



SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

LITIGANTS' GUIDE TO JUDICIAL CASE CONFERENCES

What is a Judicial Case Conference?

A Judicial Case Conference (“JCC”) is a private, informal meeting attended by a judge or associate judge of the Court and the parties to a family law proceeding and their lawyers (if they have lawyers). A JCC provides an early opportunity for the parties, with the assistance of a judge or associate judge, to discuss ways in which some or all of the issues may be resolved other than by further litigation and trial. If further litigation including a trial is necessary, the JCC provides an opportunity to set a plan for the litigation that will ensure the trial is heard and a decision is made in a just, timely and cost-efficient manner.

Who presides at a JCC?

A Supreme Court judge or associate judge will preside at the JCC.

Where does a JCC take place?

JCCs may take place in a courtroom or conference room. Because the JCC is informal, the parties and their counsel are not expected to stand to address the judge or associate judge. The JCC will last approximately one hour and will be scheduled at a specific time. Unless the court otherwise orders, each of the parties and his or her lawyers must attend a JCC. If the court orders that a party need not attend a JCC, the party must still be readily available and accessible for consultation during the JCC either in person or by telephone.

Is a JCC confidential?

The proceedings at a JCC are confidential. Although the JCC will be recorded by the court none of the parties or lawyers who attend the JCC is permitted to have a copy of the court’s recording, unless the judge or associate judge makes that order. Also, as with all court proceedings, none of the parties or lawyers who attend the JCC is permitted to make their own recording. Because the JCC is confidential, the parties or their lawyers are not permitted to discuss the details of what occurred at the JCC, with anyone else or in any other court proceeding.

What happens at a JCC?

There are a number of topics that the judge or associate judge may consider at a JCC. These are discussed below. As the JCC proceeds, the judge or associate judge or sometimes the court clerk, will complete a Case Management Plan form. A copy of this form may be found on the court's website at the following link:

[http://www.courts.gov.bc.ca/supreme_court/practice_and_procedure/practice_directions/family/FPD - 12 - Judicial Case Conferences - Case Management Form.pdf](http://www.courts.gov.bc.ca/supreme_court/practice_and_procedure/practice_directions/family/FPD-12-Judicial_Case_Conferences-Case_Management_Form.pdf)

If you have not attended a JCC before, you may want to look at the Case Management Plan form along with this Litigants' Guide before the JCC, to gain a better understanding of how the JCC may proceed.

1. *Identification of the Issues in Dispute*

At a JCC, the judge or associate judge will want to know what issues are in dispute:

	Yes	No
(a) Guardianship (FLA)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(b) Parenting Arrangements (FLA)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(c) Parenting Orders (DA)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(d) Contact with a Child (DA or FLA)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(e) Spousal Support	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(f) Child Support	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(g) Property and Debt Division	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(h) Other- specify	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If there are issues that the parties agree on, the judge or associate judge may make a consent order dealing with those. However, at a JCC, a judge or associate judge will not make any orders on disputed issues.

2. *Discussion of Resolution Options*

At a JCC, the judge or associate judge may consider what options there are to resolve disputed issues between the parties without recourse to a trial. These might include:

a. Settlement discussions at the JCC

The judge or associate judge may assist the parties to pursue a settlement discussion at the JCC itself. A judge or associate judge may also give a non-binding opinion at a JCC, on the probable outcome of a hearing or trial. However, circumstances vary

and in some instances, it may not be appropriate for settlement discussions to occur at this stage. In some circumstances, the judge or associate judge may direct the parties to attend a further JCC at a specified date and time.

b. Discussion of family dispute resolution options

The judge or associate judge may also discuss alternative means of resolving the disputed issue(s) in the proceeding, including:

i. Mediation.

Mediation is a process in which a trained independent third party meets with the parties and assists them in resolving the issues in the action.

ii. Judicial Settlement Conference.

