with the NJI. As a result, the Ontario Court of Justice and NJI continue to build on their current collaborative activities in a way

that furthers the education goals for judges, to the benefit, not only of the judges of the Ontario Court of Justice, but also of judges across Canada.

(b) *Advisory Committee on Family Law*

This Committee advises the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice and CJEC on practice and policy relating to family proceedings in the Ontario Court of Justice. The Advisory Committee is chaired by the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, and is composed of 11 judges representing all regions of the Court where family proceedings are heard.

(c) *Ontario Court of Justice Design Standards Committee*

The mandate of the Ontario Court of Justice Design Standards 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 a document entitled 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 offices for the justices of the peace and to intake courts. The Committee is working on a process by which the Ontario Court of Justice will continue to be able to provide input into courthouse facilities issues.

The Court's Design Standards Committee is composed of the following members:

- two regional senior judges, one of whom acts as the chair;
- two judges of the Ontario Court of Justice;
- one regional senior justice of the peace;
- the Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace; and
- one local administrative 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.

(d) Ontario Court of Justice Library Committee

The Ontario Court of Justice Library 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 for those who desire them.

The principal goal of the Committee is to ensure that all judges, 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; a justice of the peace; the Executive Coordinator, Office of the Chief Justice; and the Ontario Court of Justice Library Technician. The Committee is assisted by the Manager, Judicial Library Services. It may also address other library issues, including facilities, library personnel, budget, and expenditures.

POINT OF NOTE:

A description of the Justices of the Peace Advisory Committee appears in Section 6.4.5.

5.3.3 Other Committees and Organizations

The following sections name, and briefly describe, other committees and organizations that are connected to the Ontario Court of Justice or in which the judiciary of the Ontario Court of Justice play a significant role.

(a) 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). All of the members have previously been members of the Ontario Judicial Council or of the Justices of the Peace Review Council.

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.

(b) Delay-Reduction Committee

The Ontario Court of Justice Delay-Reduction Committee is composed of the Chief Justice, the two Associate Chief Justices, the Deputy Attorney General, and the Assistant Deputy Attorneys General (Criminal Law and Court Services). These individuals work with other judges and senior Ministry officials to monitor backlog- and delay-reduction initiatives related to criminal cases.

Over the past three years, the Court has sent full-time judges and *per diem* judges to sites that the Committee has identified and that the Chief Justice has approved as requiring additional assistance. These initiatives have accomplished two goals: they have corrected temporary backlog problems in some jurisdictions and they have identified jurisdictions that require further judicial resources or changes in practices. The Court, in conjunction with other justice partners such as the Court Services and Crown Law Divisions of the Ministry of the Attorney General have identified and are in the process of putting in place a series of best practices to help improve the flow of cases through the court system.

For more information on delay-reduction initiatives, see Section 5.1.

(c) 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.

Judges of the Ontario Court of Justice have participated in several working groups that have evolved from the first Justice Summit to further deal with case backlog. In the area of child protection, these working groups include Northern Issues, Child Protection Mediation, and Education. Criminal justice working groups include Bail and Remand, and Effective Scheduling and Meaningful Appearances, which have produced a *Criminal Case Management Protocol*. It has been distributed broadly among the judiciary, Crown counsel, and others, and is currently being put into place.

(d) 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 other title. A local member of the judiciary of the Ontario Court of Justice generally chairs the meetings, which take place on a regular basis.

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

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

(e) Local Court and Community Liaison Committees—Family Law

In 2005, in order to deal with delay in child protection cases within the Ontario Court of Justice, the Attorney General agreed to appoint six additional judges to the Court. At the same time, the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Office of the Chief Justice established pilot court and community liaison committees to identify and address local child protection backlog issues in the court locations that benefitted from new judges: Brantford; Kitchener/Cambridge/Guelph; the Northeast Region (Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury); the Northwest Region (Fort Frances/Kenora); Toronto; and Windsor.

The pilot committees are chaired by judges of the Ontario Court of Justice and consist of local representatives of: parents' counsel; Children's Aid Societies; the Ministry of the Attorney General; the Ministry of Children and Youth Services; the Office of the Children's Lawyer; Legal Aid Ontario; Crown Attorneys; First Nations where appropriate; assessors and child protection mediation service providers, if any; together with other service providers as determined locally.

The goals of the pilot committees are to foster cooperation, dialogue and solutions at the local level; provide opportunities for the judiciary, the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Children and Youth Services to disseminate best practices and innovative approaches across the province; and to continue to identify further measures that should be taken at a provincial level to address backlog and caseload issues.

All seven pilot court and community liaison committees submitted reports to the Ministry of the Attorney General in December 2005. The Ministry and the Office of the Chief Justice will discuss next steps for the court and community liaison committees once the Ministry has completed its evaluation of the reports.

(f) Chief Justices' Information Technology Committee

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

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

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

Members (or delegates) of the Committee include:

- the Chief Justice of Ontario (or delegate);
- the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice (or delegate);
- the Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice (or delegate);
- up to two judges from each of the three courts;
- the Chief Information Officer, Justice Technology Services;

- the Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Court Services Division;
- the Director, Corporate Planning Branch, Court Services Division;
- the Director, Business Solutions Branch, Court Services Division; and
- the Secretariat, Business Solutions Branch, Court Services Division.

On occasion, other guests may be invited to speak about specific agenda items.

(g) National Judicial Institute

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

In addition to contributing financially to the NJI through the Education Secretariat, the Ontario Court of Justice has also entered into an agreement with the NJI to create the shared position of Education Director for the Court and Co-Coordinator of Education Programming. The Ontario Court of Justice and the NJI have presented a number of joint education programs, including conferences on child welfare law, courtroom communication skills, and judicial administration skills. In 2004 and 2005, the Court and the NJI presented a week-long program to help develop the skills of judges who had been newly appointed to provincial court benches across Canada. The program focused on oral and written judgments, communication skills, and the effective conduct of pre-trials. Judges of the Ontario Court of Justice have at various times been responsible for organizing programs presented by the NJI and are frequently called upon to act as presenters.

The Court, along with the NJI, has developed programming that has been presented not only to the Ontario Court of Justice, but also to judges across Canada. A judge of the Ontario Court of Justice has

been instrumental in developing the gender-equity programming of the NJI, and another judge of the Court has recently been named a judicial associate of the NJI. The current Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice was a member of the Board of Directors of the NJI, having been appointed by the Chief Justice of Canada to that position as a representative of the Canadian Council of Chief Judges from 1999 to June 2005.

(h) Other Educational Activities

The judges of the Ontario Court of Justice are involved broadly in education as participants, lecturers or attendees. Many judges and justices

of the peace of the Court are active in the Ontario Justice Education Network (OJEN) and participate in the organization or presentation of high school moot court programs, school tours, lectures, and discussions.

Judges 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 Ministry of the Attorney General and the Court Services Division.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

The following sections provide a brief history of the role of the justice of the peace in Ontario, and of the evolution of the office's duties and responsibilities from 12th century England to the present day. The administrative structure of the justice of the peace bench is also outlined.

6.1 The Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace

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. They hear virtually all 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*.

In addition, justices of the peace preside over almost all bail hearings in the province and deal with the vast majority of applications for the issuance of search warrants under the *Criminal Code* and other statutes. Justices of the peace also preside frequently in first appearance and remand criminal courts.

6.2 Changes in Complement

The following section provides the changes in the complement of the justices of the peace between January 1, 2005, and December 31, 2005.

On January 1, 2005, there were 267 presiding and 42 non-presiding justices of the peace for a total of 309 justices of the peace.

By December 31, 2005, there were 272 presiding and 38 non-presiding justices of the peace for a total of 310 justices of the peace.

Retirements

During the 2005 calendar year, 15 justices of the peace fully retired or left the Court:

NAME OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE	DATE OF RETIREMENT (listed in order of date of retirement)	REGION
His Worship Gabriel Tisi	January 26, 2005	Central West
His Worship Robert Kashuba	February 3, 2005	Toronto
Her Worship Norma General-Lickers	February 25, 2005	Central West
His Worship John W. Berthelot	March 31, 2005	Toronto
His Worship Neil R. Burgess	March 31, 2005	Toronto
His Worship S. Dean Elliott	April 4, 2005	Central East
Her Worship Sheila Keys	April 30, 2005	North East

NAME OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE	DATE OF RETIREMENT (listed in order of date of retirement)	REGION
Her Worship Meena Nadkarni	April 30, 2005	Central West
His Worship Guy L. Maurice	June 3, 2005	Central East
His Worship René J. Proulx	June 20, 2005	East
Her Worship Sheila Matchett	July 2, 2005	East
His Worship Michael Biss	October 6, 2005	North East
Her Worship Brenna V. Brown	November 8, 2005	Central East
His Worship Marcel A. Bedard	November 30, 2005	Toronto
His Worship Ralph Faulkner	November 30, 2005	Toronto

New Appointments

During the 2005 calendar year, 17 new justices of the peace were appointed.

NAME OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	REGION
His Worship Jason H. T. Mariasine	August 4, 2005	Central East
Her Worship Linda M. LeBlanc	August 4, 2005	East
His Worship Bernard J. Swords	August 4, 2005	East
His Worship David L. Brown	August 4, 2005	Central West
His Worship Milagros J. Eustaquio	August 4, 2005	Central West
His Worship Marcel Donio	August 4, 2005	North West
His Worship John H. Guthrie	August 4, 2005	North West
Her Worship Mindy B. Avrich-Skapinker	September 15, 2005	Toronto
His Worship Vladimir Bubrin	September 15, 2005	Toronto
Her Worship D. Patricia Hodgins	September 15, 2005	West
His Worship Herbert H. Kreling	September 15, 2005	East
His Worship Luigi J. Muraca	September 15, 2005	Toronto
Her Worship Lynette A. Stethem	September 15, 2005	Toronto
Her Worship Tina Wassenaar	September 15, 2005	Toronto
Her Worship Jeannie I. Anand	December 7, 2005	Central West
His Worship Michael Frederiksen	December 7, 2005	Central West
Her Worship Debra A. Huston	December 7, 2005	Central West

Transfer

During the 2005 calendar year, one justice of the peace transferred to a new region within the Court.

NAME OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE	DATE OF TRANSFER	LOCATION: FROM–TO
Her Worship E. Linda DeBartolo	November 1, 2005	Central West to Central East

In Memoriam

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

Her Worship Yolande N. Dauphin of the Northeast Region passed away on April 24, 2004.

His Worship George J. Boissonneault of the Northwest Region passed away on September 14, 2004.

POINT OF NOTE:

A full list of the justices of the peace of the Court, as of December 31, 2005, and the details of their dates of appointment and status as full-time or part-time, presiding or non-presiding, appears in Appendix 7.2.

6.3 The Association of Justices of the Peace of Ontario

The Association of Justices of the Peace of Ontario/ L'Association des Juges de Paix de l'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 for the following purposes:

- 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 of 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, as well as 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.

6.4 Administrative Structure

The following sections provide an introduction to the positions of senior administrative justices of the peace within the Court.

6.4.1 Introduction to the Senior Administrative Justices of the Peace



His Worship

Ralph E. Faulkner
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Toronto Region
Term of Assignment:
Nov. 26, 1990 to
Nov. 30, 2005



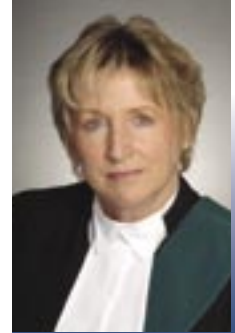
His Worship

Frank Devine
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Toronto Region
Assignment date:
December 1, 2005



His Worship

Robert Leggate
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Central East
Region
Assignment date:
June 12, 2001



Her Worship

Carole Jadis
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Central West
Region
Assignment date:
January 31, 2000



His Worship

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



His Worship

Douglas Powell
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
East Region
Assignment date:
Nov. 28, 2001



His Worship

Bruce Leaman
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Northwest Region
Assignment date:
July 4, 2000



His Worship

Norman Ross
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Northeast Region
Term of assignment:
June 15, 1999 to
June 15, 2005



Her Worship

Jane Forth
Regional Senior
Justice of the
Peace
Northeast Region
Assignment date:
June 16, 2005



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

6.4.2 Role of the Regional Senior Justice of the Peace

For the judicial and administrative purposes of the Ontario Court of Justice, Ontario is divided into seven administrative regions. Each Region has a regional senior judge and a regional senior justice of the peace. Subject to the authority of the Chief Justice, the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, in consultation with the regional senior judge, may assign a justice of the peace to the position of regional senior justice of the peace of a region for a specified period of time. By convention, this has become a three year term, subject to renewal for a further three years. The regional senior justice of the peace exercises authority through the administrative direction either of the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace or of the regional senior judge in that region.

