

Finance & Audit Committee Resolution

Committee Meeting Date: July 6, 2021
Agenda Item: 9b
Resolution Number: 2021-07-06-465
Moved by: R. Crake
Seconded by: W. Cane
Council Meeting Date: July 21, 2021

"That the Finance and Audit Committee, having considered Report 2021-115, 'Municipal Court Managers' Association / POA Advocacy' recommend that County Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to halt the proclamation of the Early Resolution reforms included in Bill 177 Stronger Fairer Ontario Act and take immediate action to streamline and modernize this section of the legislation by making it easier and more convenient for the public and prosecutors to engage in resolution discussions, and by making it more effective and efficient to administer early resolution proceedings for Part I and Part II offences in the Provincial Offences Court; and

Further That the Committee recommend that County Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to enact changes to the Provincial Offences Act and any related regulations to permit the prosecutor and defendant or legal representative to agree, at any stage of a proceeding, to a resolution in writing for proceedings commenced under Part I or Part II of the POA, and to permit the Clerk of the Court to register the court outcome immediately upon receipt of the written agreement without requiring an appearance before a justice of the peace; and

Further That the Committee recommend that County Council request the Ministry of Transportation in consultation with Municipalities consider suspending (temporarily) the imposition of demerit points for persons who pay their ticket in cases where they have no previous relevant convictions; and

Further That the Committee recommend that County Council direct staff to forward a copy of this resolution to the Ministry of the Attorney General, MPP David Piccini (Northumberland – Peterborough South), and all Ontario municipalities."

Carried 
Committee Chair's Signature

Defeated _____
Committee Chair's Signature

Deferred _____
Committee Chair's Signature

Council Resolution

Moved By J. Henderson

Seconded By S. Arthur

Agenda
Item 10

Resolution Number
2021-07-21-491

Council Date: July 21, 2021

"**That** County Council adopt all recommendations from the five Standing Committees, as contained within the Committees' Minutes (July 5, 6, 7, 2021 meetings), with the exception of any items identified by Members, which Council has/will consider separately, including Item 9f of this agenda, the 'Thompson Bridge Closure'."

Recorded Vote
Requested by

Councillor's Name

Deferred

Warden's Signature

Carried



Warden's Signature

Defeated

Warden's Signature

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Report 2021-115

Report Title: Municipal Court Managers' Association / POA Advocacy

Committee Name: Finance and Audit Committee

Committee Meeting Date: July 3, 2021

Prepared by: Randy Horne, Court Services Manager

Reviewed by: Glenn Dees, Director of Finance/Treasurer

Approved by: Jennifer Moore, CAO

Council Meeting Date: July 21, 2021

Strategic Plan Priorities: Leadership in Change

Recommendation

“That the Finance and Audit Committee, having considered Report 2021-115, ‘Municipal Court Managers’ Association / POA Advocacy’ recommend that County Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to halt the proclamation of the Early Resolution reforms included in Bill 177 Stronger Fairer Ontario Act and take immediate action to streamline and modernize this section of the legislation by making it easier and more convenient for the public and prosecutors to engage in resolution discussions and by making it more effective and efficient to administer early resolution proceedings for Part I and Part II offences in the Provincial Offences Court; and

Further That the Committee recommend that County Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to enact changes to the Provincial Offences Act and any related regulations to permit the prosecutor and defendant or legal representative to agree, at any stage of a proceeding, to a resolution in writing for proceedings commenced under Part I or Part II of the POA and to permit the Clerk of the Court to register the court outcome immediately upon receipt of the written agreement without requiring an appearance before a justice of the peace; and

Further That the Committee recommend that County Council request the Ministry of Transportation in consultation with Municipalities consider suspending (temporarily) the imposition of demerit points for persons who pay their ticket in cases where they have no previous relevant convictions; and

Further That the Committee recommend that County Council direct staff to forward a copy of this resolution to the Ministry of the Attorney General, MPP David Piccini (Northumberland – Peterborough South), and all Ontario municipalities.”

Purpose

Immediate regulatory and legislative changes are critical to delivering services to the public by putting in place the most modern, efficient, and effective justice system attainable.