A judge or associate judge at a JCC may also direct the parties to attend a judicial settlement conference. A judicial settlement conference is held before a judge or associate judge who will assist the parties, in private and without hearing witnesses, in attempting resolution of the case.

iii. Preparation of a Report Under s. 211 of the *Family Law Act*

The judge or associate judge may consider whether a Section 211 Views of the Child Report or a Section 211 Full Report should be prepared and if so, what the scope of the report should be, who should prepare it, what information the parties should give to the author of the report, when it should be completed, and what the payment arrangements should be.

iv. Summary Trial.

This is a trial conducted on the basis of affidavits rather than oral evidence. Generally, this form of trial is unsuitable when there are critical disputes as to facts. The result of a summary trial is usually a final order disposing of the matters in dispute.

3. *Trial Management and Planning*

At a JCC, the judge or associate judge may take some steps in relation to planning and management of the trial. Even though the majority of cases do not go to trial, making

planning decisions at an early stage in the process helps to keep the process structured and focussed.

a. Reserving a Trial Date

The judge or associate judge may direct that a date be reserved for the trial of the family law case.

b. Setting a Date for the Trial Management Conference

The judge or associate judge may also set a date for the trial management conference, if required, at least 28 days before trial.

c. Pre-Trial Procedures

i. Disclosure

The judge or associate judge may consider if there are outstanding disclosure issues and whether any of the following orders are required:

- The claimant to deliver a list of documents by a specific date: (Rule 7-1(15)(i))
- The respondent to deliver a list of documents by a specific date: (Rule 7-1(15)(i))
- Date by which amended Form F8 financial statements be exchanged.
- Discovery procedures be limited: (Rule 7-1(15)(i))

ii. Other Pre-Trial Orders

The judge or associate judge may ask about other steps in the proceeding, and may consider whether any of the following orders are required, and if so, by what date?

- The pleadings be amended or closed by a specific date: (Rule 7-1(15)(g))
- Examinations for discovery be conducted by a specific date: (Rule 7-1(15)(j))
- Notice to Admit completion Date: (Rule 9-6)
- information as to family property and family debt be exchanged.

- Experts reports, if they are to be obtained, be exchanged by specific dates: (Rule 7-1(15)(s))
- Any offers to settle be completed by specific dates: (Rule 11-1)
- The parties attend a Settlement Conference by a specific date: (Rule 7-1(15)(s))

4. Parenting After Separation

Where appropriate, the judge or associate judge may make a direction at a JCC requiring the parties to attend a Parenting After Separation Course (operated by Justice Services Branch, Ministry of Justice). The parents participate in this course separately and there is no cost to attend.

5. Setting a Date of Interim Application(s)

At a JCC, the judge or associate judge may also set a date for interim application(s) and may make directions to ensure that the application(s) is/are ready to proceed on the date set for hearing.

What if I need an interpreter at a JCC?

You are responsible for arranging for an interpreter to be present at the JCC. The Ministry of Attorney General's Court Services Branch may provide interpretation services for court proceedings in certain situations, see their website for more information: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/life-events/divorce/family-justice/who-can-help/court-interpreters>

If you would like to bring an interpreter to the JCC who is not a professional, such as a family member or a friend, then you will need permission from the judge or associate judge who is hearing your JCC. The interpreter should be fluent in the language that they are interpreting and should not be connected to your family law case.

Do I have to have a lawyer present at a JCC?

There is no requirement to have a lawyer present at a JCC. But if you do have a lawyer acting in your case then you need to make sure they are aware of the JCC and it is recommended that the lawyer attend the JCC with you. If the JCC results in settlement then the judge or associate judge may ask you to get legal advice before signing any final orders. If you do not have a lawyer with you then you may be directed to return to a JCC on a later date after getting legal advice.

What do I need to do to prepare for the JCC?

1. Review the *Supreme Court Family Rules* to make sure you are familiar with the rules that relate to your family law proceeding, in particular Supreme Court Family Rule 7-1 sets out the rules that relate to the JCC.
2. Make sure all of the relevant pleadings are filed and given to the other parties.
3. Make sure your Form F8 financial statement is completed, filed and given to the other parties.
4. If you need an interpreter then make sure you have one before coming to court for the JCC.