On purely local issues, the regional senior justice of the peace and the local administrative judge work together where the regional senior judge has delegated authority to the local administrative judge. The regional senior justice of the peace and local administrative judge exchange all pertinent local justice of the peace information. The local

administrative justice of the peace, if there is one, will consult on the same basis with the local administrative judge.

The regional senior justice of the peace is generally responsible for the following:

- allocating justice of the peace resources for the region;
- supervising the justices of the peace program within the region under the direction of the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace and the regional senior judge and performing duties such as scheduling, assignment of duties to others, arranging coverage for attendance at training 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 training and orientation of new appointees;
- acting as liaison between the justices of the peace in his or her region and the Office of the Chief Justice;
- participating in regional and provincial committees and work groups as requested by the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator

of the Justices of the Peace or the regional senior judge;

- selecting local administrative justices of the peace in larger base court locations and assigning their duties;
- supervising the delivery of judicial personnel services (tracking sick leave and vacation days, compiling and maintaining personal information, noting retirement dates, performing the initial investigations of complaints made against justices of the peace, etc.);
- supervising the judicial budget administration (approving travel expenses, justice of the peace allowance expense claims, conference and seminar attendance expenses, etc.); and
- coordinating with the regional office and assigning work to the regional senior justice of the peace's secretary.

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

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

The Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace chairs most of the justice of the peace standing committees, such as the Advisory Committee on Education and the *Provincial Offences Act* Rules

Sub-Committee, and sometimes chairs or participates in special committees formed with other justice partners. He or she is required to interact at the highest levels with these other justice partners in such committees as Telewarrant, Domestic Violence, and Court Facilities. Other daily duties include dealing with inquiries from the public, the police, members of the Bar, and other judicial officials.

6.4.4 Senior Justice of the Peace/ Administrator, Ontario Native Justices 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 Justices of the Peace Program. Within the Court, the principal responsibility for this program falls to the Senior Justice of the Peace/Administrator, Ontario Native Justices of the Peace program. The program's mandate is to encourage and enable Aboriginal persons to play a larger decision-making role in the administration of justice by serving as justices of the peace, especially in areas of the province where large numbers of Aboriginal people reside.

One of the ways that it does this is to present 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.

Once appointed, Native justices of the peace provide the same services as those justices of the peace appointed through the usual recruitment process, presiding over Courts in which both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons appear.

As part of this program, the role of the Senior Justice of the Peace/Administrator for the program was created with the following responsibilities:

- consulting with the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace on policy, initiatives, and operational activities

- regarding Native justices of the peace;
- being available to Native justices of the peace for consultation on any problems that they encounter and liaising with the regional senior justice of the peace and others to resolve such problems when requested;
- attending regular meetings of the Justices of the Peace Advisory Council and the Advisory Committee on Justices of the Peace Education;
- approving in advance all community justice development activities by Native justices of the peace and approving appropriate expenditures;
- liaising with the regional senior justice of the peace concerning the planning and scheduling of community justice development activities by Native justices of the peace;
- developing and coordinating special training and apprenticeship 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 and responsibilities associated with the program to the regional senior judge or justice of the peace; and
- providing assistance, counsel, and support to all Native justices of the peace as required.

6.4.5 Justices of the Peace Advisory Council (JPAC)

The Justices of the Peace Advisory Council (JPAC), a subcommittee of the Chief Justice's Executive Committee (CJEC), assists the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace in

much the same way as CJEC provides assistance to the Chief Justice. JPAC membership consists of the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, the seven regional senior justices of the peace, the Senior Advisory Justice 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. Staff members from the office of the Chief Justice who are present include the Executive Coordinator, the Senior Manager Judicial Support, counsel from the Centre for Judicial Research and Education, and the Secretary to the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace.

JPAC meets regularly (approximately six times a year) to discuss judicial administrative matters regarding the sittings of justices of the peace. It submits draft policies to the Chief Justice's Executive Committee (CJEC) for approval prior to becoming policy of the Court. JPAC is also 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, Courts Administration and others involved in the administration of justice.

The standing subcommittees that report to the Justices of the Peace Advisory Committee include the following:

- Advisory Committee on Justices of the Peace Education;
- Telewarrant and E-Warrant Committee; and
- *Provincial Offences Act* (POA) Rules Subcommittee.

Further information concerning these committees can be found in the following section, Additional Duties of Justices of the Peace 6.5.2

6.5 Justices of the Peace Workload

Justices of the Peace work broadly in two main areas of jurisdiction: 1) criminal law and 2) provincial offences.

In the area of criminal law, justices of the peace preside over virtually all bail hearings in the province as well as the majority of criminal remand courts. They also receive informations (the document which commences a criminal proceeding), issue process in the form of summonses or warrants and deal with applications for the issuance of search warrants as well as other matters of process.

With respect to provincial offences, justices of the peace exercise jurisdiction over the whole range of provincial offences and offences against municipal by-laws. They issue process, receive applications for warrants and preside over provincial offences proceedings and trials (exercising a broad jurisdiction under the *Provincial Offences Act*). Justices of the peace within the province spend approximately 55% of their time dealing with matters of criminal law and 45% on provincial offence matters.

Over the past several years, the workload of justices of the peace has been steadily increasing. There are a number of factors which have contributed to this increase, including the increased use of justices of the peace in criminal remand courts, increased

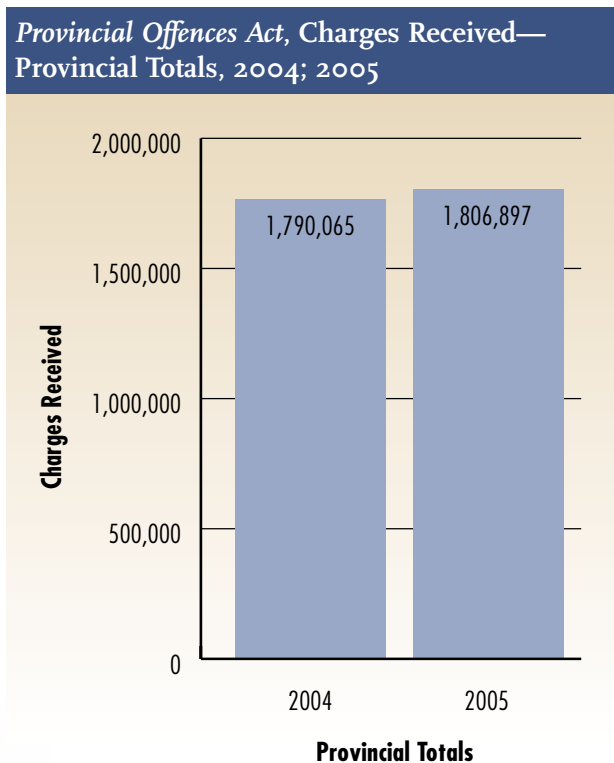
activity in the area of bail and a gradual increase in the number of court appearances required before a charge is disposed of. By way of example, in the six year period between 1997 and 2003, the number of courtroom bail hours increased by 73%, charges received in provincial offences courts increased by 24% and the total number of court appearances heard by justices of the peace more than doubled. Unfortunately, the number of justice of the peace appointments to the Court does not appear to have kept pace with the increase in workload. As a result, the Court has been obliged to prioritize its assignments. While all matters brought before the Ontario Court of Justice are considered to be of equal importance, the Court has, of necessity where resources are insufficient, given priority in scheduling to issues of liberty and security of the person, criminal process and the administration of criminal justice.

In October 2005, Bill 14, the *Access to Justice Act* 2005 was introduced in the provincial legislature. This Bill proposes significant changes to the justice of the peace system and its structure within the Ontario Court of Justice, including a revised appointment and discipline process together with the creation of a *per diem* (part-time) justice of the peace position for retired justices of the peace, all of which have the potential to make positive systemic improvement.

6.5.1 Volume of Cases

(a) Ontario Court of Justice Provincial Offences Act: Charges Received, Provincial Totals 2004; 2005

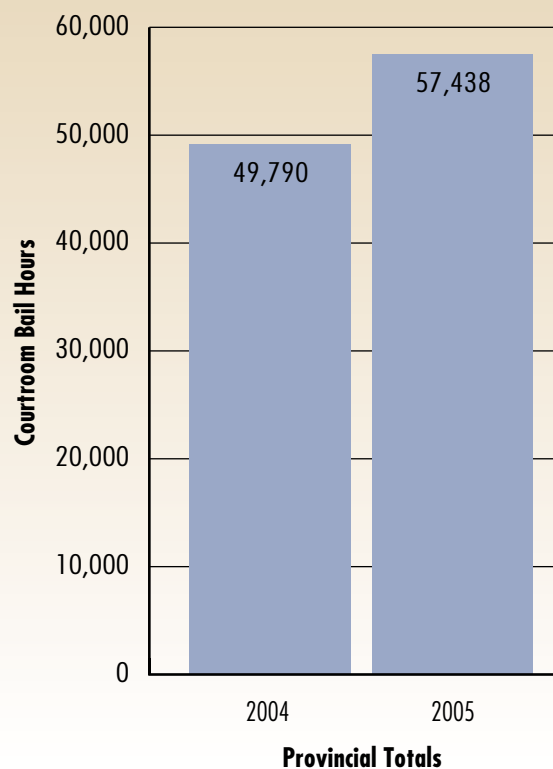
The number of charges received for any given time period is generally considered to be a reliable measure of the volume of work to be performed. An increase in charges received from one year to the next is also considered to be a reliable indicator of growth in demand for justice of the peace services. Justices of the peace preside over the overwhelming majority of trials in Provincial Offences Court, and perform all other judicial functions in that setting other than appeals, which are dealt with by judges of the Court.



(b) Ontario Court of Justice Courtroom Bail Hours: All Criminal Charges, Provincial Totals, 2004; 2005

Justices of the peace preside over virtually all judicial interim release (bail) hearings in the province. Courtroom bail hours reflect actual time spent working in the courtroom and therefore these statistics indicate workload demand for this important function.

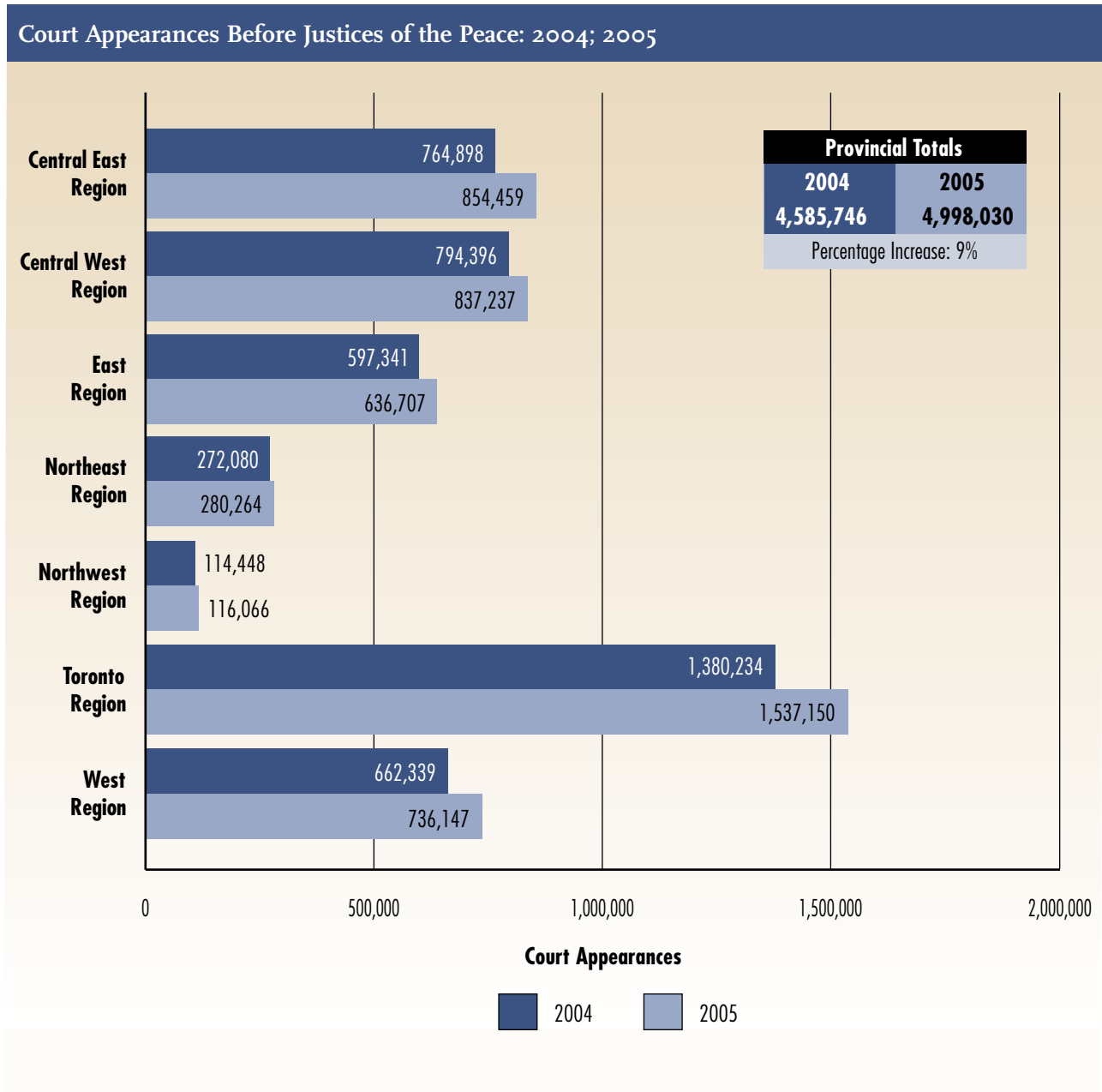
Courtroom Bail Hours, All Criminal Charges, Provincial Totals, 2004; 2005



(c) *Ontario Court of Justice Court
Appearances Before Justices of the Peace:
2004; 2005*

As noted previously, the total number of Court appearances (events heard) before justices of the peace has increased significantly. The following

table indicates the events heard for each of the seven regions across the province. As a justice of the peace presides at each remand appearance, this statistic reflects directly on the workload of justices of the peace.