The proposed Early Resolution reforms in Bill 177 Stronger, Fairer Ontario Act do not fully support the objectives of the Ministry of the Attorney General pertaining to creating a modernized and efficient justice system. These changes create procedural barriers that prevent reasonable and effective access to court procedures by replacing a simplified process currently in place with a complex lengthy process.

Background

Northumberland County is not currently opted into the formal Early Resolution process as provided for in the Provincial Offences Act (POA). Early Resolution discussions occur informally, scheduled with the Prosecution Team for all defendants (or their agents) who indicate option 3 (Trial) in response to a Part I (or Part II) charge.

The existing Early Resolution legislation (formal process) provides persons charged with minor offences under Part I (or Part II) of the POA with an option to meet with the prosecutor to resolve matters without the necessity of a trial proceeding. The informal early resolution regime has largely been successful in Northumberland County; providing timely access to justice and being the first POA proceedings to resume during the COVID -19 emergency. The number of Part I matters processed through the early resolution option is approximately 25% of all new charges filed annually and the resolution rate (pre-Trial) is approximately 90%. Approximately 20% of charges Fail to Respond and are convicted in absentia, while 55% of charge fines are paid without a Resolution Meeting or Trial.

The level of public participation in exercising an Early Resolution option in Northumberland County is a clear indication that whether opted into the formal Early Resolution process, or not, the rules under the existing Early Resolution section of the POA are easy for the public to understand and provides access to the justice system for minor offences.

Consultations

The Municipal Court Managers Association (MCMA) has conducted a detailed review of the impact the proposed changes will have on administrative processes and resources. The Bill

177 changes to the formal Early Resolution section of the POA will increase processing steps from the existing 15 administrative processes to over 70 processes. This represents an increase in processes of over 400%. Although Northumberland County has digitized and modernized administrative processes to permit the defendant to file their request digitally, the POA court remains dependent upon the Province's antiquated adjudicative case management system (ICON). Given the lack of a modern adjudicative case management system, the impact of the additional and complex legislative processes under the proposed changes to the Early Resolution section of the POA would likely require additional full time Court Clerks to administer the proposed lengthy and complex early resolution process, should Northumberland County choose to opt into the formal Early Resolution process to take advantage of proposed efficiencies in the legislation.

Simplifying the POA to provide for a more efficient, effective justice system with more convenience and proportionate options to the public for minor offences under Part I of the POA, should not require an increase in processes. Permitting any (formal or informal) early resolution meeting to be held in writing and permitting the filing of written agreements between the prosecutor and defendant to be registered administratively as a court outcome by the Court Clerk immediately provides an accessible streamlined efficient and modern court system to the public.

Legislative Authority/Risk Considerations

The current legislative framework for formal (opted-in) Early Resolution consists of one (1) section with 27 subsections or paragraphs supported by approximately 15 administrative processes. This legislative framework permits a defendant to request a meeting with the prosecutor, request a change to the appointment date once, attend a meeting with the prosecutor and have the outcome of the early resolution meeting recorded by the court on the same day as the meeting.

The proposed changes to the Early Resolution section of the POA under Bill 177 creates a more complex legislative framework for formal Early Resolution process, with five (5) sections and 43 subsections, paragraphs or subparagraphs. This represents an approximate 60% increase to the number of rules.

Discussion/Options

Operational pressures that existed prior to the pandemic have become more pronounced and need to be met with legislative reforms to enable timely recovery of Provincial Offences Courts

POA Courts has long advocated for legislative reforms streamlining and modernizing Provincial Offences Courts in support of equitable and timely access to justice. Immediate regulatory and legislative changes are critical to delivering services to the public by putting in place the most modern, efficient, and effective justice system attainable. The attached MCMA request seeks to align and validate the POA courts position on the following legislative barriers:

1. Halting the proclamation of the Early Resolution reforms included in Bill 177 and requesting to take immediate action to streamline and modernize this section of the

legislation. Under the proposed amendment, complex time periods and rules will be introduced including a redundant abandonment period, and delay in recoding of court outcomes which will result in multiple defendant appearances.

