



The District Court of New South Wales
Annual Review 2011

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FOREWORD BY CHIEF JUDGE

During the course of 2011 the criminal business of the Court has been affected by the removal to New South Wales of a number of people smuggler cases. A total of 86 accused were committed to this Court for trial and by the end of the year 14 trials had been completed usually involving two or three accused. The trials normally take two to three weeks. In more than half of the cases where a verdict was returned, the accused were acquitted and there were a number of cases where juries could not reach an agreement. The particular problem is that all of the accused who have come to this Court are unsophisticated farmers or fishermen who are given small amounts of money by the organisers of the smuggling and it is sometimes difficult to determine if they knew what they were doing.

In many of the cases the accused had been in custody for between 12 months and two years before coming to this Court and all of them are kept in custody awaiting trial. It is therefore necessary to arrange trials for them as soon as possible and that has placed a burden on the Court. It has been necessary to conduct at least two trials at any given time in order to deal with the trials quickly. By the end of the year that was not enough to clear the backlog of trials and in consequence through negotiations with the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions we arranged for three trials to be conducted at any given time from the beginning of 2012. The particular problem this creates is that the capacity of the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions to conduct the cases is limited and there is also a shortage of interpreters sufficient to provide interpreting in any more than three trials at any time, bearing in mind the interpreters are required throughout Australia for this purpose. The delay in getting these cases to trial is a matter of real regret.

The cases have caused a problem in dealing with other cases in the Court and because of this, for the first time in a number of years, this Court did not comply with the Australian

standard of having no more than 10% of trials outstanding after 12 months from committal. We had 10.8% of cases more than 12 months old from committal. It was previously 5.6%.

The civil business of the Court continued very much at the same level as in previous years. Of particular note is the decline in the registration of civil cases in country areas and I have continued to add one week of civil sittings to some country criminal sittings in order to continue to provide a service to country centres.

As a consequence of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* which is to commence on 1 January 2012 the District Court will assume a summary jurisdiction to deal with prosecutions under that Act. The Rules have been amended and I have issued a Practice Note prescribing the arrangements to apply to the prosecutions under the Act. It is the expectation of the Court that once these prosecutions are filed they will be listed for a hearing within six months of filing. These cases form a significant part of the work of the Industrial Court and it is unclear at this stage what extra resources the Court will need to absorb that work but the Government has given an undertaking to provide the extra judges necessary to hear these cases.

The Honourable Justice R O Blanch, AM
Chief Judge

THE DISTRICT COURT

- History
- Jurisdiction
- Judiciary
- Venues
- Court Staff

History

By the middle of the 19th Century the court system in New South Wales consisted of:

- The Supreme Court of New South Wales which, under the Third Charter of Justice sealed in 1823, had a criminal and civil jurisdiction similar to that of the superior Courts of England;
- Courts of General and Quarter Sessions which could deal with “crimes and misdemeanours not punishable by death”;
- Courts of Requests in Sydney and the County of Cumberland, with a civil jurisdiction not exceeding £30; and
- Courts of Petty Sessions, which dealt with criminal misdemeanours in a summary way and had a civil jurisdiction up to £10 (or £30 if the defendant consented).

With the discovery of gold in 1851 the Colony's population increased and became more dispersed. Litigation grew as the Colony prospered, and crime was not declining. The Supreme Court began to fall seriously into arrears, and this was not helped by the fact that it did not visit a lot of towns. Courts of Quarter Sessions were also few in number and had no civil jurisdiction.

By the mid 1850's there were calls for a revision of the court system, to meet the growing needs of the Colony. As a result, the *District Court Act 1858* (22 Vic No 18) was assented to on 12 November 1858.

This Act established District Courts, as courts of records, to replace Courts of Requests and divided the Colony into Districts. It conferred upon the District Courts a civil jurisdiction.

It also provided for the appointment of a District Court judge as Chairman of any Court of Quarter Sessions or General Sessions, to be held within the limits of the District for which that judge was appointed.

The purpose of the Act was briefly described in *The Practice of the District Courts of NSW* by W.J. Foster and C.E.R. Murray (Sydney, 1870), as follows:

“District Courts were established by the Legislature for the purpose of simplifying legal proceedings in the recovery of amounts under £200, and lessening the expenses of attending such proceedings, as well as to relieving the Supreme Court of some portion of the overwhelming civil business which the rapid progress of the colony had lately engendered.

The Act providing for the institution of these Courts also extended the jurisdiction of Courts of General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and prepared the way for a great increase in their numbers, under the presidency of District Court judges as Chairmen, whereby criminal proceedings have been much facilitated, especially in the more distant and outlying portions of the country...”

The *District Courts Act 1858* remained in force until 1973, although the jurisdiction of the Court was increased from time to time.

The *District Court Act 1973* commenced on 1 July 1973. It abolished the District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions and established one District Court of New South Wales, with a statewide criminal and civil jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction

The District Court is the intermediate Court in the State's judicial hierarchy. It is a trial court and has an appellate jurisdiction. In addition, the judges of the Court preside over a range of tribunals.

