



# Registry of the Federal Court of Canada

## Performance Report

For the period ending  
March 31, 2000

Canada

## **Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document**

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

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## Foreword

On April 24, 1997, the House of Commons passed a motion dividing on a pilot basis the *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two separate documents: a *Report on Plans and Priorities* tabled in the spring and a *Departmental Performance Report* tabled in the fall.

This initiative is intended to fulfil the government's commitments to improve the expenditure management information provided to Parliament. This involves sharpening the focus on results, increasing the transparency of information and modernizing its preparation.

The Fall Performance Package is comprised of 83 Departmental Performance Reports and the President's annual report, *Managing for Results 2000*.

This ***Departmental Performance Report***, covering the period ending March 31, 2000 provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the department's *Report on Plans and Priorities* for 1999-00 tabled in Parliament in the spring of 1999.

Results-based management emphasizes specifying expected program results, developing meaningful indicators to demonstrate performance, perfecting the capacity to generate information and reporting on achievements in a balanced manner. Accounting and managing for results involve sustained work across government.

The government continues to refine its management systems and performance framework. The refinement comes from acquired experience as users make their information needs more precisely known. The performance reports and their use will continue to be monitored to make sure that they respond to Parliament's ongoing and evolving needs.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board Secretariat Internet site: <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp>

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# **Registry of the Federal Court of Canada**

## **Performance Report**

**For the  
period ending  
March 31, 2000**

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Minister of Justice and  
Attorney General of Canada



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## **Section I                      Message from the Administrator**

The year 1999 - 2000 passed without fulfilment of the structural reforms announced earlier by the Minister aimed at achieving substantial efficiencies through consolidation of administrative services of the Federal Court of Canada and the Tax Court of Canada. While the amalgamation of offices and services across Canada will require planning and lead time, circumstances have forced the two courts to commence consolidation of facilities in Vancouver.

The protracted amalgamation complicates the resolution of serious problems concerning the suitability and adequacy of Federal Court facilities. Growth of the Court and Registry has outstripped existing accommodations. Judges of the Court of Appeal and the Trial Division have offices in separate buildings, and staff continue to work from several different locations in the National Capital Region. Offices housed within a common building are urgently needed to alleviate overcrowding and to permit optimum use of our resources. Longer-term needs for facilities in Toronto, Montréal, St. John's and Halifax will become critical in the years ahead.

In last year's report, I indicated my pride in the accomplishments of the entire Registry staff in implementing the new Rules of the Court and case management during the preceding year. During 1999 - 2000, we experienced moderate workload growth, as indicated by the table on page 4, below, giving us some flexibility to consolidate changes in operations brought on by the new Rules. Case management affects the quality of public access to the Court, training and deployment of our staff, and the support services we render to the Court. We used this valuable breathing space to complete necessary staff training initiatives, and other measures for the support of case management. This important major overhaul of our operations required no additional resources from government in its initial stages.

While no additional major developments were undertaken in view of the impending merger, our essential business continued unabated. Continuation of several large cases, and the advent of several others, put pressure on the Registry's budget. Costs of alternate dispute resolution services, increasing numbers on the Bench, the Court's decision to use private legal counsel to adjudicate certain references under Rule 153, the continuation of citizenship revocation actions and the prospect of class proceedings were met through reallocation during 1999 - 2000.

While the Registry was fortunate to withstand these pressures in 1999 - 2000, we have concerns about our ability to continue in 2000 - 2001 and beyond, given a resource base which has been virtually static for several years.

Administrator of the Court

## **Section II                    Registry Performance**

### **2.1 Societal Context**

**Objectives:** The Registry was established “to support the Federal Court of Canada in providing a court of law, equity and admiralty for the better administration of the laws of Canada.”

Our strategic objective is “to ensure that all persons have effective access to justice, including the opportunity to resolve disputes without undue hardship, delay or inconvenience, at reasonable cost, through heightened responsiveness and appropriateness in the management of valuable resources.”

As a bi-jural, bilingual, national Court, the Court has broad jurisdiction over cases by and against the Crown, appeals under numerous federal statutes, disputes in commercial matters including admiralty and intellectual property, and the authority to review decisions of federal boards, tribunals and commissions. There are ninety-six federal statutes which grant the Court’s jurisdiction (see list at page 16). The Registry is the repository for the filing and issuing of documents on all cases brought before the Court. All matters between judges, litigants and legal counsel flow through the Registry. The Administrator of the Federal Court is also the Deputy Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs, and as such is responsible for proper resourcing and administrative arrangements for the effective operation of the program.