2. Enact changes to the *Provincial Offences Act* and any related regulations to permit the prosecutor and defendant or legal representative to agree, at any stage of a proceeding, to a resolution in writing. By so conserving court time and judicial resources.
3. Ministry of Transportation in consultation with municipalities consider suspending (temporarily) the imposition of demerit points for persons who pay their ticket in cases where they have no previous relevant convictions.

Throughout 2020, three separate orders were issued by the Ontario Court of Justice and the Province adjourning all court matters, suspending all *Provincial Offences Act* timelines and later extending these timelines into 2021.

The Chief Justice of Ontario and the Province of Ontario issued separate emergency orders in response to the pandemic throughout 2020 directly impacting Court Services operations.

A set of orders issued by the Chief Justice of Ontario and the Province built on each other and affected the legislative timelines under the *Provincial Offences Act*, meaning that the typical timeframe to respond to a ticket or other court matters governed by the *Provincial Offences Act* no longer applied. The orders extended timelines from March 16, 2020 through to and including February 26, 2021.

Simultaneously, the Chief Justice of Ontario also issued a set of orders that adjourned all court matters from March 16, 2020 until January 25, 2021. This resulted in postponing of over 2,000 trial matters until 2021, at the earliest. As part of court recovery, the Chief Justice advised Provincial Offence Courts that non-trial matters could go ahead by audio hearings by September 28, 2020 and that the resumption of remote trials could go forward as early as January 25, 2021, dependent on local judicial approval and court readiness. In-person trials would continue to be adjourned until the court schedule is approved by the Regional Senior Justice of the Peace, and all health and safety measures have been implemented.

The recovery of Provincial Offence courts was impeded by lack of timely direction from the Province concerning the resumption of services. While the provincial objective was to provide a consistent approach to the resumption of Provincial Offences Courts, priority was given to resuming Criminal Court operations. This often resulted in changing timelines and direction. Coupled with the existing issue of limited judicial resources which was intensified throughout the pandemic, Court Services could not effectively respond to the growing volume of pending cases which directly impacted the public's access to justice.

Bill 177 aims to modernize and streamline the Provincial Offences Courts

Legislative amendments to the *Provincial Offences Act* were passed by the Ontario Legislature in December 2017 under Schedule 35 of Bill 177 *Stronger, Fairer Ontario Act*. These amendments include reforming of the Early Resolution process, improving the collection of default fines, and expanding the powers of the clerk of the court. However, the proposed Early

Resolution reforms came short as they do not fully support the objectives of the Ministry of the Attorney General pertaining to creating a modernized and efficient justice system.

In December 2019, the Ministry of the Attorney General advised that it intends to implement Bill 177 amendments through a phased approach. To date the Attorney General has only proclaimed and implemented section 48.1 allowing for use of certified evidence for all Part I proceedings. The rest of Bill 177 amendments are scheduled to be proclaimed later in 2021.

Bill 177 reforms to the legislated Early Resolution process will prevent reasonable and effective access to court procedures by creating a complex and lengthy process

Early Resolution is an optional program Provincial Offences Courts can offer allowing defendants who opt to dispute their charges to request a meeting with a prosecutor to resolve the charges prior to a trial.

Under the proposed amendment, when a defendant attends a meeting with the prosecutor, the outcome is not recorded by the court immediately and there is a myriad of rules to navigate that result in a court outcome. For example, depending on the agreement, a defendant may have to appear before a Justice of the Peace to register the agreement and there are potential additional appearances required by the defendant and the prosecutor before an outcome is registered by the court. In addition, there are multiple complex time periods and myriad of rules including a redundant abandonment period before an outcome is registered. The inclusion of a proposed abandonment period is redundant as fairness and administrative of justice principles already exist in other sections of the *Provincial Offences Act* including the right to appeal a conviction or a sentence. The complexity of the numerous additional rules will not be easily understood by the public and will hinder access to justice.