In its criminal jurisdiction, the Court may deal with all criminal offences except murder, treason and piracy.

In its civil jurisdiction the Court may deal with:

- all motor accident cases, irrespective of the amount claimed;
- other claims to a maximum amount of \$750,000, although it may deal with matters exceeding this amount if the parties consent.

In addition, the Court may deal with equitable claims or demands for recovery of money or damages for amounts not exceeding \$750,000.

The Court is also empowered to deal with applications under the *De Facto Relationships Act 1984*, the *Family Provisions Act 1982* and the *Testator Family Maintenance and Guardianship of Infants Act 1916* that involve amounts, or property to the value of, not more than \$250,000.

Judiciary

The following were the judges of the Court as at **31 December 2011**.

CHIEF JUDGE

The Honourable Justice Reginald Oliver
Blanch, AM

JUDGES

His Honour Judge Ronald Herbert Solomon

Her Honour Judge Margaret Ann O'Toole

His Honour Judge Anthony Frederick Garling

Her Honour Judge Dianne Joy Truss

His Honour Judge Garry William Neilson

His Honour Judge Christopher John Armitage

Her Honour Judge Margaret Sidis

His Honour Judge Christopher John George
Robison

Her Honour Judge Robyn Christine Tupman

His Honour Judge James Patrick Curtis*

Her Honour Judge Helen Gay Murrell, SC

Her Honour Judge Deborah June Payne

His Honour Judge Martin Langford Sides, QC

His Honour Judge Robert Keleman, SC

Her Honour Judge Anne Mary Quirk

Her Honour Judge Linda Margaret Ashford

His Honour Judge Gregory David Woods, QC

His Honour Judge Norman Edward Delaney

His Honour Judge Jonathan Steuart Williams

His Honour Judge Kevin Patrick O'Connor,
AM

Her Honour Judge Jennifer Anne English

Her Honour Judge Susan Jennifer Gibb

His Honour Judge Kevin Peter Coorey

His Honour Judge Richard Anthony Rolfe

His Honour Judge James Walter Black, QC

His Honour Judge Robert Arthur Sorby

His Honour Judge Stephen Ronald Norrish,
QC

Her Honour Judge Audrey Suzanne Balla

His Honour Judge Michael John Finnane,
RFD, QC

Her Honour Judge Penelope Jane Hock
Her Honour Judge Judith Clare Gibson
His Honour Judge John Cecil Nicholson, SC
His Honour Judge Stephen Lewis Walmsley, SC
His Honour Judge Anthony Martin Blackmore, SC
His Honour Judge Colin Emmett O'Connor, QC
His Honour Judge Peter Graeme Berman, SC
His Honour Judge Raymond Patrick McLoughlin, SC
His Honour Judge Colin David Charteris, SC
His Honour Judge Roy David Ellis
His Honour Judge Mark Curtis Marien, SC
His Honour Judge Brian John Knox, SC
His Honour Judge John Roger Dive
Her Honour Judge Deborah Anne Sweeney
His Honour Judge James Leonard Alexandre Bennett, SC
His Honour Judge Peter Lind Johnstone
His Honour Judge William Patrick Kearns, SC*
His Honour Judge Paul Vincent Conlon, SC
His Honour Judge Peter Raymond Zahra, SC
His Honour Judge Richard Dominic Cogswell, SC
Her Honour Judge Leonie Flannery, SC
His Honour Judge Robert Stephen Toner, SC
His Honour Judge Gregory Micheal Keating
His Honour Judge Paul Ivan Lakatos, SC
His Honour Judge Leonard Levy, SC
His Honour Judge Michael Elkaim, SC
His Honour Judge Michael King, SC
His Honour Judge David Clement Frearson, SC
His Honour Judge Andrew Michael Colefax, SC
Her Honour Judge Helen Syme
His Honour Michael Ivan Bozic, SC
His Honour John North
His Honour Judge Graham Leslie Henson

Her Honour Judge Laura Kathleen Wells, SC
His Honour Judge Ross Victor Letherbarrow, SC
His Honour Judge Andrew Carl Haesler, SC
Her Honour Judge Donna Mary Lisa Woodburne, SC
Her Honour Judge Elizabeth Margaret Olsson, SC
His Honour Judge Clive Vaughan Jeffreys

* *denotes Members of the Dust Diseases Tribunal*

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

The following Judges were appointed during 2011 on the dates indicated in the brackets after their name:

Her Honour Judge Donna Mary Lisa Woodburne, SC (7 February 2011)
Her Honour Judge Elizabeth Margaret Olsson, SC (7 March 2011)
His Honour Judge Clive Vaughan Jeffreys (15 March 2011)

JUDICIAL DEATH IN OFFICE

Sadly, on 30 November 2011, His Honour Judge Ralph Coolahan died in office.