6.5.2 Additional Duties of Justices of the Peace

The following sections contain descriptions of committees, subcommittees, and other organizations in which justices of the peace participate.

(a) *Provincial Offences Act (POA) Rules Subcommittee*

This Committee has concluded a review of the *Rules of the Ontario Court (Provincial Division) in Provincial Offences Proceedings* (Regulation 200, 1990, made pursuant to the *Courts of Justice Act*). It has begun a review of the *Ontario Provincial Offences Act* in order to bring forward possible streamlining amendments to the *Act*.

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

The committee meets four times a year and reports to the Justice of the Peace Advisory Council.

(b) *Advisory Committee on Justices of the Peace Education*

The Advisory Committee on Justices of the Peace Education is composed of the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace, the Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace, eight justices of the peace nominated by the Coordinator, two justices of the peace representing the Association of Justices of the Peace in Ontario, as well as counsel from the Centre for Judicial Research and Education. The judicial education and training assistants provide administrative support to the Committee. The chair of the Committee is the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace or a delegate. In practice, the Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace normally chairs the Committee's meetings.

The responsibility of the Committee is to ensure that justices of the peace receive the highest quality judicial training and education to allow them to fulfill their roles in the judicial system.

The Committee plans the agendas for the continuing education conferences, which take place in the spring and fall, and recommends conference locations to the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace. The topics at these conferences are chosen for their general importance and timeliness regarding the work of justices of the peace in the province.

The Committee is also charged with overseeing the program of workshops for newly appointed justices of the peace, as well as monitoring the system of mentoring for the new appointees. The workshops take the new justice of the peace progressively through the duties of office and provide an understanding of his or her role. The Committee also plans for special workshops and seminars as required. An example is the annual bilingual seminar, normally held in Ottawa in June.

The Committee is dedicated to ongoing improvement in the training and education of justices of the peace and makes recommendations to and establishes plans with the Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace regarding new educational methods and tools to enhance the education of the bench.

The committee meets approximately four times a year and reports to the Justices of the Peace Advisory Council.

(c) *Telewarrant and E-Warrant Committee*

The Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace chairs the Telewarrant Committee. It is composed of justices of the peace; representatives from the Ministries of the Attorney General and Community Safety and Correctional Services; representatives from various police services; and a representative of the Police Association of Ontario.

The original mandate of the committee was to update and streamline the original Fax Protocol that governed the issuance of search warrants by fax from the Telewarrant Centre in Newmarket. It successfully completed this original mandate in the summer of 2005.

The committee has moved on to consider ways of replacing the fax system for issuing search warrants with an electronic system using e-mails. It has secured funding for this project and now meets mainly as a smaller steering committee.

6.5.3 Other Committees and Organizations

The justices of the peace participate in many other committees, subcommittees, and organizations,

both within the Ontario Court of Justice and in conjunction with its justice partners. Among these committees are:

- the Justices of the Peace Review Council;
- the Ontario Court of Justice Design Standards Committee;
- the Ontario Court of Justice Library Committee;
- the Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee;
- the Justice Summit;
- the Local Court Management Committees; and
- other education.

Descriptions of these committees are found under section 5.3 of this Annual Report.

JUDGES LISTED BY JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

as of December 31, 2005

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE	
Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Chief Justice Brian W. Lennox	October 1, 1986
Associate Chief Justice Annemarie E. Bonkalo	April 2, 1990
Associate Chief Justice-Coordinator of Justices of the Peace Donald A. Ebbs	March 14, 1983
CENTRAL EAST REGION	
Regional Senior Justice John A. Payne	January 4, 1999
<i>Barrie</i>	
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. Krellove	October 26, 1998
Justice Gary V. Palmer	February 15, 1982
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 J. Rhys Morgan	August 15, 1990
<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 William W. Bradley	September 2, 1980
Justice Howard I. Chisvin	February 18, 2004
Justice Lucia Favret	May 5, 2004
Justice William A. Gorewich	October 14, 1997
Justice Joseph F. Kenkel	June 19, 2000
Justice Vibert A. Lampkin	September 7, 1982
Justice Ronald A. Minard	April 5, 1993
Justice Anne-Marie Shaw	September 16, 2002
Justice Peter Tetley	September 16, 2002
Justice Peter Jeffrey Wright	September 16, 2002

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Orillia	
Justice Robert F. McCreary	May 18, 2005
Oshawa	
Justice Kofi N. Barnes	February 18, 2004
Justice Paul L. Bellefontaine	January 5, 1998
Justice Hubert J. Campbell	November 7, 1994
Justice Joseph A. De Filippis	January 3, 2000
Justice Mary Teresa E. Devlin	November 13, 2002
Justice Donald J. Halikowski	July 15, 1987
Justice James J. Keaney	July 2, 2003
Justice Susan C. MacLean	February 18, 2004
Justice Gregory Regis	January 4, 1999
Justice Ronald J. Richards	December 21, 1992
Justice David M. Stone	June 1, 1990
Peterborough	
Justice Raymond P. Taillon	July 1, 1991
Justice Timothy C. Whetung	December 1, 1991
CENTRAL EAST TOTALS	40
CENTRAL WEST REGION	
Regional Senior Justice Timothy A. Culver	May 16, 1994
Brampton	
Justice J. Elliott Allen	November 15, 1991
Justice Irving W. Andre	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 Steven R. Clark	February 13, 2002
Justice S. Ford Clements	February 18, 2004
Justice Ian B. Cowan	January 20, 1997
Justice Paul R. Currie	February 18, 2004
Justice Bruce W. Duncan	May 1, 1997
Justice Patrick W. Dunn	August 18, 1980
Justice Kathryn L. Hawke	February 6, 1995
Justice James D. Karswick	October 20, 1975
Justice Nancy S. Kastner	February 15, 1999
Justice Jane Kerrigan Brownridge	January 15, 1993
Justice Mino F. Khoorshed	June 1, 1992
Justice June Maresca	August 4, 2004
Justice Katherine L. McLeod	February 15, 1999
Justice Marvin G. Morten	July 5, 1993
Justice Elinore A. Ready	December 21, 1990
Justice Vibert T. Rosemay	December 1, 1991
Justice Bruce R. Shilton	July 6, 1998
Justice J. David Wake	August 8, 1994
Justice Peter H. Wilkie	February 15, 1999

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Brantford	
Justice Gethin B. Edward	December 1, 1996
Justice Kenneth G. Lenz	July 4, 1989
Justice Lawrence P. Thibideau	May 3, 2000
Justice Martha B. Zivolak	July 1, 2002
Burlington	
Justice Lesley M. Baldwin	May 6, 1997
Justice Frederick L. Forsyth	May 3, 1999
Justice John D. Takach	April 5, 1988
Hamilton	
Justice Norman Bennett	February 22, 1982
Justice Donald S. Cooper	March 1, 1984
Justice Richard E. Jennis	May 20, 1997
Justice Peter R. Mitchell	December 23, 1975
Justice Robert T. Weseloh	February 14, 1983
Justice Bernd E. Zabel	April 2, 1990
Justice Anton Zuraw	December 6, 1982
Milton	
Justice P.H. Marjoh Agro	September 16, 1994
Justice Theo Wolder	June 1, 1990
Oakville	
Justice Alan D. Cooper	December 22, 2004
Justice Richard J. LeDressay	December 1, 1996
Orangeville	
Justice Douglas B. Maund	October 4, 2000
Justice Bruce E. Pugsley	February 13, 2002
Simcoe	
Justice W. Brian Stead	July 1, 1991
St. Catharines	
Justice Alphonse T. Lacavera	March 2, 1998
Justice Wayne D. Morrison	March 18, 1985
Justice D. Terry Vyse	March 1, 1991
Justice Donald J. Wallace	January 1, 1976
Justice Ann Jane Watson	August 4, 2005
Welland	
Senior Justice R. Lloyd Budgell	November 16, 1970
Justice J.A. Tory Colvin	January 26, 2005
CENTRAL WEST TOTALS	
53	
EAST REGION	
Regional Senior Justice Peter D. Griffiths	May 11, 1998
Belleville	
Justice Stephen J. Hunter	June 1, 1991

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Justice D. Kent Kirkland	March 5, 1979
Justice William J. Pickett	February 20, 1978
Brockville	
Justice Charles D. Anderson	August 15, 1990
Justice John D.G. Waugh	May 30, 2001
Cornwall	
Justice Peter Ralph Adams	April 7, 2004
Justice Gilles Renaud	January 23, 1995
Kingston	
Justice Rommel G. Masse	July 4, 1989
Justice Paul H. Megginson	September 8, 1978
L'Orignal	
Justice J.F. Réginald Lévesque	March 24, 1980
Napanee	
Justice Geoffrey James Griffin	September 8, 2004
Ottawa	
Justice Ann Alder	December 3, 2003
Justice Judith C. Beaman	January 12, 1998
Senior Justice Paul R. Bélanger	July 12, 1978
Justice J. André Cousineau	June 12, 1985
Justice David W. Dempsey	June 3, 1985
Justice Célynné S. Dorval	March 15, 1999
Justice Hugh L. Fraser	April 14, 1993
Justice Richard Lajoie	June 1, 1987
Justice Bruce E. MacPhee	April 2, 1990
Justice Lise Maisonneuve	December 3, 2003
Justice Jack D. Nadelle	November 14, 1977
Justice Dianne M. Nicholas	June 1, 1991
Justice Bernard T. Ryan	February 23, 1972
Justice J. Peter Wright	July 5, 1993
Pembroke	
Justice S. Grant Radley-Walters	February 20, 2002
Justice Robert Selkirk	December 29, 2004
Perth	
Justice Stephen A.J. March	April 19, 2000
Renfrew	
Justice N. Jane Wilson	November 2, 1998
EAST TOTALS	
30	
NORTHEAST REGION	
Regional Senior Justice Richard A. Humphrey	July 12, 1999
Cochrane	
Justice Ronald Dennis Joseph Boivin	June 25, 2003

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Elliot Lake	
Justice Louise Serré	November 15, 2000
Justice Robert P. Villeneuve	November 9, 2005
Haileybury	
Justice Robert N. Fournier	June 12, 1985
North Bay	
Justice Louisette Duchesneau-McLachlan	August 18, 1986
Justice Jean-Gilles Lebel	July 18, 1988
Justice Gregory P. Rodgers	November 15, 2000
Parry Sound	
Justice James C. Crawford	June 1, 1990
Sault Ste. Marie	
Justice E. Kristine Bignell	December 3, 2003
Justice Wayne W. Cohen	September 5, 1978
Justice John D. Keast	July 11, 2001
Justice John Kukurin	May 29, 1995
Sudbury	
Justice William F. Fitzgerald	March 13, 1972
Justice André L. Guay	May 1, 1989
Justice G. Normand Glaude	April 17, 1990
Justice Randall W. Lalande	January 3, 2000
Justice Guy Mahaffy	March 15, 1982
Justice Yvon Renaud	November 15, 2000
Timmins	
Justice Ralph E.W. Carr	July 1, 1991
Justice Martin P. Lambert	February 15, 1999
NORTHEAST TOTALS	
21	
NORTHWEST REGION	
Regional Senior Justice Donald G. Fraser	June 13, 1988
Dryden	
Justice Peter T. Bishop	September 6, 1994
Fort Frances	
Justice A. Thomas McKay	November 9, 2005
Kenora	
Justice Judythe P. Little	May 12, 1986
Thunder Bay	
Justice Dianne P. Baig	April 2, 1990
Justice Roderick D. Clarke	June 17, 1974
Justice Dino Di Giuseppe	November 15, 2000
Senior Justice Paul S. Glowacki	July 1, 1975
Justice Gary R. Kunnas	May 4, 1981
Justice Joyce L. Pelletier	December 28, 2005