Early Resolution process could aid in municipal Provincial Offences Court recovery if the section amendments were edited to make it easy and more convenient for the public and prosecutors to engage in resolution discussions. Northumberland County Court Services would reconsider offering a formal Early Resolution option if the Ministry of the Attorney General were to make it more effective and efficient to administer Early Resolution proceedings.

Closure of courts due to the pandemic resulted in a decrease in fine payments and increased pending caseload

The extension of *Provincial Offences Act* timelines, along with the continued closure of court hearings impacted many of Court Services operational drivers. While court front counters were reopened in 2020 to provide essential administrative services, the ability to process charges and to address pending caseload was greatly impeded.

In turn, court revenue was impacted by operational instabilities such as, extension of the requirement to pay and defaulting of a fine. It is important to note that this is considered a deferred revenue as all outstanding fines are debt to the Crown owed in perpetuity and never forgiven. The ability to collect on debt diminishes the older a fine becomes.

There is an understanding that defendants request trials to seek resolutions that reduce demerit points. If demerit points were suspended for a period for those acknowledging their guilt and

paying the ticket, it may encourage defendants to pay their traffic ticket, thus reducing trial requests and pressures faced by trial courts. Details such as the time period for offences to which this would apply, what to do if a person receives multiple tickets, as well as determining whether a person without any convictions within 3 or 5 years of payment is to be treated as a first offender could be determined by the ministry.

Financial Impact

The recommendations contained in this report have no financial impact.

Member Municipality Impacts

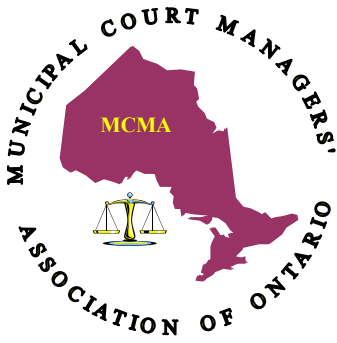
Legislative change allowing any (formal or informal) early Resolution Meeting to be held in writing and permitting the filing of written agreements between the prosecutor and defendant to be registered administratively as a court outcome by the Court Clerk would benefit Member Municipalities in their Part II/Bi-Law proceedings in alignment with County Part I and II Early Resolution Proceedings.

Conclusion/Outcomes

In response to a the MCMA request for Joint Advocacy on behalf of all Ontario Municipal POA Courts, staff request that the Committee recommends that County Council pass a resolution in support for the listed MCMA recommendations.

Attachments

1. Letter: MCMA Request for Joint Advocacy



Municipal Court Managers' Association of Ontario

c/o Seat of the President
Regional Municipality of York
17150 Yonge St
Newmarket ON L3Y 8V3

May 6, 2021

Dear Members,

Re: POA Streamlining and Modernization

In response to the increased pressures resulting from COVID 19, MCMA is seeking the support of POA Courts to actively lobby the Province for immediate regulatory and legislative changes. As you know, our ability to respond to Increasing caseload and declining fine revenue is limited. These proposed changes will enable flexibility for municipalities to respond to local pressures.

It is important that we leverage this opportunity to create a modern, efficient, and sustainable justice system that meets the needs of court users. The proposed changes include:

1. Halting the proclamation of the Early Resolution reforms included in Bill 177 Stronger Fairer Ontario Act and take immediate action to streamline and modernize this section of the legislation.
2. Enacting changes to the Provincial Offences Act and any related regulations to permit the prosecutor and defendant or legal representative to agree, at any stage of a proceeding, to a resolution in writing for proceedings.
3. Requesting the Ministry of Transportation in consultation with Municipalities, consider suspending the imposition of demerit points for persons who pay their ticket in cases where they have no previous relevant convictions.
4. Make regulatory changes to allow for camera-based offences to be administered through the administrative monetary penalties.

The MCMA board has prepared some templated documents to assist in your efforts. Attached you will find: Draft Council Resolution, draft council report for ER Courts and some key messages to support discussion. We understand that support for one or all may vary depending on individual priorities and appreciate your consideration.

Should you have any questions or would like to discuss further please feel free to reach out to any member of the MCMA board.

Lisa Brooks
MCMA President

"Excellence in Court Administration"