JUDICIAL RETIREMENTS

The following Judges retired during 2011 on the dates indicated in brackets after their name:

His Honour Judge Gregory Scott Hosking, SC (1 May 2011)
His Honour Judge David James Freeman (27 October 2011)
His Honour Judge John Lawrence O'Meally, AM, RFD (18 November 2011)

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE ACTING AS A JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

His Honour Judge Stephen Lewis Walmsley, SC acted as a Judge of the Supreme Court of NSW from 19 September to 16 December 2011.

APPOINTMENTS HELD DURING 2011

His Honour Judge John Lawrence O’Meally, AM, RFD, held the appointment of President of the Dust Diseases Tribunal of NSW.

His Honour Judge Kevin Patrick O’Connor, AM, held the appointment of President of the Administrative Decisions Tribunal of NSW.

His Honour Judge Gregory Michael Keating held the position of President of the Workers Compensation Commission of NSW.

His Honour Judge John Roger Dive held the position of Senior Judge of the Drug Court of NSW.

His Honour Judge Mark Curtis Marien, SC, held the position of President of the Children’s Court of NSW.

His Honour Judge Graeme Leslie Henson held the position of Chief Magistrate of the Local Court of NSW.

MEDICAL TRIBUNAL OF NSW

The Honourable Justice Reginald Oliver Blanch, AM, Chief Judge, held the appointment of Chairperson of the Medical Tribunal of New South Wales.

The following Judges held appointments as Deputy Chairpersons of the Tribunal as at **31 December 2011**:

- His Honour Judge Ronald Herbert Solomon
- His Honour Judge Anthony Frederick Garling
- Her Honour Judge Margaret Sidis
- Her Honour Judge Helen Gay Murrell, SC
- His Honour Judge Robert Keleman, SC
- Her Honour Judge Audrey Suzanne Balla
- His Honour Judge Stephen Lewis Walmsley, SC
- His Honour Judge Peter Lind Johnstone
- His Honour Judge Michael Elkaim, SC
- His Honour Judge Andrew Michael Colefax, SC

ACTING JUDGES DURING 2011

- Mr Warwick John Andrew, CBE
- Mr Ian Barnett
- Mr Terence Joseph Christie, QC
- Mr Garry Spencer Forno, QC
- Mr David James Freeman
- Mr Geoffrey John Graham
- Mr Gregory Scott Hosking, SC
- The Honourable Barrie Clive Hungerford, QC
- Mr Luigi Maria Baliano Lamprati
- Mr Rodney Neville Madgwick, QC
- Mr Neil McLauchlan, QC
- Mr John Kennedy McLaughlin
- Mr Joseph Anthony Moore
- Ms Helen Jane Morgan
- Mr John Roscoe Nield
- Mr Colin Phegan
- Mr Anthony Francis Puckeridge, QC
- Mr Kenneth Victor Taylor, AM, RFD
- Sir Robert Kynnersley Woods, CBE

JUDICIAL REGISTRAR, DISTRICT COURT OF NSW

Mr Craig Kieron Smith is the Judicial Registrar and exercises functions pursuant to Section 18FA of the *District Court Act 1973*.

Venues

In 2011 the Court sat permanently in Sydney at the Downing Centre, 143-147 Liverpool Street, Sydney (in crime), where it occupies 17 courtrooms, and at the John Maddison Tower, 86 Goulburn Street, Sydney, where it occupies 22 courtrooms (mostly in civil).

In Sydney West, Judges sat full-time in the Court Houses at Parramatta (8 courtrooms), Penrith (1 courtroom) and Campbelltown (1 courtroom).

In addition, continuous sittings were conducted at Newcastle, Gosford, Wollongong and Lismore.

Other places where the Court sat were:

Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Bourke, Broken Hill, Coffs Harbour, Coonamble, Dubbo, East Maitland, Goulburn, Grafton, Griffith, Lismore, Moree, Nowra, Orange, Parkes, Port Macquarie, Queanbeyan, Tamworth, Taree, Wagga Wagga.

Court Staff

PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR, DISTRICT COURT OF NSW

Ms Pam Olsoen is the Principal Registrar and exercises functions pursuant to Section 18H(3) of the *District Court Act 1973*.

CRIMINAL LISTINGS AND JUDICIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Schedules cases in accordance with Court policy; prepares lists, allocates courtrooms, and co-ordinates the assignment of judges to venues throughout the State.

Mr Robert Fornito is the District Court Criminal Listing Director. Pursuant to Section 123 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986*, the Criminal Listing Director is responsible to the Chief Judge in making arrangements for the listing of criminal proceedings.

CIVIL CASE MANAGEMENT AND LISTINGS

Implements civil case management and listing practices for the timely disposition of cases, schedules cases, prepares lists and allocates courtrooms.

Ms Jane Dunn is the Civil List and Case Manager and works in conjunction with the Civil List Judge and the Judicial Registrar in making arrangements for the listing of civil proceedings.

STRATEGIC PLAN

- Civil Business Committee
- Criminal Business Committee
- Professional Development (Education) Committee

Civil Business Committee Report

In August 2007 the Court introduced its third Strategic Plan. The first such plan was adopted in 1995 and it provided a template for significant changes in the way the Court operated as did the second Strategic Plan in 2000.

