

**Human Rights Commission
Panel of Adjudicators**

Annual Activity Report

2010-11

Message from the Chief Adjudicator

As Chief Adjudicator of the Human Rights Commission Panel of Adjudicators I am pleased to present the 2010-11 Annual Activity Report of the Human Rights Commission Panel of Adjudicators. This report details the activities of the Panel of Adjudicators from April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011.

As Chief Adjudicator, I accept accountability on behalf of the entire Panel of Adjudicators, which is accountable for the actual results reported.



James Merrigan
Chief Adjudicator

Table of Contents

Introduction/Overview.....	1
Vision	1
Mandate	1
Activities.....	2
Financial Statements.....	3

Introduction/Overview

In accordance with the provisions of the *Human Rights Act, 2010, SNL 2010, Chapter H-13.1*, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint at least six persons, one of whom is named Chief Adjudicator, to act as members of a panel of inquiry into matters referred to them by the Commissioner of the Human Rights Commission. Appointments are for a term of three years and Adjudicators may be reappointed. From April 1, 2010 until March 31, 2011 the Panel of Adjudicators were:

James Merrigan, Chief Adjudicator (Corner Brook)
Aiden Beresford, Q.C. (Eastport)
Glenda Best, Q.C. (St. Johns)
Cillian Sheahan (Corner Brook)
Jennifer Newbury (St. Johns)
Keri-Lynn Power (St. Johns)

The Panel of Adjudicators does not have an office or any clerical staff. The clerical staff and recording equipment for hearings is provided by staff from the Human Rights Commission. Neither the Panel of Adjudicators nor the Human Rights Commission has hearing facilities so panel hearings are held in various locations including the facilities of the Labour Relations Board and facilities rented at hotels. Hearings are held generally in the region in which the complainant and respondent reside although this is determined on a case by case basis.

Vision

An environment where the public has access to and belief in established mechanisms of review for Human Rights Complaints.

Mandate

The mandate of the panel of adjudicators is contained in Part V of the *Human Rights Act, 2010 SNL 2010, Chapter H-13.1*. It is the responsibility of the Commissioners of the Human Rights Commission to determine which matters are referred to the chief adjudicator for hearing. The chief adjudicator may hear the matter or refer the matter to another adjudicator. Once a matter is referred, the adjudicator shall inquire into the matter and give full opportunity to all parties to present their evidence and make representations, through counsel or otherwise. The complaint referred shall be heard without undue delay. In performing his or her duties an adjudicator has the powers of a commissioner

under the *Public Inquiries Act, 2006, SNL 2006, Chapter P-38.1*. The adjudicator will determine if the complaint is justified and either dismiss the matter or grant a remedy under section 39 of the *Human Rights Act, 2010 SNL 2010, Chapter H-13.1*.

Activities

Issue 1: *Ensuring Complaints are Heard Without Undue Delay*

The process of referring matters to adjudicators and fixing hearing dates must be accelerated to clear the back log of cases that existed at the time the current Panel of Adjudicators was appointed. In addition new matters referred to the adjudicators must be assigned a hearing date to ensure that no new backlog develops. The prompt setting of hearing dates not only ensures that the earliest reasonable and available date is set aside for the matter, it gives the parties incentive to discuss potential resolution of the complaint and a timeframe in which to accomplish it. Simply put, the fixing of a hearing date can assist and prompt the parties to settle without the need of a hearing.

A number of factors play into setting the hearing date. First, the chief adjudicator must either hear the complaint or refer the matter to another adjudicator. According to section 38(3) of the *Human Rights Act, 2010* the adjudicator must hear the matter without undue delay. What constitutes undue delay cannot be determined by a single standard. The reasonable time for a hearing to commence and be completed will depend on the complexity of the matter. The amount of evidence and the availability of counsel, the parties and witnesses contribute to the complexity. Additionally, the panel has only one set of recording equipment. This means that only one hearing can proceed at a time. Thus, what constitutes undue delay will vary depending upon the circumstances of the case.

In order to provide objective indicators that progress is being made the panel must focus on setting dates for the hearings to commence. It is worth noting, however, that once an adjudicator is seized with a matter that adjudicator is the only person with authority to control the process of the hearing, absent any applications for judicial review.

Objective 1: Each year, the Human Rights Commission Panel of Adjudicators will hear complaints without undue delay

Measure

Complaints heard without undue delay

Indicators	Actual Results
All matters will be assigned to an adjudicator within two weeks of the receipt of the referral from the Commission	All five (5) matters referred to the Chief Adjudicator were assigned within two weeks of the receipt of the referral from the Commission
Within one month of assignment to the adjudicator, the adjudicator will have presented proposed hearing dates to all parties.	Hearing dates were proposed within one month of the assignment of adjudicator in all matters

Financial Statements

The Panel of Adjudicators' budget is combined within that of the Human Rights Commission. Such financial information, as is available, is contained in the Human Rights Commission Annual Activity Report. The Report does not break down the expenditures as between the Commission and the Panel of Adjudicators.