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Justice Frank A. Sargent	June 3, 1974
NORTHWEST TOTALS	11
TORONTO REGION	
Regional Senior Justice Robert G. Bigelow	August 9, 1993
College Park	
Justice Peter A.J. Harris	February 13, 1995
Justice William B. Horkins	January 5, 1998
Justice Sally E. Marin	August 9, 1993
Justice Cathy Mocha	April 14, 1997
Justice John C. Moore	January 12, 1998
Justice Petra E. Newton	December 31, 1989
Justice Maryka Omatsu	February 1, 1993
Justice John A. Sutherland	May 5, 2004
Justice Charles H. Vaillancourt	December 21, 1990
Justice William R. Wolski	January 20, 1997
311 Jarvis	
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
1911 Eglinton	
Justice Miriam Bloomenfeld	December 14, 2005
Justice Kathleen J. Caldwell	May 5, 2004
Justice S. Gail Dobney	April 28, 1999
Justice Lawrence T. Feldman	January 5, 1998
Justice Faith M. Finnestad	May 1, 1995
Justice Stephen E. Foster	November 7, 1994
Justice Donna G. Hackett	December 21, 1990
Justice John P. Kerr	January 5, 1981
Justice Timothy R. Lipson	March 20, 2002
Justice Russell J. Otter	July 5, 1993
Justice Paul Robertson	December 3, 2003
Justice Robert J. Spence	March 20, 2002
Justice Gary Trotter	December 14, 2005
Justice Geraldine Waldman	November 15, 1991
Justice Fern M. Weinper	July 6, 1998
Justice Mavin Wong	June 19, 2000
1000 Finch	
Justice Beverly A. Brown	December 3, 2003
Justice Frederic M. Campling	December 3, 2003
Justice Thomas P. Cleary	June 6, 1994

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Justice Antonio Di Zio	May 3, 1999
Justice Melvyn Green	December 14, 2005
Justice Jack M. Grossman	April 28, 1999
Justice Eric S. Lindsay	September 1, 1990
Justice Lauren E. Marshall	November 30, 1988
Justice Leslie C. Pringle	March 20, 2002
Justice Sheila Ray	April 15, 1992
Justice Paul M. Taylor	March 20, 2002
2201 Finch	
Justice Lloyd M. Budzinski	April 1, 1992
Justice David P. Cole	March 1, 1991
Justice Roderick J. Flaherty	April 2, 1990
Justice George S. Gage	December 3, 2003
Justice Walter S. Gonet	November 28, 1983
Justice Derek T. Hogg	November 1, 1984
Senior Justice Gerald S. Lapkin	November 30, 1988
Justice Rick N. Libman	November 15, 1996
Justice Salvatore Merenda	February 21, 1996
Old City Hall	
Justice William P. Bassel	May 15, 1995
Justice Paul Bentley	June 1, 1992
Justice Joseph W. Bovard	December 31, 1989
Justice Jeff Casey	December 21, 1992
Justice Bruno Cavion	November 15, 1991
Justice David A. Fairgrieve	December 21, 1990
Justice Monte H. Harris	June 3, 1985
Justice Mary L. Hogan	April 1, 1992
Justice Peter Hryn	June 1, 1991
Justice Ramez Khawly	December 1, 1991
Justice Brent Knazan	August 15, 1990
Justice Marion E. Lane	February 1, 1991
Justice Sidney B. Linden ²	April 25, 1990
Justice Ian A. MacDonnell	November 30, 1988
Justice Edward F. Ormston	December 31, 1989
Justice Claude H. Paris	September 2, 1980
Justice Paul H. Reinhardt	April 2, 1990
Justice John M. Ritchie	April 28, 1999
Justice Richard Schneider	December 20, 2000
Justice S. Rebecca Shamai	April 2, 1990
Justice Patrick A. Sheppard	June 1, 1991
Justice Geraldine N. Sparrow	January 15, 1993
Justice Bruce J. Young	March 9, 1987
47 Sheppard	
Justice Harvey P. Brownstone	March 13, 1995
Justice James P. Nevins	August 18, 1980

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Justice Stanley B. Sherr	November 9, 2005
Justice Marvin A. Zuker	July 1, 1978
TORONTO TOTALS	81
WEST REGION	
Regional Senior Justice Alexander M. Graham	June 12, 1985
Cambridge	
Justice Paddy A. Hardman	March 1, 1991
Chatham	
Justice Lucy C. Glenn	December 16, 1996
Justice Bruce G. Thomas	May 4, 1999
Goderich	
Justice R.G.E. Hunter	June 3, 1985
Guelph	
Justice Jane E. Caspers	February 7, 2001
Justice Norman S. Douglas	May 16, 1994
Kitchener	
Justice David G. Carr	April 28, 1999
Justice Donald C. Downie	June 3, 1985
Justice Michael J. Epstein	January 26, 2005
Justice Bruce J. Frazer	January 13, 1997
Justice Gary F. Hearn	October 26, 1998
Justice John T. Lynch	April 18, 2001
Justice Margaret A. McSorley	December 24, 2003
Justice Lynda J. Rogers	October 19, 2005
Justice Colin R. Westman	June 1, 1990
Justice Margaret F. Woolcott	January 4, 1993
London	
Justice John L. Getliffe	December 6, 2000
Justice Deborah K. Livingstone	December 31, 1989
Justice Kathleen E. McGowan	June 1, 1990
Justice Edward J. McGrath	January 4, 1999
Justice Gregory A. Pockele	November 2, 1992
Justice Eleanor M. Schnall	March 1, 1991
Justice A. Ross Webster	February 1, 1981
Owen Sound	
Justice Julia A. Morneau	May 30, 1997
Sarnia	
Justice Deborah J. Austin	December 1, 1992
Justice G. Mark Hornblower	October 6, 1999
Justice Anne E.E. McFadyen	October 26, 1998
St. Thomas	
Justice Michael P. O'Dea	March 15, 2000

Full Title and Name	Appointed to the Court
Stratford	
Justice Kathryn L. McKerlie	May 3, 1999
Justice Robert W. Rogerson	December 24, 2003
Walkerton	
Justice George J. Brophy	May 12, 1997
Justice Robert S.G. MacKenzie	October 1, 1986
Windsor	
Justice Sharman S. Bondy	October 19, 1998
Justice Guy F. DeMarco	March 2, 1987
Justice Lloyd C. Dean	October 5, 2005
Justice Harry Momotiuk	April 19, 1976
Justice Douglas W. Phillips	March 1, 1991
Justice Micheline A. Rawlins	October 15, 1992
Justice Samuel G. Zaltz	March 15, 1982
Woodstock	
Justice Peter R.W. Isaacs	February 13, 1995
Justice Marietta L.D. Roberts	March 1, 1991
WEST TOTALS	42

¹ Justice Glaude is currently Commissioner of the Cornwall Inquiry

² Justice Linden is currently Commissioner of the Ipperwash Inquiry

PER DIEM JUDGES		
Full Title and Name	Region	Appointed to the Court
Senior Justice W. Donald August	Toronto	March 3, 1969
Justice William J.C. Babe	Toronto	October 22, 1984
Justice C. Ross Ball	West	July 12, 1976
Justice Douglas A. Bean	West	August 16, 1976
Justice Roy E. Bogusky	Central East	October 15, 1973
Justice Jean-Marie Bordeleau	East	January 3, 1977
Justice L. Theodore G. Collins	Central East	March 29, 1971
Justice J. Peter Coulson	East	April 15, 1980
Justice A. Elizabeth L. Earle-Renton	Central East	November 30, 1988
Justice Norman H. Edmondson	Central East	July 15, 1974
Justice James P. Felstiner	Toronto	January 1, 1967
Justice F. Stewart Fisher	Central West	June 1, 1973
Justice James A. Fontana	East	April 2, 1984
Justice Douglas H. Gowan	Central West	October 25, 1982
Justice Bernard M. Kelly	Toronto	March 9, 1981
Justice David F. Kent	West	October 1, 1976
Justice Donald J. MacMillan	West	September 6, 1976
Justice John L. Menzies	West	August 16, 1976
Justice C. Russell Merredew	East	August 22, 1977
Senior Justice Gérald E. Michel	North East	March 1, 1968
Justice Leonard T. Montgomery	Central East	January 1, 1975
Justice Saul Nosanchuk	West	November 1, 1976
Justice Morris J. Perozak	Central West	September 7, 1982
Justice George A. Phillips	West	December 2, 1974
Justice Charles E. Purvis	Central East	September 16, 1974
Justice Harvey M. Salem	Toronto	March 1, 1991
Justice John D. Smith	Central West	October 18, 1982
Justice Norris Weisman	Toronto	August 4, 1975
Justice Patrick D. White	East	March 13, 1972
TOTAL PER DIEM JUDGES FOR ALL REGIONS		29

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE LISTED BY JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

as of December 31, 2005

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE			
Full Title & Name	Appointed to the Court	Full-Time (FT) Part-Time (PT)	Presiding/ Non-Presiding Note ¹
Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace Andrew C. Clark	November 26, 1987	FT	Presiding
CENTRAL EAST REGION			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Robert E. Leggate	March 22, 1984	FT	Presiding
<i>Barrie</i>			
Her Worship Donna M. Fildey	September 29, 1993	FT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Susan Hilton	September 1, 1992	FT	Presiding
His Worship Moreland A. Lynn	August 22, 2001	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	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Dennis White	November 1, 1989	FT	Presiding
His Worship Louis G. Wichman	May 5, 1971	FT	Presiding
His Worship Dennis A. Wilson	October 7, 2002	FT	Presiding
<i>Bracebridge</i>			
Her Worship Susan Robillard	May 11, 1998	FT	Presiding
<i>Cobourg</i>			
Her Worship T. Allison Forestall	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Patricia E. McHenry	September 29, 1993	FT	Non-Presiding
<i>Lindsay</i>			
Her Worship Dianne J. Ballam	December 18, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Diane L. Jackson	July 28, 1993	PT	Presiding
<i>Newmarket</i>			
His Worship Lawrence Avery	June 16, 1997	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Felicitas M. Camposano	December 29, 2004	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Deanne L. Chappelle	October 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Douglas W. Clark	November 7, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Linda Debartolo	October 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Julius Dogbe	June 16, 1997	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Chantal J. Dube	March 15, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Ann Forfar	October 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Grainne M. K. Forrest	June 16, 1997	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Constance Hartt	January 18, 1999	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Anne Lis Hefkey	August 23, 2000	FT	Presiding

Full Title & Name	Appointed to the Court	Full-Time (FT) Part-Time (PT)	Presiding/ Non-Presiding Note ¹
Her Worship Hazel Hodson-Walker	February 16, 1994	FT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Cornelia Mews	September 29, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship James E. Oates	January 1, 1980	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Adele Romagnoli	September 1, 1992	FT	Presiding
His Worship Philip N. Solomon	November 7, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Karen R. Walker	March 15, 2002	FT	Presiding
Orillia			
Her Worship Laura L. Malarczuk	June 1, 1989	FT	Presiding
Oshawa			
His Worship Robert G. Boychyn	August 7, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Joni E. Glover	September 29, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Alfred M. Johnston	August 7, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Linda J. Kay	September 19, 1986	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jason H. T. Mariasine	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Constance McIlwain	October 23, 2000	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Dolly V. Mecoy	August 22, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jack Wiley	January 18, 1999	FT	Presiding
His Worship J. Carl Young	June 15, 1998	FT	Presiding
Peterborough			
His Worship Peter Hiscox	November 7, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Michael T. O'Toole	December 18, 1986	FT	Presiding
CENTRAL EAST TOTALS			40 PRESIDING
			4 NON-PRESIDING