The Strategic Plan articulates the values of the Court and sets out the goals to be achieved over 2007-2012 in carrying out this role in line with these values.

The Court is committed to discharging its responsibilities to ensure:

- That the Court is accessible to the public and those who need to use its services;
- The effective determination of cases in an orderly, cost effective and expeditious manner. The equal protection of the law to all;
- The independence of the Judges of the Court, and the Court as a branch of our system of government;
- Accountability for the performance of the Court and its use of public funds;
- The highest standard of excellence in the functioning of the Court.

As in past plans, the Court will continue to maintain a Policy and Planning Committee to provide advice to the Chief Judge on matters relating to the business of the Court. There are also three major business committees that are accountable to the Policy and Planning Committee. Those Committees are:

- The Civil Business Committee;
- The Criminal Business Committee;
- The Professional Development (Education) Committee.

Terms of Reference

To monitor, report and advise on any matter relating to the Court's objective of providing a system for the earliest, most effective and efficient resolution of civil disputes.

The Committee

The Committee consists of judges of the Court, the Judicial Registrar, the Civil List and Case Manager and representatives of the Law Society of NSW, the Bar Association of NSW, the Insurance Council of Australia and the Motor Accidents Authority.

Activities

The Committee met on four occasions during the year and matters considered included:

1. The Court's Operational Performance Report with up-to-date statistical information presented at each meeting.
2. Proposed amendments to the rules and practice notes.
3. Particular concerns of the various representatives and matters which the Court wished to bring to their attention.
4. The Committee considered a wide range of issues including:
 - The increased adjournment of long matters and the newly instigated practice of matters having a directions hearing before the List Judge prior to the allocated hearing date to ensure readiness;
 - Pre-action protocols under Part 2A of the *Civil Procedure Act*;
 - The amendment of Practice Note 8 – Early Return of Subpoena and the new subpoena forms;
 - The outsourced civil daily transcript arrangement;
 - The provision of robing rooms for the profession;
 - The monitoring of the timeliness of country venue judgments;
 - Adherence to timetable orders in the Professional Negligence List;

Criminal Business Committee Report

- The operation of the offer of compromise rules;
- The service of surveillance evidence;
- The operation of the searchable lists facility;
- The *Court Information Act*;
- The review of the *Civil Procedure Act*;
- The review of the Costs Assessment regime;
- The components of the caseload by cause of action.

Terms of Reference

To monitor, report and advise on any matter relating to the Court's goal of providing a system for the earliest, most effective and efficient resolution to criminal matters.

Consultation with court users is carried out through the Criminal Business Committee. The Committee consists of representatives from the Judiciary, Criminal Listing Director, Law Society of NSW, Bar Association of NSW, Legal Aid, Commonwealth and State DPP's, Aboriginal Legal Service, Public Defenders and Crown Prosecutors.

Activities

The Committee met on four occasions during the year.

1. The Court continued to target older pending cases throughout the state. The ROGS (Report on Government Services) for the year continues to show NSW leading the nation in the disposal of criminal cases.
2. The Court continues to manage and list criminal trials in country circuits by way of a telephone call over.
3. The average length of trials continues to increase. In Sydney the average duration is 11.93 days (compared to 10.66 in 2010). Statewide the average duration is 8.79 days (compared with 8.64 in 2010)
4. As a consequence of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, that is to commence on 1 January 2012, the District Court will have a summary jurisdiction to deal with summary prosecutions under that Act. The District Court Rules have been amended and now Part 53 Division 3 provides rules in relation to summary proceedings. On 6 December 2011 the Chief Judge issued Criminal Practice Note 10 prescribing the arrangements to apply from the commencement of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.
5. Construction commenced on a new multi accused trial court being built on level 3 of the Downing Centre. This courtroom will primarily be used by the District Court but will also be made available to both the

Professional Development (Education) Committee Report

Supreme and Local Courts when required for multi accused hearings. The courtroom is designed to accommodate 14 accused and up to 36 at the bar table.

6. The Court commenced hearing people smuggling trials in June. A total of 86 accused have been committed to the District Court.

As at December the Court has dealt with 14 trials (7 in Sydney and 7 at Campbelltown). Most trials were two to three weeks in length involving up to three co-accused in each trial.

Of the 30 accused that were listed for trial this year: - 8 were convicted; 11 acquitted; 6 hung jury; 1 jury discharged; 2 withdrawn; 2 trial dates vacated by the defence.

In addition to this, 7 individual matters were committed for trial but discontinued on the basis that there was a possibility of the accused being under the age of 18 years.

18 matters have been dealt with by way of sentence committals.

7. The Court continues to maintain a collaborative approach in its partnership with the Court's stakeholders in its criminal jurisdiction.

Terms of Reference

The District Court, in partnership with the Judicial Commission of New South Wales, provides a relevant and practical continuing judicial education program designed to:

- Promote high standards of judicial performance;
- Assist in the development of appropriate judicial skills and values;
- Keep judges up-to-date with current legal developments and emerging trends;
- Result in a better-informed and more professional judiciary.