**Strategic Priorities:** In this context, our priorities for fiscal 1999 - 2000 were formed several years earlier when the Court initiated fundamental changes to accelerate the resolution of cases, and to enhance access to the justice system. New *Federal Court Rules* introducing case management and dispute resolution services went into effect on April 25, 1998. The transition to case management and dispute resolution services set the stage for re-thinking virtually every aspect of our operations, with significant implications for informatics and staff training in particular.

The workload of the Court and Registry, gauged by the year-over-year level of new cases filed with the Court, was expected to continue growing at a steady rate. Gaining experience with the new Rules was expected to expose their real impacts and costs, and lead to further innovations in the informatics and support systems developed for their implementation.

**Key Co-Delivery Partners:** As a result of the Ministerial review mentioned in last year’s report, concerning operations and support services of the Federal Court of Canada and the Tax Court of Canada, the two courts have begun cooperatively planning to consolidate facilities in Vancouver, thereby economizing on overall facility costs.

**Social and Economic Factors:** While dealing with these fundamental changes during 1999-2000, we continued to focus on providing the widest possible access to our services, to work for the disposition of cases without delay, and to provide cost-efficient services both to litigants and to the Court.



**2.2 Performance Results Expectations and Chart of Key Results Commitments**

<b>To provide Canadians with:</b>	<b>To be demonstrated by:</b>	<b>Achievement reported in this report at:</b>
management of access to the Federal Court of Canada for the fair resolution of disputes under more than 90 federal statutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● timely, orderly case management and support services</li> <li>● trends in the type and volume of the case workload of the Court</li> <li>● level of client satisfaction with services in terms of agreed standards</li> <li>● equitable public access to all proceedings, decisions and records of the Court</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● page 4</li> <li>● page 4</li> <li>● page 5</li> <li>● pages 5 and 6</li> </ul>

Canadians generally expect to receive services of high quality from the Court, and the public traditionally expects improvements in the responsiveness and costs of court processes. In specific terms, the key planned results for 1999 - 2000 were set out in the Report on Plans and Priorities for 1999 - 2000.

<b><i>PLAN - to provide:</i></b>	<b><i>1999-2000 STRATEGIES - to be demonstrated by:</i></b>
More responsive Court operations to facilitate resolution of disputes without delay or inconvenience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Refining the systems which support case management and dispute resolution services</li> <li>● Continuing measures to expedite processing of citizenship revocation proceedings</li> </ul>
Physical and technological access to safe and convenient Registry services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ongoing facilities review</li> </ul>
Efficient counter service, document processing. Effective Court Usher and Registrar services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Performance demands:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New proceedings: anticipate +6 to 10%</li> <li>- Matters heard: anticipate +4 to 8%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Systems and support for innovations to improve efficiency and effectiveness of court operations and service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Continued evaluation of advanced technology to assist in meeting time limits set in the Rules for case management and alternate dispute resolution, including voice recognition, real-time court reporting, electronic filing, teleconferencing and video-conferencing, and possibilities for increasing use of information technology in library services</li> </ul>

**2.3 Performance Accomplishments**

With respect to Key Results Commitment #1: *timely, orderly case management and support services*, and Key Results Commitment #2: *trends in the type and volume of the case workload of the Court*, expectations for a number of the Registry's historical indicators of performance are displayed in the following table, along with the actual 1999-2000 results.

**COURT OF APPEAL**

<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Prev. 2-yr. Average</b>	<b>1999 Forecast</b>	<b>1999 Actual</b>	<b>Variance (Forecast)</b>
New Proceedings	923	978	897	- 8.3 %
Recorded Entries	23367	24769	26668	7.7 %
Matters Heard in Court	579	(See Note 1)	510	(See Note 1)
Days in Court	323	326	318	-1.2 %
Documents Issued	17565	17861	13573	- 31.6 % (See Note 2)
Letters Issued	7825	(See Note 1)	6288	(See Note 1)

**TRIAL DIVISION**

New Proceedings	24836	26326	25820	-1.9 %
Recorded Entries	200457	214720	221883	3.3 %
Matters Heard in Court	4833	(See Note 1)	5831	(See Note 1)
Days in Court	2538	2690	3102	15.3 %
Documents Issued	169847	180038	157, 136	-12.7 % (See Note 2)
Letters Issued	39100	(See Note 1)	47195	(See Note 1)

Notes: 1) No forecast was made for this factor in the Registry's 1998-99 plans.