CENTRAL WEST REGION

Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Carole E. Jadis	September 1, 1988	FT	Presiding
Brampton			
Her Worship Jeannie I. Anand	December 7, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Vernon A. Chang Alloy	April 20, 1990	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Milagros J. Eustaquio	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 Michael Frederiksen	December 7, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Maurice G. Hudson	April 28, 1989	FT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Debra Ann Huston	December 7, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Karen L. Jensen	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Joanna T. Opalinski	November 26, 1987	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Laurie K. Pallett	August 23, 2000	FT	Presiding
His Worship Santino Spadafora	December 20, 2000	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Bonnie C. Walton	September 1, 1992	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Hilda Weiss	November 16, 1998	FT	Presiding

Full Title & Name	Appointed to the Court	Full-Time (FT) Part-Time (PT)	Presiding/ Non-Presiding Note ¹
Brantford			
His Worship Dan M. MacDonald	September 27, 2000	FT	Presiding
His Worship Norman W. Mulloy	August 8, 1986	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Robert D. Shortell	September 10, 1982	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Catherine G. Woron	January 15, 1975	PT	Presiding
Burlington			
Her Worship Lina M. Mills	March 21, 1990	FT	Presiding
His Worship William T. Phipps	March 25, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jerry S. W. Woloschuk	November 7, 2001	FT	Presiding
Caledon East			
His Worship Leon P. Fayolle	March 19, 1980	FT	Presiding
Cayuga			
His Worship Kerry J. Boon	December 18, 2002	FT	Presiding
Hamilton			
His Worship Mitchell H. Baker	March 29, 1995	PT	Presiding
His Worship Hugh J. Brown	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Wendy Casey	June 23, 1988	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Linda Devellano	January 19, 1994	PT	Presiding
His Worship Vincent M. Formosi	May 3, 1995	PT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Lillian D. Ross	October 10, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Don M. Stevely	September 26, 1973	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Barbara J. Waugh	December 2, 1988	FT	Presiding
His Worship Paul A. Welsh	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
Milton			
His Worship Prior N. Bonas	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Barry Quinn	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
Mississauga			
His Worship Michael Barnes	January 2, 1999	FT	Presiding
His Worship Donald K. Currie	July 3, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship John H. Jackson	October 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Lawrence J. Redmond	August 22, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Noel R. Rohan	November 7, 2001	FT	Presiding
Niagara Falls			
Her Worship Moira A. Moses	June 8, 1994	FT	Presiding
Oakville			
Her Worship Christine O'Halloran	February 16, 1994	FT	Presiding
Orangeville			
His Worship John E. Creelman	March 31, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Deborah Scarlett	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
Simcoe			
Her Worship Janice M. Jukes	January 8, 1981	PT	Presiding

Full Title & Name	Appointed to the Court	Full-Time (FT) Part-Time (PT)	Presiding/ Non-Presiding Note ¹
St. Catharines			
His Worship Richard E. Bisson	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Donna J. Cowan	May 8, 1985	FT	Presiding
His Worship Thomas P. Froese	May 30, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Howard F. O'Hara	January 29, 1975	FT	Presiding
His Worship Larry G. Pickering	September 28, 1981	FT	Non-Presiding
His Worship George Radojcic	March 5, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Carollyn A. Straughan	October 15, 1975	FT	Presiding
Welland			
Her Worship Rosemary M. Belcastro	October 17, 1986	PT	Presiding
His Worship David L. Brown	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
CENTRAL WEST TOTALS			51 PRESIDING
			4 NON-PRESIDING
EAST REGION			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Douglas Powell	May 31, 1999	FT	Presiding
Belleville			
His Worship Sam L. Cureatz	October 31, 2002	FT	Presiding
Brockville			
His Worship John W. Doran	August 26, 2002	FT	Presiding
Cornwall			
His Worship Luc B. Guindon	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Basile V. Marchand	September 26, 1979	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Louise E. Rozon	October 21, 1993	FT	Presiding
Kingston			
Her Worship Catherine E. Hickling	May 12, 1976	FT	Presiding
His Worship Fred M. Ross	March 21, 2001	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Lorraine A. Watson	October 12, 1989	FT	Presiding
L'Orignal			
Her Worship Claudette L. Holmes	October 21, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Albert A. Pope	August 31, 1994	PT	Non-Presiding
Napanee			
Her Worship Donna I. Doelman	June 17, 1993	PT	Presiding
Ottawa			
His Worship John A. Balkwill	September 3, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Darrell F. Bartraw	November 1, 1985	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Claudette A. Cain	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Louise Girault	September 15, 1994	FT	Presiding
His Worship Michel F. Jolicoeur	August 28, 1974	FT	Presiding
His Worship Herbert H. Kreling	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Linda M. Leblanc	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding

Full Title & Name	Appointed to the Court	Full-Time (FT) Part-Time (PT)	Presiding/ Non-Presiding Note ¹
His Worship Lauchlin J. MacEachern	October 31, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert B. Mackey	August 7, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Kathleen A. Miller	March 30, 1977	PT	Presiding
His Worship Terry B. Pasch	August 20, 1980	FT	Presiding
His Worship Richard C.P. Sculthorpe	November 7, 1973	FT	Presiding
His Worship William H. Stewart	December 2, 1988	FT	Presiding
His Worship Raymond J. Switzer	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Bernard J. Swords	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Noble Villeneuve	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
Pembroke			
Her Worship Nancy Mitchell	June 15, 1998	PT	Presiding
His Worship Barry J. Moran	October 31, 2002	FT	Presiding
Perth			
His Worship Clayton A. McKechnie	May 31, 1999	PT	Presiding
Pictou			
Her Worship Marilyn A. Robins	December 2, 1988	PT	Presiding
EAST TOTALS			31 PRESIDING 1 NON-PRESIDING
NORTHEAST REGION			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Jane E. Forth	February 25, 1979	FT	Presiding
Cochrane			
Her Worship Jean-Marie Blier	May 29, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Dolores M. Boyuk	September 1, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert T. Chilton	October 11, 1978	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Thomas W. Henry	January 22, 1981	PT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Leona M. Mattiussi	February 16, 1973	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Joseph J. Oreskovich	May 28, 1975	PT	Presiding
His Worship Silas Reuben	October 27, 1994	PT	Non-Presiding
Gore Bay			
Her Worship Darlene Hayden	September 1, 1993	FT	Presiding
Haileybury			
His Worship James Morris	September 21, 1984	FT	Non-Presiding
Kirkland Lake			
His Worship Theodore A. Hodgins	May 17, 1990	FT	Non-Presiding
North Bay			
His Worship William H. Brownell	September 3, 1980	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Lorraine Guillemette	September 26, 1994	PT	Presiding
His Worship Michael G. Kitlar	March 9, 1988	FT	Presiding

Full Title & Name	Appointed to the Date	Full-Time (FT) Part-Time (PT)	Presiding/ Non-Presiding Note ¹
His Worship Gilles J. Lecouteur	May 17, 1990	FT	Presiding
His Worship Michel J. Moreau	November 8, 1989	FT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Benjamin P. Sinai	June 28, 1984	FT	Presiding
Parry Sound			
Her Worship Annette M. Niffin	November 30, 1967	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Allan Symons	March 25, 1993	PT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Patricia D. Tennant	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
Sault Ste. Marie			
Her Worship Kathleen M. Bryant	October 27, 1994	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Paula J. Nichols	July 2, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Philip M. Stanghetta	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
Sudbury			
Her Worship Ruby Y. A. Beck	March 29, 1995	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Rose Mary Fortin	May 1, 1992	PT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Diane Lafleur	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Pierre O. Leclerc	December 13, 1989	FT	Presiding
His Worship Norman E. Ross	February 10, 1994	FT	Presiding
His Worship Charles S. Sanders	February 1, 1999	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Lori-Ann Toulouse	October 27, 1994	FT	Presiding
Timmins			
His Worship John J. Buchan	March 28, 1979	PT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Mary O. Flageole	June 17, 1985	PT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Marielle A. Quinn	March 29, 1995	FT	Presiding
His Worship Alex Spence	August 31, 1994	FT	Presiding
NORTHEAST TOTALS		22 PRESIDING	
		12 NON-PRESIDING	

NORTHWEST REGION

Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Bruce I. Leaman	October 27, 1994	FT	Presiding
Dryden			
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
Fort Frances			
Her Worship Pat Clysdale-Cornell	March 29, 1995	FT	Presiding
Kenora			
His Worship Gabriel Fobister	November 21, 1989	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Albert J. Kast	January 15, 1970	PT	Presiding
His Worship Paul P. Kuchma	November 28, 1979	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Jonathan Mamakwa	March 25, 1993	PT	Non-Presiding

Full Title & Name	Appointed to the Date	Full-Time (FT) Part-Time (PT)	Presiding/ Non-Presiding Note ¹
His Worship Robert H. McNally	October 21, 1993	FT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Joseph Morrison	September 29, 1989	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Marjorie A. Pasloski	February 9, 1989	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Sharon B. Roberson	October 21, 1993	FT	Non-Presiding
Thunder Bay			
His Worship Gene A. Bannon	April 28, 1976	FT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Ronald J. Beck	July 5, 1976	FT	Presiding
His Worship Marcel J. A. Donio	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship John H. Guthrie	August 4, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Liette Hunter	February 3, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Ronald J. Johnston	June 17, 1985	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Peter Kwandibens	March 25, 1993	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Richard M. Le Sarge	September 15, 1994	FT	Presiding
His Worship Roger C. McCraw Jr.	February 3, 1993	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship James I. McPherson	November 24, 1993	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Robert E. Michels	July 2, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Charles Shawinimash	October 27, 1976	PT	Non-Presiding
NORTHWEST TOTALS			13 PRESIDING
			13 NON-PRESIDING
TORONTO REGION			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Frank J. Devine	May 12, 1971	FT	Presiding
1911 Eglinton			
Her Worship Leslie J. Brown	June 19, 1985	FT	Presiding
His Worship Inderpaul S. Chandhoke	June 20, 1979	FT	Presiding
His Worship Patrick P. Deacon	December 19, 1973	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert H. Lewin	March 19, 1980	FT	Presiding
His Worship Graydon McNair	October 20, 1997	FT	Presiding
His Worship William G. Turtle	May 31, 1979	FT	Presiding
His Worship Anthony Walton	March 19, 1980	FT	Presiding
1000 Finch			
His Worship John A. Akkanen	July 19, 1972	FT	Presiding
His Worship Samuel W. Billich	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship William S. Danbrook	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship Morris Rotman	May 12, 1971	FT	Presiding
His Worship Stephen Waisberg	September 15, 1997	FT	Presiding
2201 Finch			
Her Worship Anne Addison	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Donald L. Begley	October 30, 1978	FT	Presiding
His Worship David Lippingwell	July 18, 1973	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Diane M. McAleer	June 1, 1990	FT	Presiding
His Worship Donovan Robinson	July 8, 1993	FT	Presiding

Full Title & Name	Appointed to the Date	Full-Time (FT) Part-Time (PT)	Presiding/ Non-Presiding Note ¹
<i>Old City Hall</i>			
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 James V. N. Bubba	January 15, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Vladimir Bubrin	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship James H. Clare	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship Mark H. Conacher	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship John R. Cottrell	May 30, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Angelo Cremisio	June 26, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship James F. Cresswell	March 19, 1980	FT	Presiding
His Worship Cesar De Morais	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Kenneth W. Dechert	August 7, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Dan Di Lorenzo	June 26, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Karin I. Dresher	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Shailesh Dudani	August 23, 2000	FT	Presiding
His Worship Delano V. Europa	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Bill Fatsis	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Clifford G. Flaherty	August 18, 1997	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
His Worship Maimun Gilani	August 23, 2000	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Suzanne Haddad	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Jay Hong	September 27, 2000	FT	Presiding
His Worship Brian J. Hudson	March 19, 1980	FT	Presiding
His Worship Bobby Hundal	August 23, 2000	FT	Presiding
His Worship David J. Hunt	September 16, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Teresa M. Jewitt	June 14, 1978	FT	Presiding
His Worship G. Sunit John	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship David R. Keilty	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Ruth Kerbel	July 2, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Paul H. Kowarsky	May 29, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Dan P. La Caprara	April 23, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Grace P. K. Lau	May 31, 1999	FT	Presiding
His Worship Cledwyn Longe	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Kevin V. Madigan	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Gary W. McMahon	March 5, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Ian H. McNish	May 15, 1989	FT	Presiding
His Worship Gary Miller	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship Luigi J. Muraca	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Paul Mushinski	May 11, 1998	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Alice Napier	October 6, 1997	FT	Presiding