Sessions range from orientation programs for new judges to specialist seminars on practical matters, social awareness issues and legislative changes. The Professional Standards (Education) Committee, composed of judges and the Judicial Commission's Education Director, develops each education program based on the identified needs of judges. Judges are involved in the development and delivery of the education program to ensure its relevance to the judicial role. A member of the Committee is also a member of the Judicial Commission's Standing Advisory Committee on Judicial Education.

Activities

During 2011, judges:

- Received more focused and tailored training as a result of continuing efforts to meet their educational needs;
- Attended **197** days of face-to-face judicial education organised by the Judicial Commission, an average of **2.7** days of judicial education per judge.

Annual Conference

The Annual Conference held in Wyong on 27–28 April 2011 was attended by 56 judges, 4 acting judges and the judicial registrar. The conference focused on providing challenging and interesting educational sessions, while also providing a valuable opportunity for discussion and debate. The program consisted primarily of sessions relevant to the

day-to-day work of a judge. Topics for the conference were determined by the Education Committee based on previous evaluation reports, suggestions by colleagues and suggestions from the Judicial Commission. The sessions dealt with a variety of topics including substantive law and practice, psychological/physiological topics, sentencing issues, child witnesses, Aboriginal youth diversion programs and recidivism. Topics included:

- Court of Appeal Review: Administrative Law by The Honourable Justice John Basten, Supreme Court of NSW;
- Psychiatric Diseases, Brain Function and Diminished Responsibility by Professor Max Bennett, AO, Professor of Neuroscience, University Chair, Director Brain and Mind Research Institute, University of Sydney;
- Current Issues in Sentencing by Her Honour Judge Helen Murrell, SC and His Honour Judge Peter Berman, SC;
- Simplifying Sentencing Laws by The Honourable Justice Reg Blanch, AM, Chief Judge;
- Are We There Yet? — Using a Question Trail to Assist the Jury to Reach a Verdict by Her Honour Judge Penelope Hock;
- Aboriginal Youth Diversion Programs by Mr Shane Phillips, CEO, Tribal Warrior Association and Superintendent Luke Freudenstein, Commander, Redfern Local Area Command;
- Court of Criminal Appeal Review by The Honourable Justice Derek Price, AM, Supreme Court of NSW;
- Insolvent Parties by Her Honour Judge Dianne Truss;
- Care Proceedings and Appeals to the District Court by His Honour Judge Mark Marien, SC;
- Service of Surveillance Evidence in Personal Injury Cases by His Honour Judge Ross Letherbarrow, SC;
- Case Management Post *Aon* by Her Honour Judge Margaret Sidis;
- Child Witnesses by His Honour Judge Paul

Lakatos, SC and Dr Judy Cashmore, AO, University of Sydney;

- Reducing Recidivism Rates: What Works? by Professor James Ogloff, Monash University;
- Q & A: Everything you wanted to know but did not like to ask with a panel of judges consisting of The Honourable Justice Reg Blanch, AM, His Honour Judge Ron Solomon, Her Honour Judge Dianne Truss and His Honour Judge Martin Blackmore, SC.

Occasional Seminars

The Education Committee has continued to work with the Judicial Commission to organise a series of twilight education sessions for District Court judges in the John Maddison Tower. These seminars provide useful, informative and timely information on a range of topical matters relevant to the work of the District Court. They aim to enhance judicial performance and assist in the further development of judicial skills and knowledge. Seminars were held on the following topics:

- “Classification and Placement of Prisoners”, presented by Mr Terry Halloran, Executive Director, Offender Case Management and Classification, Department of Corrective Services, 8 March 2011;
- “Community Justice Project”, presented by Mr Matt Frize, Team Leader and Ms Natalie Namone, Director, Community Justice Program, Office of the Senior Practitioner, Ageing Disability & Home Care, NSW Department of Family and Community Services, 17 May 2011;
- “Blood Alcohol Analysis”, presented by Associate Professor Anthony Moynham, Adjunct Associate Professor, Sydney Forensic Medicine and Science Network, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney and Inspector John Lipman and Senior Constable Dave Gardner, Breath Analysis and Research Unit, NSW Police, 6 October 2011;

- “Defamation”, presented by The Honourable Justice Carolyn Simpson, Supreme Court of NSW, 30 November 2011.

Judges also attended a number of cross-jurisdictional events, including:

- “The Power of Sorry”, presented by Mr Chris Wheeler, NSW Deputy Ombudsman, Twilight Seminar, 16 February 2011;
- “Criminal Case Management”, panel presentation by The Honourable Justice Peter McClellan, AM, Chief Judge at Common Law, The Honourable Justice Cliff Hoeben, AM, RFD, The Honourable Justice Megan Latham, The Honourable Justice Robert A Hulme and The Honourable Justice Reg Blanch, AM, Chief Judge, Twilight Seminar, 16 June 2011;
- “Field Trip to the Forensic Hospital, Malabar”, hosted by Ms Julie Babineau, Chief Executive, Justice Health, Professor Karin Lines, Executive Director, Adolescent Health, Drug & Alcohol & Mental Health Services, Justice Health, Dr. Adrian Keller, Clinical Director, Forensic Hospital, Dr. John Basson, Statewide Clinical Director, Forensic Mental Health, Justice Health, Mr Anderson Miller, General Manager, Forensic Hospital and Ms Kelly Yates, Senior Nurse, Forensic Hospital, 8 June 2011.