2) Apparent decline attributed to extraordinary volume processed in special delay reduction measures during 1998.

As noted above in the **Message from the Administrator**, moderate changes in our workload in 1999 - 2000 provided the necessary opportunity to complete staff training initiatives and other measures for the support of case management. This was a large-scale overhaul of our operations.

In support of timeliness of case management and orderly support services to the Court, the past year resulted in several major achievements in informatics. All systems in the Registry were confirmed ready for the Year 2000. Migration of the Proceedings Management System and other automated administrative systems from a VAX to an Alpha computing platform was completed, enabling such performance benefits as a three-fold increase in transaction processing speed. Upgrades to servers, network operating systems, and disaster recovery facilities, as well as replacement of desktop computers and wide area data communications networking equipment proceeded on or ahead of schedule.

The development program for Registry Officers was significantly revised to incorporate the new Rules and case management during 1999. Agreements were put in place to extend this program to select students registered in the Court and Tribunal Administration program at Seneca College in Toronto, the Techniques Juridiques program at Ahuntsic College in Montréal, the Law Clerk program at Algonquin College in Ottawa, and the Legal Assistant program at Vancouver Community College in Vancouver.

The statistics do not indicate the nature and impact of several important workload factors which have historically concerned the organization. With respect to Key Results Commitment #3: *level of client satisfaction with services in terms of agreed standards*, during the past year we continued to receive excellent feedback from clients at counters in all offices across the country, indicating a very high level of satisfaction with our services. This is especially gratifying since we conduct business with a very large number of unrepresented litigants.

The *Rules of the Federal Court* and the case management system alluded to earlier establish strict timelines for all cases before the Court. As we gain experience with the case management regime, we will compile information on this aspect of performance which may be suitable for inclusion in future performance reports.

Since the inception of both the Court and the Registry, we have placed major emphasis on Key Results Commitment #4: *equitable public access to all proceedings, decisions and records of the Court*. During 1999 - 2000, evidence of this concern is found in the level of effort associated with the continuation of a number of large cases, and the advent of several others, which put pressure on the Registry's budget. Similarly, costs associated with the introduction of alternate dispute resolution services, the Court's decision to use private legal counsel to adjudicate certain matters under Rule 153, the continuation of citizenship revocation actions and preparations for the prospect of class proceedings were met through internal budget reallocation.

Managers continued keeping pace with the effort to implement the Universal Classification System for public service positions, and supported efforts to increase representation of visible minorities and aboriginal peoples in the our staff numbers. The Registry sponsored several staff members as participants in centrally-operated management development programs for the first time.

We were unable to further accelerate a number of important matters during 1999-2000 due to budgetary limitations and concern for the impending amalgamation with the Tax Court of Canada, as mentioned earlier. In particular, we made only limited progress on measures to facilitate the simultaneous issuance of a greater number of court decisions in both Official Languages, and on security measures recommended for the protection of both Judges and staff.

## **2.4 Presentation of Financial Information**

<b>Registry of the Federal Court of Canada</b>	
<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>\$ 31,300,000</b>
<i>Total Authorities</i>	<i>\$ 33,972,760</i>
Actuals 1999-2000	\$ 33,880,679

*Amounts include Employee Benefit Plans (EBP)*

## **Section III Consolidated Reporting**

Requirements for consolidated reporting are not applicable to the Registry of the Federal Court of Canada for 1999 - 2000.

## **Section IV Financial Performance**

### **4.1 Financial Overview**

Expenditures for the fiscal year 1999-2000 amounted to \$29,713,680 or 107.46% of Main Estimates. Taking supplementary funding into account, expenditures were 99.69% of the funds available, resulting in an overall departmental lapse of 0.31% or \$92,080.

Repeated absorption of new initiatives and budgetary reductions during the 1990's have resulted in limited financial resource flexibility at a time when the Registry is implementing new Federal Court Rules, as well as central agency initiatives such as the Financial Information Strategy and the Universal Classification Standards. The Registry's base operating budget is severely strained.