Full Title & Name	Appointed to the Date	Full-Time (FT) Part-Time (PT)	Presiding/ Non-Presiding Note ¹
His Worship Sunny Ng	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Richard Quon	July 28, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Herbert B. Radtke	December 18, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Warren G. Ralph	February 26, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship William S. Ross	October 24, 1979	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Lorraine P. Saab	January 24, 2001	FT	Presiding
His Worship Rudy Skjarum	October 20, 1997	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Lynette A. Stethem	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
His Worship Milan Then	December 29, 2004	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Lynn E. Tivey	June 8, 1994	FT	Presiding
His Worship Chris Triantafilopoulos	February 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert E. Whittaker	March 16, 1998	FT	Presiding
His Worship Peter W. Wilson	March 19, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Ronald M. Yamanaka	June 11, 2003	FT	Presiding
TORONTO TOTALS			75 PRESIDING 0 NON-PRESIDING
WEST REGION			
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Frank A. Squires	July 1, 1972	FT	Presiding
Cambridge			
Her Worship Jeannette P. De Jong	September 29, 1993	FT	Presiding
Chatham			
Her Worship Elaine Babcock	October 15, 1993	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Carole L. Davidson	June 17, 1993	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship Calvin V. N. Hurst	July 13, 1989	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Marsha L. Miskokomon	November 15, 1989	PT	Non-Presiding
Goderich			
Her Worship Pauline Aguirre	April 1, 1987	FT	Presiding
Guelph			
His Worship Michael A. Cuthbertson	September 16, 2002	FT	Presiding
His Worship Avis M. Rodney	December 8, 1988	FT	Presiding
Kitchener			
Her Worship Bridget I. Forster	March 29, 1995	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Kathy-Lou Johnson	December 29, 2004	FT	Presiding
His Worship Walter W. Rojek	November 19, 1993	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Sharon M. Woodworth	December 10, 1987	FT	Presiding
His Worship James J. Ziegler	September 17, 2002	FT	Presiding
London			
His Worship Jacob W. Bruinewood	December 22, 1986	FT	Presiding
Her Worship D. Patricia Hodgins	September 15, 2005	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Janice I. Levitt	July 22, 1981	FT	Presiding

Full Title & Name	Appointed to the Date	Full-Time (FT) Part-Time (PT)	Presiding/ Non-Presiding Note ¹
His Worship G. Leonard Obokata	November 8, 1978	FT	Presiding
His Worship Lorenzo Palumbo	June 11, 2003	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Donna Phillips	August 9, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert P. Ponton	April 16, 1980	FT	Presiding
His Worship Robert M. Seneshen	October 31, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Elizabeth G. Stevens	June 1, 1991	FT	Presiding
Her Worship G. Susan Stewart	June 17, 1993	PT	Presiding
His Worship Stewart A. Taylor	August 22, 2001	FT	Presiding
Owen Sound			
His Worship Wilmer N. Hepburn	May 5, 1976	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Jacqueline E. Solomon	September 25, 1974	PT	Non-Presiding
His Worship David S. Stafford	June 28, 1990	PT	Presiding
Sarnia			
Her Worship Helen M. Gale	April 20, 1990	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Joanne G. Rogers	April 13, 1993	FT	Presiding
St. Thomas			
His Worship Isaac J. Condo	October 14, 1988	FT	Presiding
Stratford			
His Worship Charles R. Campbell	October 1, 1986	PT	Presiding
Walkerton			
His Worship Robert T. Gay	April 1, 1987	FT	Presiding
Windsor			
His Worship Jack H. Carroll	September 16, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Holly R. Debacker	September 29, 1993	FT	Presiding
His Worship David P. Hebert	April 20, 1994	PT	Non-Presiding
Her Worship Susan Hoffman	January 2, 1999	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Salma Jafar	September 3, 2003	FT	Presiding
His Worship Allan D. Murphy	January 11, 1978	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Elizabeth M. Neilson	December 18, 2002	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Angela Renaud	August 1, 1995	FT	Presiding
Her Worship Maureen Ryan Brode	April 20, 1994	FT	Presiding
Woodstock			
His Worship F. Michael McMahon	October 31, 2002	FT	Presiding
WEST TOTALS			39 PRESIDING 4 NON-PRESIDING

Note 1 In addition
under the *Provincial Offences Act*.

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

as of December 31, 2005

#	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
CENTRAL EAST REGION								
1	Barrie	114 Worsley St., Barrie L4M 1M1	•			Base	•	
2	Barrie	56 Mulcaster Street, P.O. Box 400, Barrie L4M 3M3			•	POA	•	
3	Bowmanville	132 Church Street, Bowmanville L1C 1T5			•	POA		
4	Bracebridge	3 Dominion St. N., Bracebridge P1L 2E6	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
5	Bracebridge	70 Pine St., Bracebridge P1L 1N3			•	POA		
6	Bradford	57 Holland Street, Bradford L3Z 1H8	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
7	Brighton	3 Alice Street, Brighton K0K 1H0	•		•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
8	Campbellford	53 Front Street, Campbellford K0K 1L0	•		•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
9	Cobourg	860 William St. Cobourg K9A 3A9	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
10	Cobourg	55 King Street West, Cobourg K9A 2M2	•		•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
11	Collingwood	49 Huron Street, Collingwood L9Y 1C5	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
12	Huntsville	36 Chaffey Street, Huntsville P1H 1C8	•		•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
13	Lindsay	440 Kent St. W., Lindsay K9V 6G8	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
14	Midland	605 Yonge Street, Midland L4R 2E1	•			Base	•	
15	Minden	7 Milne Street, Minden K0M 2K0	•		•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
16	Newmarket	50 Eagle St. W., Newmarket L3Y 6B1	•			Base	•	
17	Newmarket	465 Davis Drive, Newmarket L3T 7T9			•	POA	•	
18	Orillia	700 Memorial Ave., Cottage C, Orillia L3V 6J3	•			Base	•	
19	Orillia	575 West Street South, Orillia L3V 7N6			•	POA	•	
20	Oshawa	242 King St. E., Oshawa L1H 3Z8	•			Base	•	
21	Oshawa	850 King Street West, Oshawa L1J 2L5	•			Base	•	
22	Penetanguishene	10 Robert Street West, Penetanguishene L0K 1P0			•	POA		
23	Peterborough	70 Simcoe St., Peterborough K9H 7G9	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
24	Port Hope	56 Queen Street, Port Hope L1A 3Z9	•		•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
25	Richmond Hill	50 High Tech Road, 1st floor., Richmond Hill L4B 4N7			•	POA	•	
26	Wasaga Beach	3 Lewis Street, Wasaga Beach L9Z 2K5			•	POA		
27	Whitby	605 Rossland Road, Whitby L1N 0B3			•	POA	•	

#	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
CENTRAL WEST REGION								
1	Brampton	7755 Hurontario St., Suite 100, Brampton L6W 4T6	•	•		Base	•	
2	Brampton	5 Ray Lawson Blvd. Brampton L6Y 5L7			•	POA	•	
3	Brantford	44 Queen Street, Brantford N3T 3B2	•	•		Base	•	
4	Brantford	102 Wellington St., Brantford N3T 2M2			•	POA	•	
5	Burlington	2021 Plains Road East, Burlington L7R 4M3	•			Base	•	
6	Burlington	2051 Plains Road East, Burlington L7R 5A5			•	POA	•	
7	Caledon East	6311 Old Church Road, Caledon East L0N 1E0			•	POA		
8	Cayuga	55 Munsee St., Cayuga N0A 1E0	•	•		Satellite	•	
9	Cayuga	45 Munsee St., Cayuga N0A 1E0			•	POA	•	
10	Fort Erie	200 Jarvis Street, Fort Erie L2A 2S5	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
11	Hamilton	45 Main St. E., Hamilton L8N 2B7	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
12	Milton	491 Steeles Avenue East, Milton L9T 1Y7	•	•		Base	•	
13	Milton	100 Nipissing Road #2, Milton L9T 1R5			•	POA	•	
14	Mississauga	424 Hensall Circle, Mississauga L5A 1X8			•	POA	•	
15	Niagara Falls	4635 Queen Street, Niagara Falls L2E 6V6		•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
16	Oakville	1225 Trafalgar Road, Oakville L6H 3P1	•			Base	•	Courthouse is in municipal building
17	Orangeville	10 Louisa Street, Orangeville L9W 3P9	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
18	Simcoe	530 Queensway W. No. 3 Highway P.O. Box 308, Simcoe N3Y 4L2	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
19	St. Catharines	59 Church Street, St. Catharines L2R 7N8	•			Base	•	
20	St. Catharines	71 King Street, St. Catharines L2R 3H7			•	POA		
21	Welland	102 East Main Street, Welland L3B 3W6	•	•		Base	•	
22	Welland	3 Cross Street, P. O. Box 243, Welland L3B 5X6			•	POA		
EAST REGION								
1	Alexandria	110 Main Street North, PO Box 699, Alexandria K0C 1A0	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
2	Bancroft	5 Fairway Boulevard, Bancroft K0L 1C0 (Contact: Belleville 613-962-3468)	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
3	Belleville	15 Victoria Avenue, Belleville K8N 1Z5	•			Base	•	
4	Belleville	199 Front Street, Belleville K8N 5H5		•		Base	•	
5	Belleville	235 Pinnacle St. 1st Flr. Postal Bag 4400, Belleville K8N 3A9			•	POA	•	
6	Brockville	41 Court House Square, Brockville K6V 7N3	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
7	Brockville	32-A Wall Street, Brockville K6V 4R9			•	POA	•	POA admin offices only
8	Cornwall	29 Second St. W., Cornwall K6J 1G3	•			Base	•	
9	Cornwall	26 Pitt Street, 3rd Floor, Cornwall K6J 3P2			•	POA	•	
10	Deep River	100 Deep River Road K0J 1P0			•	POA	•	
11	Kemptville	15 Water Street, Kemptville K0G 1J0 (Contact: Brockville)	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
12	Killaloe	45 Mill Street, Killaloe K0J 2A0; (Contact: Pembroke)	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
13	Kingston	279 Wellington Street Kingston K7K 6E1	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location

#	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
14	L'Orignal	1023 King Street, L'Orignal K0B 1K0	•			Base	•	Admin office for OCJ is at 59 Court Street
15	L'Orignal	28 Court Street, L'Orignal K0B 1K0			•	POA		
16	Morrisburg	6-8 Fifth Street West, Morrisburg K0C 1X0	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
17	Napanee	41 Dundas Street West, Napanee K7R 1Z5	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
18	Napanee	97 Thomas St., Postal Bag 1000, Napanee K7R 3S9			•	POA	•	POA admin offices only
19	Ottawa	161 Elgin St., Ottawa K2P 2K1	•			Base	•	
20	Ottawa	100 Constellation Crescent, Ottawa K2G 6J8			•	POA		
21	Pembroke	31 Riverside Drive, Pembroke K8A 8R6	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
22	Pembroke	141 Lake Street, Pembroke K8A 5L8			•	POA	•	
23	Pembroke	162 Agnes Street, Pembroke	•					During construction of 31 Riverside, using this location
24	Perth	43 Drummond St E., Perth K7H 1G1	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
25	Perth	80 Gore Street East, Perth K7H 1H9			•	POA	•	
26	Picton	67 King St., Picton K0K 2T0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
27	Picton	332 Main Street, Post Office Drawer 1550, Picton K0K 2T0			•	POA	•	POA admin offices only
28	Renfrew	127 Raglan Street, Renfrew K7V 1P8	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
29	Renfrew	315 Raglan Street, Renfrew K7V 1R6			•	POA	•	
30	Sharbot Lake	Oso Twnshp Com. Hall, 1107 Garrett St, Sharbot Lake K0H 2P0	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
31	Smiths Falls	39 Chambers Street, Smiths Falls K7A 2Y3	•			Satellite		
32	Trenton	80 Division Street, Trenton K8V 5S5	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
NORTHEAST REGION								
1	Attawapiskat	Attawapiskat Hall, Sportsplex, Attawapiskat POL 1A0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
2	Blind River	15 Hudson Street, Blind River POR 1B0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
3	Chapleau	20 Pine St., W., Civic Center, Chapleau POM 1W0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
4	Cochrane	149 Fourth Ave. P.O. Box 2069, Cochrane P0L 1C0	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
5	Elliot Lake	200 Ontario Street, Elliot Lake P5A 1Y5	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
6	Espanola	100 Tudhope Street, 2nd Floor, Suite 3, Espanola P5E 1S6	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
7	Fort Albany	Mundo Peetabeck Academy, Fort Albany POL 1H0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
8	Gogama	Gogama Community Centre, Gogama POM 1W0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
9	Gore Bay	27 Phipps Street, Gore Bay P0P 1H0	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
10	Haileybury	393 Main St., P.O.Box 1208, Haileybury P0J 1K0	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location