Judgment Writing Workshop

Continuing our focus on skills development, three judges attended a two-day cross-jurisdictional Judgment Writing Workshop in August 2011 led by Professor James Raymond. Through analysing and discussing their own writing, participants worked on developing their judgment writing skills and the ability to write clear, concise, well-structured judgments. Participants found the workshop very worthwhile: interesting, informative, useful, practical and thought provoking. They noted that there would be personal and/or practical benefits to their work resulting from this workshop including

focusing them on what they say in their judgments, and making them more efficient and clearer in their writing.

Judicial Orientation

Two new judges of the Court attended the National Judicial Orientation Program at the Crowne Plaza, Coogee Beach in April 2011 and three new judges attended the program held at Aitken Hill in November 2011. This five-day orientation program assists newly appointed judicial officers with their transition to judicial office by facilitating the development and refinement of the skills and knowledge necessary for effective judging. It is conducted by the National Judicial College of Australia with the assistance of the Judicial Commission of New South Wales and the Australian Institute of Judicial Administration.

NgaraYura Program

Judges were enthusiastic participants in the Judicial Commission’s NgaraYura Program which aims to increase awareness among judicial officers about contemporary Aboriginal society, customs and traditions, and their effect on Aboriginal people in the justice system. Five judges attended the visit organised by the Judicial Commission to the Aboriginal communities at Balunda and Lismore, and 7 judges attended the Exchanging Ideas Conference. This last conference was a two-day residential program that provided an important opportunity for social and professional interaction between judicial officers and Aboriginal community members, and some insights into Aboriginal culture. The conference provided the context for Aboriginal incarceration, discussed problems in custody for Aboriginal prisoners, and canvassed strategies for effective post-custody supervision, rehabilitation, mentoring or diversion.

CIVIL JURISDICTION

New South Wales

- Caseload

Sydney

- Caseload
- Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Residual Jurisdiction

Sydney West

Country

NEW SOUTH WALES

Full statistical data on the Court's civil operations is set out in Annexures A (1) and (2).

In 2011:

- Registrations fell by 6%
- Finalisations fell by 5%
- Pending cases rose 4%
- Median time for disposals rose from 11.2 to 11.7 month

Caseload

EXPLANATORY BACKGROUND

Comparing registrations and finalisations is not an exact science. For example, a matter in the course of its life may, for various reasons, be registered more than once. Multiple parties and cross actions can further affect the equation. Cases determined at arbitration can be re-heard. A matter previously dismissed can be restored or a retrial may be ordered. Registries also conduct stock-takes of cases on hand during the course of the year, with pending statistics being adjusted as necessary.

It is therefore important to view comparisons of registrations and finalisations against pending caseload with some caution, as it is often difficult to reconcile the figures. However, they are helpful in providing general trends concerning the incoming and outgoing work of the Court.

REGISTRATIONS

There were **4,844** matters registered in 2011, compared to **5,158** in 2010.

DISPOSALS

There were **4,822** disposals in 2011, compared to **5,088** in 2010.

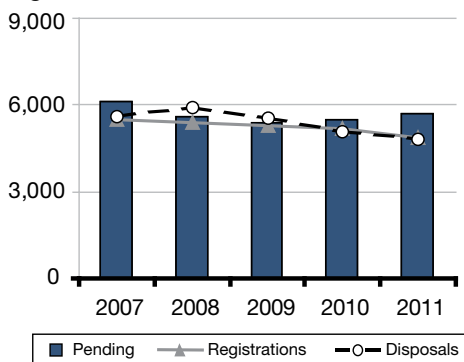
PENDING

At the end of 2011 the pending caseload was **5,712**, compared to **5,511** in 2010.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Figure 1 below tracks the Court's caseload for the past 5 years.

Figure 1. NSW Civil Caseload



DISPOSAL TIMES

In 2011, **52%** of all actions completed were finalised within 12 months, with **87%** being completed within 24 months. This compares to **55%** and **87%**, respectively, in 2010.

Of the pending caseload at the end of 2011, **22%** exceeded 12 months and not more than 24 months and **5%** more than 24 months.

SYDNEY

In 2011:

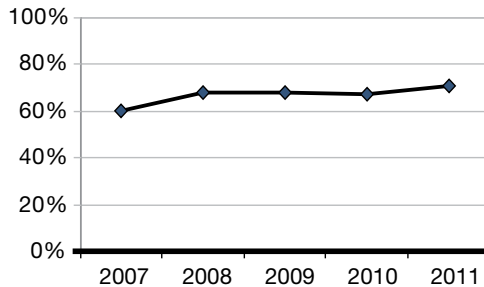
- Registrations fell by 7%
- Finalisations fell by 1%
- Pending cases rose by 5%
- Median disposal time rose from 10.9 to 11.7 months

Caseload

In 2011, Sydney civil case managed matters represented **69%** of the State's registrations and **70%** of the matters on hand.