## Federal Court of Canada - Performance Report

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As a particular example, expenditures for Immigration- related matters greatly exceed the funding that has been provided. Similarly, although special initial funding for large aboriginal cases expired in 1999-2000, the Registry has been required to absorb the continuing growth of this workload.

Continuation of this trend will result in serious financial resource shortages in the short term.

### 4.2 Financial Summary Tables

**Table 1: Summary of Voted Appropriations**

**Authorities for 1999-00 - Part II of the Estimates  
Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ millions)**

Vote		1999-00		
		Planned Spending	Total Authorities <sup>1</sup>	Actual
<b>Federal Court of Canada</b>				
Vote 30	Program expenditures	27.7	29.8	29.7
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	3.6	4.2	4.2
<b>Total Department</b>		<b>31.3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33.9</b>

1. Main Estimates plus supplementary estimates plus other authorities.

**Table 2: Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending**

**Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending (\$ millions)**

Registry Operations	1999-00		
	Planned	Authorities	Actual
FTEs	474	474	434
Operating	31.3	34.0	33.9
Capital	--	--	--
Voted Grants & Contributions	--	--	--
<b>Total Gross Expenditures</b>	31.3	34.0	33.9
Less: Respendable Revenues	--	--	--
<b>Total Net Expenditures</b>	31.3	34.0	33.9
<b>Other Revenues and Expenditures</b>			
Non-respendable Revenues	(0.7)	(0.7)	(101.4)
Cost of services provided by other departments	14.6	14.2	14.2
<b>Net Cost of the Program</b>	45.2	47.5	(53.3)

\* Non-respendable revenues include fines of \$100,106,000, of which 100,100,000 were levied under the *Competition Act*.

**Table 3: Historical Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Spending**

Registry Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line (millions of dollars)

	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-00		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
<b>Federal Court of Canada</b>	30.9	32.6	31.3	34	33.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33.9</b>

**Table 7: Non-Respendable Revenues by Business Line (\$ millions)**

	Actual 1997-98	Actual 1998-99	1999-00		
			Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual *
<b>Federal Court of Canada</b>	1	7.4	0.7	0.7	101.4
<b>Total Non-Respendable Revenues</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>101.4</b>

\* Includes fines of \$100,106,000, of which 100,100,000 were levied under the *Competition Act*.

## Section V Registry Overview

### 5.1 The Registry's Mandate

Section 3 of the *Federal Court Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-7, establishes the Federal Court of Canada as “a superior court of record having civil and criminal jurisdiction for the better administration of the laws of Canada”. The Court has jurisdiction over cases by and against the Crown, appeals under numerous federal statutes, disputes in various commercial matters including admiralty and intellectual property; and the authority to review decisions of federal boards, tribunals and commissions, including decisions of the Immigration and Refugee Board. The Federal Court of Canada determines issues of federal law transcending provincial boundaries. A list of the statutes administered by the Federal Court can be found in the *Other Information* section of this report, at page 15.

Judges of the Federal Court are also members of the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada established by the *National Defence Act* (R.S.C. 1985, c. N-5). Section 234 establishes the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada and Section 236 provides that the officers of the Registry of the Federal Court of Canada are *ex officio* officers of the Registry of the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada.

The Registry derives its authority from the *Federal Court Act*, and is mandated as the repository for the filing and issuing of documents on all cases brought before the Court, in accordance with the *Federal Court Rules*, the *Federal Court Immigration Rules*, or the *Court Martial Appeal Court Rules*. All matters between Judges, litigants and legal counsel flow through the Registry.

Under Sections 74 to 76 of the *Judges Act*, the Administrator of the Federal Court, as the Deputy of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs, is also accountable for ensuring proper resourcing of the Program.

### **The Registry's Mission**

*To provide the Court and litigants with the administrative services necessary for fair and prompt resolution of cases.*

Recognizing the importance of justice and the rule of law in our society, the Registry is dedicated to:

- Discharging our mandate throughout Canada as a national organization of trained and knowledgeable people, developed in consultation with the judiciary.
- The operation of Registry offices established with regional input to render uniform services and standards throughout the country. Regional Directors are responsible for the delivery of all services within their regions.
- Appropriate facilities enabling the Court to manage and adjudicate cases uniformly across Canada under the Rules. Public areas of our facilities are safe, accessible and efficient, in keeping with our standards of quality service.
- Service to the public and to the Court improved through continuing development of systems that streamline the management of information.
- Mutual respect between the judiciary and court administrators for the part each plays in the administration of justice.
- Common values and commitment to quality service standards.