#	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
11	Hearst	Knights of Columbus Hall, 73-9th Street, Hearst POL 1NO	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
12	Hornepayne	48th-6th Ave., Hornepayne Legion Hall, Hornepayne POM 1ZO	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
13	Kapuskasing	88 Riverside Dr. Civic Centre, Kapuskasing P5N 1B3	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
14	Kashechewan	St. Andrews School, Kashechewan PoL 1SO	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
15	Kirkland Lake	140 Government Road East, Kirkland Lake P2N 3K1	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
16	Little Current	Howland Rec. Centre, Hwy 6, 2nd Floor, Little Current PoP 1KO			•	POA		
17	Mattawa	161 Water St., Town Hall, Mattawa POH 1VO	•			Satellite	•	
18	Moosonee	38 Revillion Rd., Gov't Bldg., Moosonee POL 1YO	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
19	North Bay	360 Plouffe Street, North Bay P1B 9L5	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
20	Parry Sound	89 James St., Parry Sound P2A 1T7	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
21	Peawanuck	Church Basement, Peawanuck PoL 2HO	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
22	Sault Ste Marie	426 Queen St. E., Sault Ste. Marie P6A 6W2	•	•	•	Base	•	
23	Sault Ste Marie	99 Foster Drive, Civic Center Building, Sault Ste. Marie P6A 5N1			•	POA		
24	Smooth Rock Falls	Knights of Columbus, 193 Gordon St., Smooth Rock Falls POL 2Bo	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
25	Sturgeon Falls	Legion Hall, 94A King Street, Sturgeon Falls PoH 2Go	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
26	Sudbury	159 Cedar Street 2nd Floor, Sudbury P3E 6A5	•	•		Base	•	
27	Sudbury	155 Elm St. Sudbury P3C 1T9	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
28	Sundridge	Community Centre, 110 Main Street, Sundridge PoA 1Zo	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
29	Thessalon	266 Main St., Community Centre, Thessalon POR 1LO	•		•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
30	Timmins	City Hall-Council Chambers, 220 Algonquin Blvd. E., Timmins P4N 1B3			•	POA		
31	Timmins	The 101 Mall, 38 Pine Street, Timmins P4N 6K6	•	•	•	Base	•	
32	Wawa	40 Broadway Ave., Wawa POS 1CO	•	•	•	Satellite	NIL	POA is municipal at same court location
33	Wikwemikong	Wiki Band Office, Civic Complex, Wiki POP 2JO	•	•		Satellite	•	
NORTHWEST REGION								
1	Armstrong	111 Queen Street, Armstrong PoT 1Ao	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
2	Atikokan	120 Marks Street, Atikokan PoT 1Co	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
3	Bearskin Lake	Community Centre, General Delivery, Bearskin Lake PoV 1Go	•	•		Satellite		
4	Big Trout Lake	Community Hall, Big Trout Lake PoV 1Go	•	•		Satellite		

#	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
5	Cat Lake	Cat Lake School, Cat Lake, PoV 1Jo	•	•		Satellite		
6	Deer Lake	David Meekis School/Band Hall, Deer Lake PoV 1No	•	•		Satellite		
7	Dryden	479 Government Street, PO Box 3000, Dryden P8N 3B3	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
8	Fort Frances	333 Church St. Fort Frances P9A 1C9	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location Also Band Bylaw at same court location
9	Fort Hope	F.H. 1st Nation Band Office, Fort Hope PoT 1Lo	•	•		Satellite		
10	Fort Severn	Wasaho 1st Nation School, Fort Severn PoV 1Wo	•	•		Satellite		
11	Geraldton (GREENSTONE)	Le Centre Cultural, 299 East Street, Geraldton PoT 1Mo	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
12	Ignace	Northwoods Motor Inn, Hwy 17 East, Ignace PoT 1To	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
13	Keewaywin	Keewaywin	•	•		Satellite		
14	Kasabonika	School Gym, Kasabonika	•	•		Satellite		
15	Kenora	216 Water Street, Kenora P9N 1S4	•	•	•	Base		POA is municipal at same court location
16	Kingfisher Lake	Mission House, General Delivery, Kingfisher Lake PoV 1Zo	•	•		Satellite		
17	Lac Seul	Education Authority Building, Lac Seul PoV 1Xo	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
18	Lansdowne House	1st Nation Band Office, Lansdowne House PoT 1Zo	•	•		Satellite		a.k.a. NESKANTAGA
19	Longlac (GREENSTONE)	Legion Hall, Longlac			•	POA		
20	Manitouwadge	Municipal Complex, 1 Mississauga Dr, Manitouwadge PoT 2Co	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
21	Marathon	Municipal Building, 4 Hemlo Dr, Marathon, PoT 2Eo	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
22	Marten Falls	Marten Falls 1st Nation Band Off. PoT 2Lo,	•	•		Satellite		a.k.a. OGOKI POST
23	Muskrat Dam	Muskrat Dam School, Muskrat Dam PoV 2Bo	•	•		Satellite		
24	Nipigon	Elks Lodge, Box 733, 112-4th St, Nipigon PoT 2Jo	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
25	North Spirit Lake	North Spirit Lake School 216 Water St., North Spirit Lake P9N 1S4	•	•		Satellite		
26	Pickle Lake	Pickle Lk Comm. Hall, Koval St, Pickle Lake PoV 3Ao	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
27	Pikangikum	Pikangikum Band Office, Pikangikum PoV 1Lo	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
28	Poplar Hill	Poplar Community Centre, Poplar Hill PoV 3Eo	•	•		Satellite		
29	Rainy River	R.R. Legion, 130 Atwood Ave, Rainy River PoW 1Lo	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
30	Red Lake	Ontario Court, Howey St, Red Lake PoV 2Mo	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
31	Sachigo Lake	Mission Hall, Gen. Del., Sachigo Lake PoV 2Po	•	•		Satellite		
32	Sandy Lake	Sandy Lake School Gen Del, Sandy Lake PoV 1Vo	•	•		Satellite		
33	Saugeen/Savant Lake	Community Hall, Savant Lake, Saugeen PoV 2So	•	•		Satellite		

#	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
34	Schreiber	Recreation Complex, 100 Langworthy St, Schreiber PoT 2So	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
35	Sioux Lookout	Municipal Office 25-5th Ave, Sioux Lookout P8T 1E1	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
36	Sioux Narrows	General Delivery, Sioux Narrows PoX 1No	•	•	•	Satellite		POA is municipal at same court location
37	Summer Beaver	Summer Beaver School Library, Summer Beaver PoT 3Bo	•	•		Satellite		
38	Thunder Bay	1805 East Arthur Street, Thunder Bay P7E 2R6	•	•		Base		
39	Thunder Bay	110 North Archibald Street, Thunder Bay			•	POA		POA Intake Court only
40	Thunder Bay	500 East Donald Street, Thunder Bay			•	POA		
41	Wapakeka	Eleazor Winter Memorial School, Wapakeka PoV 1Bo	•	•		Satellite		
42	Weagamow	N. Caribou Lake School, Weagamow PoV 2Yo	•	•	•	Satellite		Also Band Bylaw at same court location
43	Webequie	New Band Hall, General Delivery, Webequie PoT 3Ao	•	•		Satellite		
44	Wunnimun Lake	Band Hall/Gym, General Delivery, Wunnimun Lake PoV 2Zo	•	•		Satellite		
TORONTO REGION								
1	Toronto	137 Edward Street, 2nd Floor, Toronto M5G 2P8			•	POA	•	Wheelchair access @ 481 University Ave.
2	Toronto	1530 Markham Road, Toronto M1B 3M4			•	POA	•	
3	Toronto	2700 Eglinton Avenue West, Toronto M6M 1V1			•	POA	•	
4	Toronto	47 Sheppard Avenue East, Toronto M2N 5X5		•		Base	•	
5	Toronto	444 Yonge Street, 2nd Floor, Toronto M5B 2H4	•			Base	•	
6	Toronto	311 Jarvis Street, Toronto M5B 2C4	•	•		Base	•	
7	Toronto	1911 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto M1L 4P4	•	•		Base	•	
8	Toronto	1000 Finch Avenue West, Toronto M3J 2V5	•			Base	•	
9	Toronto	2201 Finch Avenue West, Toronto M9M 2Y9	•			Base	•	
10	Toronto	60 Queen Street West, Toronto M5H 2M4	•		•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
WEST REGION								
1	Cambridge	89 Main Street, Cambridge N1R 1W1	•	•		Base	•	
2	Cambridge	150 Main Street, 1st Floor, Cambridge N1R 6R1			•	POA- Satellite	•	Administrative Office —Kitchener
3	Chatham	425 Grand Avenue West, Chatham N7M 6M8	•	•		Base	•	
4	Chatham	21633 Communication Road, Blenheim N0P 1A0			•	POA		
5	Exeter	Legion Hall, 316 William St S, Exeter N0M 1S2	•			Satellite	•	Administrative Office —Goderich
6	Goderich	1 Courthouse Square, Goderich N7A 4C6	•	•	•	Base	•	POA is municipal at same court location
7	Guelph	36 Wyndham Street South, Guelph N1H 7J5	•			Base		
8	Guelph	74 Woolwich Street, Guelph N1H 3T9		•		Base	•	
9	Guelph	55 Wyndham St , Ste 215, Guelph N1H 7T8			•	POA	•	

#	City	Address	Criminal	Family	Provincial Offences Act (POA)	Base/ Satellite/ POA	Wheelchair Accessibility	Notes
10	Kitchener	200 Frederick Street, Kitchener N2H 6P1	•	•		Base	•	
11	Kitchener	77 Queen Street North, Kitchener N2H 2H1			•	POA	•	
12	Leamington	7 Clark Street West, Leamington N8H 1E5	•	•	•	Satellite	•	POA is municipal at same court location
13	Listowel	330 Wallace Avenue North, Listowel N4W 1L3	•			Satellite	•	Administrative Office —Stratford
14	London	80 Dundas St 2nd Flr Unit “E”, London N6A 6A5	•			Base	•	
15	London	824 Dundas Street, London N5W 5R1			•	POA	•	
16	Owen Sound	595 – 9th Avenue East, Owen Sound N4K 3E3			•	POA	•	
17	Owen Sound	611 – 9th Avenue East, Owen Sound N4K 6Z4	•	•		Base	•	
18	Sarnia	700 North Christina Street, Sarnia N7V 3C2	•	•		Base	•	
19	Sarnia	150 North Christina Street, Bayside Mall 2nd Flr, Sarnia N7T 7W5			•	POA		
20	St. Thomas	450 Sunset Drive, St. Thomas N5R 5V1			•	POA		
21	St. Thomas	30 St. Catherine St 2nd Floor, St. Thomas N5P 3T9	•			Base		Same building with 2 separate entrances; one for Criminal and one for Family
22	St. Thomas	145 Curtis Street 2nd Floor, St. Thomas N5P 3Z7		•		Base		
23	Stratford	100 St. Patrick Street, Stratford N5A 6V6	•	•		Base	•	
24	Stratford	1 Huron Street, Stratford N5A 5S4			•	POA	•	
25	Walkerton	207 Cayley Street, Walkerton N0G 2V0	•	•		Base	•	
26	Walkerton	215 Cayley Street, Walkerton N0G 2V0			•	POA- Satellite		Administrative Office —Owen Sound
27	Windsor	251 Goyeau Street, 3rd Floor, Windsor N9A 6V2			•	POA		
28	Windsor	200 Chatham Street East, Windsor N9A 2W3	•	•		Base	•	
29	Wingham	Legion Hall, 274 Josephine Street, Wingham N0G 2W0	•			Satellite	•	Administrative Office —Goderich
30	Woodstock	415 Hunter Street, Woodstock N6S 7W5	•	•		Base	•	
31	Woodstock	415 Hunter Street, PO Box 311, Woodstock N6S 7W5			•	POA	•	