Figure 2 below shows the ratio of new civil actions commencing in Sydney, as compared to the whole State for the past 5 years

Figure 2. Sydney's % of NSW Registrations

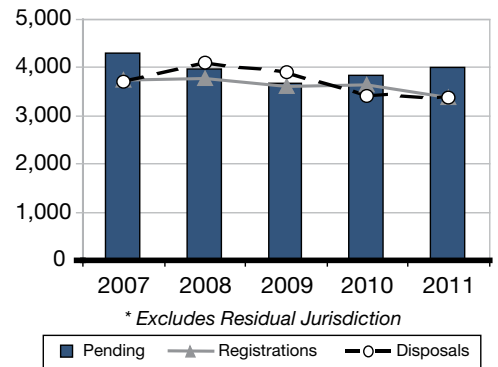


* Excludes Residual Jurisdiction registrations

REGISTRATIONS, DISPOSALS AND PENDING

Excluding the Residual Jurisdiction, there were **3,362** new actions commenced and **3,369** finalised in Sydney in 2011. At the end of the year there were **4,007** actions pending. Figure 3 tracks Sydney's caseload for the last five years.

Figure 3. Sydney Caseload



* Excludes Residual Jurisdiction

DISPOSAL TIMES

The Court's ideal time standard for civil cases is to achieve a **90%** disposition rate within 12 months of commencement, and **100%** within 2 years.

In 2011, **52%** of all actions completed were finalised within 12 months, with **86%** being completed within 24 months. This compares to **57%** and **87%**, respectively in 2010.

Of the pending caseload at the end of 2011, **22%** exceeded 12 months and not more than 24 months and **5%** exceeded 24 months.

HOW CASES ARE FINALISED

Table 1 below shows the breakup of how case managed list matters were completed in 2011. The categories of “Dismissed” and “Discontinued” include matters that settled without judgment being entered and/or terms of settlement being filed.

Table 1. Disposal Outcomes

Judgment following Trial	276
Default Judgment	54
Settlement Filed	1,802
Dismissed	680
Discontinued	438
Arbitration	0
Transferred	119
Total	3,369

Table 2 below compares two of the seven categories of disposal outcomes as against the total number of disposal outcomes. These two categories are selected because i. ‘Disposed of by judgment following trial’ represents the number of hearings to judgment before judges, and ii. “Disposed of by settlements filed” includes matters that settled as a result of ADR.

Table 2. Judgments/Settlements

Year	Total Disposals	Disposed of by Judgment Following	Disposed of by Settlement Filed
2007	3,701 (100%)	414 (11%)	2,132 (58%)
2008	4,043 (100%)	435 (11%)	1,727 (43%)
2009	3,914 (100%)	478 (12%)	1,523 (39%)
2010	3,416 (100%)	332 (10%)	1,695 (50%)
2011	3,369 (100%)	276 (8%)	1,802 (53%)

Alternative Dispute Resolution

MEDIATION

Pursuant to Civil Practice Note 1, cases before the Sydney District Court are referred to mediation where appropriate. The referral may be either to private mediation or to court provided mediation. The Assistant Registrars in Sydney undertake the court provided mediation. In 2011 the Sydney District Court referred **786** matters to mediation (**670** were referred to private mediation and **116** to court provided mediation). Settlement conferences were ordered in **933** matters.

Approximately **52%** of matters referred to mediation by Assistant Registrars were settled. There are no available statistics in relation to settlement of matters referred to private mediators.

SYDNEY WEST

Residual Jurisdiction

The *Compensation Court Repeal Act 2002* abolished the Compensation Court, and transferred the Compensation Court's jurisdiction to the Workers Compensation Commission or the District Court. The Act commenced on 1 January 2004.

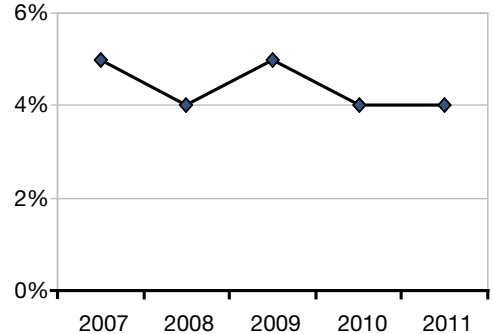
The disputes that were transferred to the District Court are commonly referred as its "residual jurisdiction" and involve the following:

- *The Police Act 1990* concerning police officers "hurt on duty" and the *Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act 1906* concerning the payment of superannuation benefits to police officers;
- *Payment under the Police Regulations (Superannuation) Act 1906*, paid to STC (the SAS Trustee Corporation continued under the *Superannuation Administration Act 1996*) and special risk benefits payable by the Commissioner of Police;
- *The Workers' Compensation Act 1987* concerning workers in or about a coal mine;
- *The Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act 1942*;
- The Sporting Injuries Insurance Scheme;
- *The Workers' Compensation (Bush Fire, Emergency & Rescue Services) Act 1987*.