### **Objectives**

Under the *Federal Court Act* and the Rules of the Court, the Registry's **program objective** is to support the Federal Court of Canada in providing a court of law, equity and admiralty for the better administration of the laws of Canada.



The Registry's **strategic objective** is *to ensure that all persons have effective access to justice, including the opportunity to resolve disputes without undue cost, hardship, delay or inconvenience, through heightened responsiveness and appropriateness in the management of valuable resources.*

## **5.2 Registry Organization**

The Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice and 10 Judges; the Trial Division consists of the Associate Chief Justice, 19 Judges and 4 prothonotaries, appointed by the Governor-in-Council. As of June 30, 2000, in addition to the complement of full-time Judges, 9 Judges of the Federal Court have elected supernumerary status, and several retired federally-appointed Judges have been invited to act as Deputy Judges of the Court.

The Registry of the Federal Court of Canada carried out its mandate in 1999-2000 with an operating budget of \$29,805,760 (excludes Employee Benefit Plans) and 434 Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs). The organizational structure and estimated resource allocation are summarized in Figure 1, below

Reporting to the Administrator as an interim measure, pending the outcome of proposed changes affecting the Registry, there are two **Deputy Administrators** in the organization: one on full-time assignment to direct the high-profile Citizenship Revocation Project, and one responsible for Trial Division, Appeal Division, the Court Martial Appeal Court and judicial support activities.

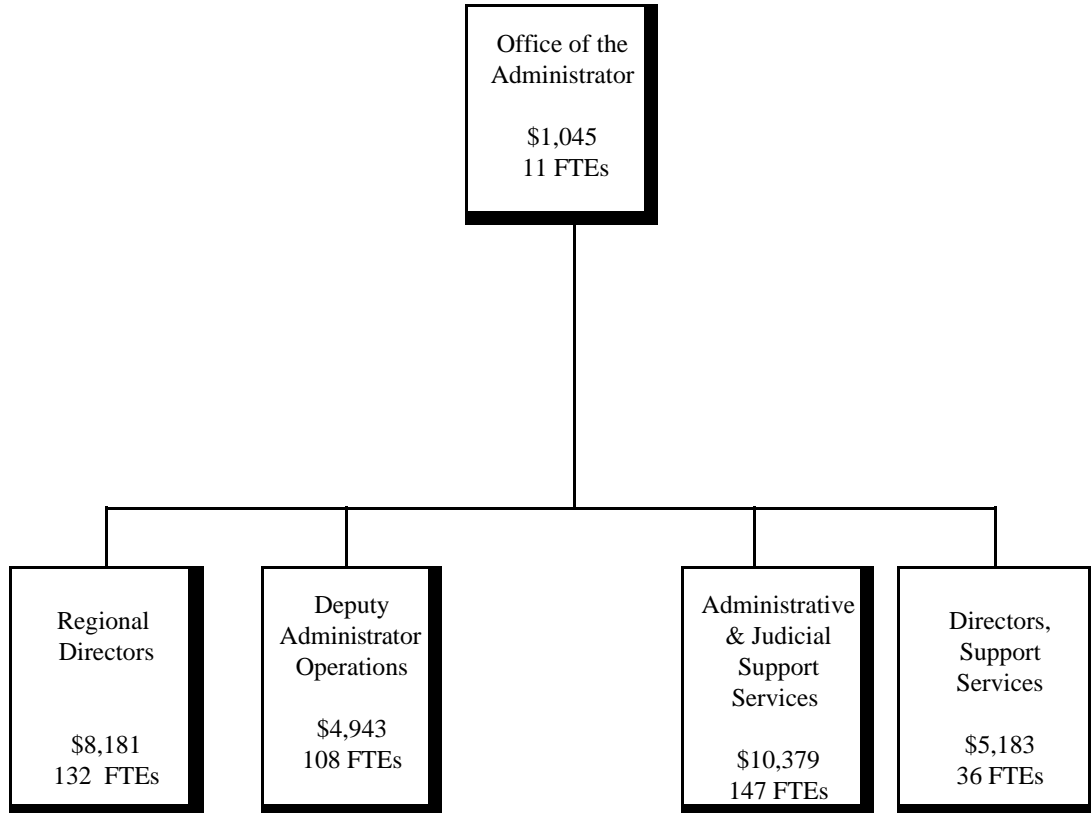
**Appeal Division** processes appeals and applications for judicial review, and assists the Court of Appeal in all proceedings and hearings. The unit produces reports, case and appeal books as required by the Rules of the Court.