PAST AND PRESENT SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES

From September 1, 1990 to December 31, 2005

Title	Region	Name of Judge Date	Appointment Date	Term Expiry
Chief Justice	Office of the Chief Justice	Linden, Sidney B.	September 1, 1990	May 1, 1999
Chief Justice	Office of the Chief Justice	Lennox, Brian W.	May 3, 1999	
Associate Chief Justice	Office of the Chief Justice	Lennox, Brian W.	October 19, 1995	May 2, 1999
Associate Chief Justice	Office of the Chief Justice	Wake, J. David	May 5, 1999	May 4, 2005
Associate Chief Justice	Office of the Chief Justice	Bonkalo, Annemarie E.	May 18, 2005	
Associate Chief Justice- Coordinator of Justices of the Peace	Office of the Chief Justice	Roberts, Marietta L.D.	September 1, 1995	August 30, 2001
Associate Chief Justice- Coordinator of Justices of the Peace	Office of the Chief Justice	Ebbs, Donald A.	September 1, 2001	
Coordinator of Justices of the Peace	Office of the Chief Justice	Lapkin, Gerald S.	September 1, 1990	January 15, 1995
Regional Senior Judge	Central East	Evans, John D.D.	September 1, 1990	August 31, 1998
Regional Senior Judge	Central East	Taillon, Raymond P.	September 1, 1998	August 31, 2004
Regional Senior Judge	Central East	Payne, John A.	September 1, 2004	
Regional Senior Judge	Central South*	Campbell, Grant	September 1, 1990	August 31, 1995
Regional Senior Judge	Central West	August, W. Donald	September 1, 1990	August 31, 1995
Regional Senior Judge	Central West	Gonet, Walter S.	September 1, 1995	November 25, 1996
Regional Senior Judge	Central South	Zuraw, Anton	August 30, 1995	August 29, 2001
Regional Senior Judge	Central West	Culver, Timothy A.	August 30, 2001	
Regional Senior Judge	East	Lennox, Brian W.	September 1, 1990	October 18, 1995
Regional Senior Judge	East	Bélanger, Paul R.	February 19, 1996	February 18, 2002
Regional Senior Judge	East	MacPhee, Bruce D.	February 19, 2002	September 30, 2002
Regional Senior Judge	East	Griffiths, Peter D.	October 19, 2005	
Regional Senior Judge	Northeast	Michel, Gérald E.	September 1, 1990	August 31, 1995
Regional Senior Judge	Northeast	Gauthier, Louise L.	September 1, 1995	July 2, 1999
Regional Senior Judge	Northeast	Glaude, G. Normand	February 16, 2000	July 21, 2005
Regional Senior Judge	Northeast	Humphrey, Richard A.	July 22, 2005	
Regional Senior Judge	Northwest	Walneck, Raymond J.	September 1, 1990	August 31, 1998
Regional Senior Judge	Northwest	Bishop, Peter T.	October 1, 1998	September 30, 2004
Regional Senior Judge	Northwest	Fraser, Donald G.	October 1, 2004	

Title	Region	Name of Judge	Appointment Date	Term Expiry Date
Regional Senior Judge	Toronto	Hogan, Mary L.	September 1, 1990	March 7, 1991
Regional Senior Judge	Toronto	Kelly, Bernard M.	March 8, 1991	March 7, 1996
Regional Senior Judge	Toronto	Gonet, Walter S.	November 25, 1996	August 31, 2001
Regional Senior Judge	Toronto	Marshall, Lauren E.	September 1, 2001	August 31, 2004
Regional Senior Judge	Toronto	Bonkalo, Annemarie E.	September 1, 2004	May 17, 2005
Regional Senior Judge	Toronto	Bigelow, Robert G.	September 21, 2005	
Regional Senior Judge	South West*	Momotiuk, Harry	September 1, 1990	August 31, 1995
Regional Senior Judge	South West/ West*	Ebbs, Donald A.	September 1, 1995	August 31, 2001
Regional Senior Judge	West	Graham, Alexander M.	September 1, 2001	

*Note: In 1996, Central South, Central West and Southwest regions were amalgamated and reorganized to form two newly defined regions, the Central West and West and the number of judicial administrative regions was reduced from eight to seven.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES LISTED BY REGION

as of December 31, 2005

Name of Local Administrative Judge	Areas of Responsibility	Specialization
CENTRAL EAST REGION		
The Honourable Regional Senior Justice John A. Payne		
Justice William A. Gorewich	York Region	Criminal
Justice Glenn D. Krelve	Simcoe/Muskoka	Criminal
Justice J. Rhys Morgan	Tri-County	Criminal
Justice Gregory Regis	Durham Region	Criminal
CENTRAL WEST REGION		
The Honourable Regional Senior Justice Timothy A. Culver		
Justice Juliet C. Baldock	Brampton	Family
Justice Norman Bennett	Hamilton	Criminal
Justice Gethin B. Edward	Brantford/Simcoe/Cayuga(Family)	Family/Criminal
Justice Kathryn L. Hawke	Brampton	Criminal
Justice Alphonse T. Lacavera	Niagara/Cayuga (Criminal)	Criminal/Family
Justice Richard J. LeDressay	Halton	Criminal/Family
Justice Douglas B. Maund	Orangeville	Criminal/Family
EAST REGION		
The Honourable Regional Senior Justice Peter D. Griffiths		
Justice Peter R. Adams	Cornwall	Criminal
Justice Charles P. Anderson	Brockville/Perth	Criminal
Justice Ann Alder	Ottawa	Criminal
Justice Rommel Masse	Kingston/Belleville/Napanee	Criminal/Family
Justice S. Grant Radley-Walters	Pembroke/Renfrew	Criminal/Family
NORTHEAST REGION		
The Honourable Regional Senior Justice Richard A. Humphrey		
Justice Kristine Bignell	Sault Ste. Marie	Family
Justice Louisette Duchesneau-McLachlan	North Bay	Family
Justice Martin P. Lambert	Timmins	Family
Justice Jean-Gilles Lebel	North Bay	Criminal/Family
Justice James Crawford	Parry Sound	Criminal
Justice Robert Fournier	Haileybury	Criminal/Family
Justice Robert Villeneuve	Elliott Lake	Criminal/Family
NORTHWEST REGION		
The Honourable Regional Senior Justice Donald G. Fraser		
Justice Peter T. Bishop	Dryden	Criminal/Family
Justice Donald G. Fraser	Kenora	Criminal/Family
Justice A. Thomas McKay	Fort Frances	Criminal/Family

Name of Local Administrative Judge	Areas of Responsibility	Specialization
TORONTO REGION		
The Honourable Regional Senior Justice Robert G. Bigelow		
Justice Paul Bentley	Old City Hall	Criminal
Justice Harvey P. Brownstone	47 Sheppard	Family
Justice S. Gail Dobney	1911 Eglinton	Criminal/Family
Justice Penny J. Jones	311 Jarvis	Family/Criminal
Justice Derek T. Hogg	2201 Finch	Criminal
Justice John C. Moore	College Park	Criminal
Justice Paul M. Taylor	1000 Finch	Criminal
WEST REGION		
The Honourable Regional Senior Justice Alexander M. Graham		
Justice Deborah J. Austin	Sarnia	Criminal/Family
Justice Gary F. Hearn	Kitchener	Family/Criminal
Justice Kathleen E. McGowan	London	Criminal
Justice Julia A. Morneau	Walkerton/Owen Sound	Criminal/Family
Justice Harry Momotiuk	Windsor	Criminal
Justice Sharman S. Bondy	Windsor (Family)	Criminal/Family

PAST AND PRESENT SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

From September 1, 1990 to December 31, 2005

Title	Region	Name of Justice of the Peace	Appointment Date	Term Expiry Date
Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace	Office of the Chief Justice	Robson, Carolyn	September 1, 1996	June 11, 1998
Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace	Office of the Chief Justice	Rosamond, Opal	June 13, 1998	October 29, 2004
Senior Advisory Justice of the Peace	Office of the Chief Justice	Clark, Andrew	October 30, 2004	
Senior Justice of the Peace/ Administrator Native Justice of the Peace Program	Northwest	Le Sarge, Richard	September 15, 1994	
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Central East	Rosamond, Opal	November 26, 1990	June 12, 1998
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Central East	Nettleton, Sandra	June 13, 1998	June 11, 2001
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Central East	Leggate, Robert	June 12, 2001	
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Central South*	Straughan, Carollyn	January 1, 1991	May 12, 1997
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Central West*	Robson, Carolyn	January 1, 1994	August 31, 1996
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Central West	Nadkarni, Meena	September 1, 1996	May 11, 1997
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Central West	Mills, Lina	May 12, 1997	January 24, 2000
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Central West	Jadis, Carole	January 31, 2000	
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	East	Coulter, Lynn	November 26, 1990	January 31, 1997
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	East	Bartraw, Darrell	February 1, 1997	November 27, 2001
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	East	Powell, Douglas	November 28, 2001	
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Northeast	Grassi-Blais, Anita	October 17, 1986	June 1, 1995
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Northeast	Brownell, William	June 6, 1995	October 5, 1998
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Northeast	Ross, Norman	June 15, 1999	June 14, 2005
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Northeast	Forth, Jane	June 16, 2005	
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Northwest	Daub, Patrick D.	February 16, 1993	June 30, 2000
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Northwest	Leaman, Bruce	July 4, 2000	
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Toronto	Faulkner, Ralph E.	November 26, 1990	November 30, 2005
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Toronto	Devine, Frank J.	December 1, 2005	
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Southwest*	Griffis, Ronald R.	November 26, 1990	January 29, 1995
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	Southwest*/ West	Murphy, Allan D.	November 15, 1995	December 15, 1998
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	West	Ponton, Robert P.	December 16, 1998	December 15, 2004
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace	West	Squires, Frank A.	December 16, 2004	

* Note: In 1996, Central South, Central West and Southwest regions were amalgamated and reorganized to form two newly defined regions, the Central West and West and the number of judicial administrative regions was reduced from eight to seven.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE LISTED BY REGION

as of December 31, 2005

Name of Local Administrative Justice of the Peace	Areas of Responsibility	Administrative Office Location
CENTRAL EAST REGION		
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Robert Leggate		
Her Worship Linda Kay	Barrie/Collingwood/Bradford/Wasaga Beach/Orillia/Penetang/Bracebridge/Huntsville	Barrie
His Worship Jack Wiley	Oshawa/Whitby/Bowmanville	Oshawa
His Worship Michael O'Toole	Peterborough/Cobourg/Port Hope/Brighton/Campbellford/Lindsay/Minden	Peterborough
Her Worship Cornelia Mews	Newmarket/Richmond Hill	Newmarket
CENTRAL WEST REGION		
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Carole Jadis		
His Worship Jerome Redmond	Brampton/Mississauga/Caledon/Orangeville	Brampton
His Worship Dan MacDonald	Brantford/Simcoe/Cayuga	Brantford
His Worship William Phipps	Halton	Burlington
Her Worship Wendy Casey	Hamilton	Hamilton
Her Worship Moira Moses	Niagara	Niagara Falls
EAST REGION		
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Douglas Powell		
Her Worship Louise Rozon	Cornwall/Alexandria/Morrisburg/L'Orignal	Cornwall
Her Worship Cathy Hickling	Belleville/Kingston/Trenton/Bancroft/Brockville/Kemptville/Sharbot Lake/Napanee/Picton	Kingston
His Worship Terry Pasch	Ottawa/Pembroke/Renfrew/Killaloe/Deep River/Perth	Ottawa
NORTHEAST REGION		
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Jane Forth		
His Worship Bill Brownell	Nipissing	North Bay
Her Worship Darlene Hayden	Manitoulin	Gore Bay
Her Worship Marielle Quinn	Cochrane North & South	Timmins
Her Worship Kathleen Bryant	Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie
Her Worship Lori-ann Toulouse	Sudbury	Sudbury
Her Worship Pat Tennant	Parry Sound	Parry Sound
NORTHWEST REGION		
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Bruce Leaman		
Her Worship Pat Clysdale-Cornell	Fort Frances	Fort Frances
His Worship Bruce Leaman	Dryden/Sioux Lookout	Thunder Bay
Her Worship Marjorie Pasloski	Kenora	Kenora

Name of Local Administrative Justice of the Peace	Areas of Responsibility	Administrative Office Location
TORONTO REGION		
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Frank J. Devine		
Her Worship Leslie Brown	1911 Eglinton	Toronto
His Worship John Akkanen	1000 Finch	Toronto
Her Worship Diane McAleer	2201 Finch	Toronto
Her Worship Suzanne Haddad	College Park	Toronto
His Worship Brian Hudson	Old City Hall and 311 Jarvis	Toronto
WEST REGION		
Regional Senior Justice of the Peace Frank A. Squires		
His Worship Jack H. Carroll	Windsor/Chatham/Sarnia	Windsor
His Worship Stewart A. Taylor	London/St. Thomas/Stratford/Woodstock	London
His Worship Robert T. Gay	Goderich/Owen Sound/Walkerton	Walkerton
Her Worship Susan Hoffman	Special Projects	Windsor
His Worship Walter W. Rojek	Kitchener/Guelph	Kitchener

PRINCIPLES OF JUDICIAL OFFICE

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

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 of interest.

- 1.2 Judges have a duty to follow the law.

Commentaries:

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

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

Commentaries:

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

The Judge and the Court

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