**Trial Division** processes legal documents in the jurisdictional areas of Admiralty, Access to Information and Privacy, Crown, Immigration, Intellectual Property and Tax. Division staff support the Court in all proceedings and hearings.

**Organizational Distribution of 1999-2000 Actual Expenditures**

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(thousands of dollars)



- Complementing the Principal Office in Ottawa, the Registry operates the following sixteen **local offices** where a party to any proceeding may file documents, request the issuance of writs or otherwise do business with the Court in either official language:

**ATLANTIC REGION:** Fredericton and Saint John,\* NB, Halifax, NS, Charlottetown,\* PE, and St. John's,\* NF

**QUEBEC REGION:** Montreal and Quebec City

**ONTARIO REGION:** Toronto

**WESTERN REGION:** Vancouver, BC, Winnipeg, MB, Regina,\* and Saskatoon,\* SK, Edmonton, and Calgary, AB, Whitehorse,\* Y, and Yellowknife,\* NT

*\* Offices staffed by provincial or territorial court employees.*

Documents pertaining to Federal Court cases may be filed in any office of the Registry. Originals of all documents are held in the principal office with certified copies being maintained in the local office which is most convenient for the parties to the action.

A developmental program is operated in judicial services enabling law clerks to gain experience in Court processes by providing research assistance to Judges. Law clerks are recent graduates of Canadian law schools whose participation in this program is recognized as satisfying all or part of the articling requirements of the provincial law associations. Since the inception of the program in 1984, over 120 law clerks have worked or articulated with the Court.

### **Business Line Description**

Under the Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS) approved by Treasury Board, the Registry continues to appear in Estimates as a single business line, **Registry Services**. The Registry's activities and resources are streamed into two service lines:

**Operations:** providing services to litigants, their counsel and the Judges of the Court, such as library services, case scheduling and courtroom operations; providing information on rules of practice, court directives and procedures; processing documents filed by or issued to litigants, and recording all proceedings; and issuing legal instruments to enforce decisions made by the Court and other federal agencies, such as the Canada Labour Relations Board and Canadian Human Rights Tribunal.

**Corporate Services:** providing internal staff support to the Registry in finance, administration, human resources, official languages, facilities management, security, and management information processing.

The **Administrator of the Federal Court** is accountable for results at the business line-level; that is, in general, for results relating to Strategic Priority 1, *ensuring that all persons have effective access to the Court*.

The **Operations** service line focuses on 2 strategic priorities:

- Strategic Priority 2: *ensuring that all persons have the opportunity to resolve disputes without hardship, delay or inconvenience*, accountability for specific aspects of which is assigned to **Deputy Administrators** and Regional Directors;

- Strategic Priority 3: *improving the level and efficiency of services to the Court and its clients through the application of technology.* The Deputy Administrators, Regional Directors and Directors are accountable for specific assignments under this objective.

The **Corporate Services** service line focuses on Strategic Priority 4, *providing the best possible decision-making environment for the Court*; and on Strategic Priority 5, *improving the level and efficiency of services to the Court and its clients through the application of technology.* As deputy head, the **Administrator of the Court** is accountable for these results, and delegates certain specific aspects of them to Deputy Administrators, Regional Directors and Directors.

### **5.3 Operating Environment**

The Registry of the Federal Court of Canada exists to support the Court as an organization independent of the Executive branch of government. While the Chief Justice issues an annual report, the Registry reports on matters governed by the *Financial Administration Act*, such as planning and resourcing activities.

The Department of Justice, as the legal representative of the government of Canada, is the most frequent litigant before the Court. Several of the key workload concerns of the Court and Registry are strongly associated with particular high-profile government programs or agencies; for example, a significant volume of cases has arisen in recent years as a result of legislation and programs of Citizenship and Immigration Canada, or the Immigration and Refugee Board. The Court and the Registry are vigilant in maintaining both apparent and de facto independence from government departments, remaining at arm's length in all matters.

Mutually supportive relations exist between the Registry and other federal courts and tribunals, as well as with the Canadian Judicial Council, national and provincial bar associations, and the Rules Committee of the Federal Court.

In recent years, the Court directed the Registry to concentrate increasingly on streamlining operations to improve the level of services to all clients - litigants, counsel, the public, and the Court itself. New Rules of the Court, introducing case management and dispute resolution services, came into effect on April 25, 1998. The Federal Court is one of the first courts in Canada in which the judiciary manages the progress of all of the cases before it.

With a wide variety of litigation derived from over 90 statutes, the workload of the Court and the Registry does not lend itself to simple forecasts. For example, a hearing which might require a single day in other types of cases may require a full year in an aboriginal case.

## Section VI Other Information

### Contacts for Further Information

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**MANITOBA - Winnipeg**

Terry Johnston, District Administrator  
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**NOVA SCOTIA - Halifax**

François Pilon, District Administrator  
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<p align="center"><b>OFFICES STAFFED BY PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL COURT EMPLOYEES</b></p>
--

**NEW BRUNSWICK - St. John**

George S. Thériault, District Administrator  
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**NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and  
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**SASKATCHEWAN - Regina**

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Dennis Berezowsky, District Administrator  
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**Legislation Administered by the Registry of the Federal Court of Canada**

The Minister has sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Act:

*Federal Court Act* R.S.C. 1985, c. F-7

The Minister shares responsibility to Parliament for the following Act:

*National Defence Act* R.S.C. 1985, c. N-5

**Legislation Administered by the Federal Court of Canada**

*Access to Information Act*, R.S., 1985, c. A-1  
*Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act*, 1995, c. 40  
*Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Implementation Act*, 1997, c. 33  
*Atomic Energy Control Act*, R.S., 1985, c. A-16  
*Bank Act*, 1991, c. 46  
*Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, R.S., 1985, c. B-3  
*Broadcasting Act*, 1991, c. 11  
*Canada Agricultural Products Act*, R.S., 1985, c. 20 (4th Supp.)  
*Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act*, R.S., 1985, c. C-3  
*Canada Evidence Act*, R.S., 1985, c. C-5  
*Canada Grain Act*, R.S., 1985, c. G-10  
*Canada Labour Code*, R.S., 1985, c. L-2  
*Canada Lands Surveyors Act*, 1998, c. 14  
*Canada Marine Act*, 1998, c. 10  
*Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act*, R.S., 1985, c. O-7  
*Canada Pension Plan*, R.S., 1985, c. C-8  
*Canada Petroleum Resources Act*, R.S., 1985, c. 36 (2nd Supp.)  
*Canada Shipping Act*, R.S., 1985, c. S-9  
*Canada Transportation Act*, 1996, c. 10  
*Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, 1999, 1999, c. 33  
*Canadian Human Rights Act*, R.S., 1985, c. H-6  
*Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act*, R.S., 1985, c. 47 (4th Supp.)  
*Canadian National Railways Act*, R.S., 1985, c. C-19  
*Canadian Ownership and Control Determination Act*, R.S., 1985, c. C-20  
*Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act*, R.S., 1985, c. C-23  
*Canadian Space Agency Act*, 1990, c. 13  
*Cape Breton Development Corporation Act*, R.S., 1985, c. C-25  
*Citizenship Act*, R.S., 1985, c. C-29  
*Civil International Space Station Agreement Implementation Act*, 1999, c. 35  
*Coasting Trade Act*, 1992, c. 31  
*Commercial Arbitration Act*, R.S., 1985, c. 17 (2nd Supp.)  
*Competition Act*, R.S., 1985, c. C-34  
*Competition Tribunal Act*, R.S., 1985, c. 19 (2nd Supp.)  
*Cooperative Credit Associations Act*, 1991, c. 48



*Copyright Act*, R.S., 1985, c. C-42  
*Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, 1992, c. 20  
*Criminal Code*, R.S., 1985, c. C-46  
*Crown Liability and Proceedings Act*, R.S., 1985, c. C-50  
*Cultural Property Export and Import Act*, R.S., 1985, c. C-51  
*Customs Act*, R.S., 1985, c. 1 (2nd Supp.)  
*Defence Production Act*, R.S., 1985, c. D-1  
*Department of Human Resources Development Act*, 1996, c. 11  
*Divorce Act*, R.S., 1985, c. 3 (2nd Supp.)  
*Dominion Water Power Act*, R.S., 1985, c. W-4  
*Emergencies Act*, R.S., 1985, c. 22 (4th Supp.)  
*Employment Equity Act*, 1995, c. 44  
*Employment Insurance Act*, 1996, c. 23  
*Energy Supplies Emergency Act*, R.S., 1985, c. E-9  
*Escheats Act*, R.S., 1985, c. E-13  
*Excise Act*, R.S., 1985, c. E-14  
*Excise Tax Act*, R.S., 1985, c. E-15  
*Expropriation Act*, R.S., 1985, c. E-21  
*Farm Credit Corporation Act*, 1993, c. 14  
*First Nations Land Management Act*, 1999, c. 24  
*Fisheries Act*, R.S., 1985, c. F-14  
*Foreign Enlistment Act*, R.S., 1985, c. F-28  
*Foreign Publishers Advertising Services Act*, 1999, c. 23  
*Hazardous Materials Information Review Act*, R.S., 1985, c. 24 (3rd Supp.), Part III  
*Immigration Act*, R.S., 1985, c. I-2  
*Income Tax Act*, R.S., 1952, c. 148  
*Indian Act*, R.S., 1985, c. I-5  
*Industrial Design Act*, R.S., 1985, c. I-9  
*Insurance Companies Act*, 1991, c. 47  
*Integrated Circuit Topography Act*, 1990, c. 37  
*International Boundary Waters Treaty Act*, R.S., 1985, c. I-17  
*International Sale of Goods Contracts Convention Act*, 1991, c. 13  
*Labour Adjustment Benefits Act*, R.S. 1985, c. L-1  
*Motor Vehicle Safety Act*, R.S., 1985, c. M-10  
*National Energy Board Act*, R.S., 1985, c. N-7  
*North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act*, 1993, c. 44  
*Northern Pipeline Act*, R.S., 1985, c. N-26  
*Northwest Territories Waters Act*, 1992, c. 39  
*Nuclear Safety and Control Act*, 1997, c. 9  
*Official Languages Act*, R.S., 1985, c. 31 (4th Supp.)  
*Patent Act*, R.S., 1985, c. P-4  
*Payment Clearing and Settlement Act*, 1996, c. 6, Schedule, s. 21  
*Pension Benefits Standards Act*, 1985, R.S., 1985, c. 32 (2nd Supp.)  
*Petroleum and Gas Revenue Tax Act*, R.S., 1985, c. P-12

*Plant Breeders' Rights Act*, 1990, c. 20  
*Postal Services Interruption Relief Act*, R.S., 1985, c. P-16  
*Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act*, 2000, c. 17  
*Privacy Act*, R.S., 1985, c. P-21  
*Public Servants Inventions Act*, R.S., 1985, c. P-32  
*Public Service Employment Act*, R.S., 1985, c. P-33  
*Radiocommunication Act*, R.S., 1985, c. R-2  
*Railway Safety Act*, R.S., 1985, c. 32 (4th Supp.)  
*RCMP Act*, R.S., 1985, c. R-10  
*Special Import Measures Act*, R.S., 1985, c. S-15  
*Status of the Artist Act*, 1992, c. 33  
*Tax Court of Canada Act*, R.S., 1985, c. T-2  
*Telecommunications Act*, 1993, c. 38  
*Timber Marking Act*, R.S., 1985, c. T-11  
*Trade-Marks Act*, R.S., 1985, c. T-13  
*Trust and Loan Companies Act*, 1991, c. 45  
*United Nations Foreign Arbitral Awards Convention Act*, R.S., 1985, c. 16 (2nd Supp.)  
*Yukon Surface Rights Board Act*, 1994, c. 43  
*Yukon Waters Act*, 1992, c. 40

In addition to their duties under the above legislation, judges of the Federal Court have been given functions under the following acts:

*Health of Animals Act*, 1990, c. 21  
*National Defence Act*, R.S., 1985, c. N-5  
*Pesticide Residue Compensation Act*, R.S., 1985, c. P-10  
*Plant Protection Act*, 1990, c. 22  
*Supreme Court Act*, R.S., 1985, c. S-26

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