During 2011, **239** actions were commenced and **270** were finalised. There were a total of **147** matters on hand in the residual jurisdiction at the end of 2011.

Sydney West had 4% of the total number of new actions started in the State in 2011 (excluding the Court's residual jurisdiction). Figure 4 below tracks the variation in the proportional rate of registrations in Sydney West.

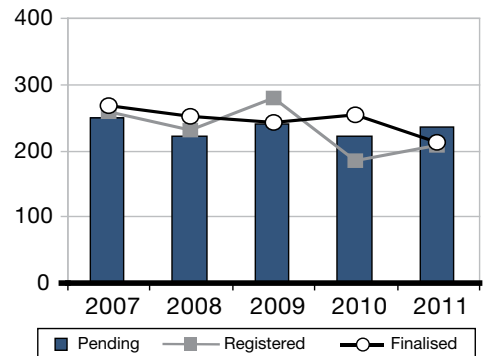
Figure 4. % Of NSW Registrations



In Sydney West there were **207** matters registered and **212** dispositions throughout the year. At the end of 2011 the total pending caseload was **235**, as compared to **221** the previous year.

Figure 5 shows comparative registrations, finalisations and pending caseloads for the past 5 years.

Figure 5. Sydney West Caseload



Pending matters in Sydney West rose by **13%** and the median finalisation time was **11.2** months.

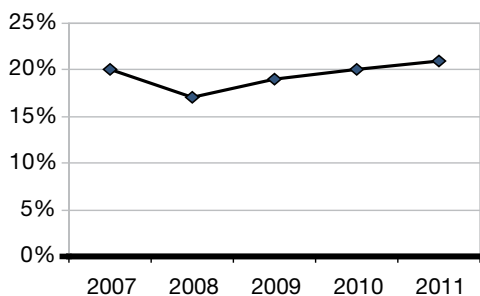
24% of pending cases exceeded 12 months and not more than 24 months and **5%** exceeded 24 months.

COUNTRY

Venues outside of Sydney and Sydney West had **21%** of the total number of new actions started in 2011 (excluding the Court's Residual Jurisdiction).

Figure 6 tracks the proportional rate of registrations for Country venues.

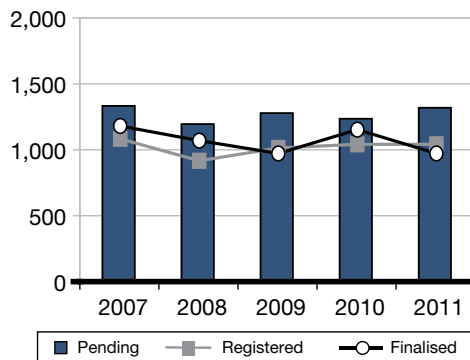
Figure 6. % Of NSW Registrations



Outside of Sydney and Sydney West, there were **971** dispositions throughout the year. At the end of the year the total pending caseload was **1,323** as compared to **1,238** the previous year.

Figure 7 shows comparative registrations, finalisations and pending caseloads for the past 5 years.

Figure 7. Country Civil Caseload



Pending matters in the country fell by **3%** and the median finalisation time was **12.4** months.

23% of pending cases exceeded 12 months and not more than 24 months and **9%** exceeded 24 months.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

Full statistical data on the Court's criminal operations is set out in Annexures B and C

TRIALS

- Caseload
- Short Matters

TRIALS

In 2011:

- Trial registrations fell by 4%
- Finalisations fell by 5%
- Number of pending trials rose by 3%
- Median disposals times rose from 34 to 38 weeks
- Average length of trials rose by 2%, from 8.64 to 8.79 days

Caseload

There were **1,576** criminal trials registered during 2011 in New South Wales, as compared to **1,650** in 2010 and **1,671** in 2009.

There were **1,534** trials finalised in 2011, as compared to **1,618** in 2010 and **1,681** in 2009.

There were **1,019** trials on hand at the end of 2011, as compared to **977** trials at the end of 2010.

Figure 8 tracks the statewide trends in the criminal trial caseload for the past 5 years.

Figure 8. Criminal Trial Caseload

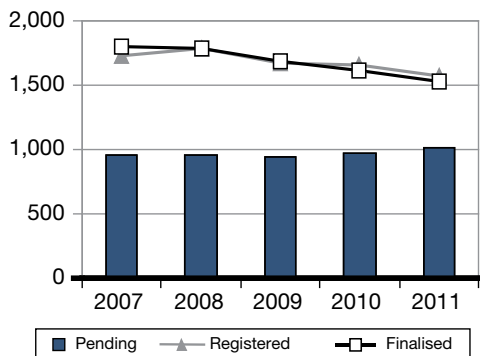
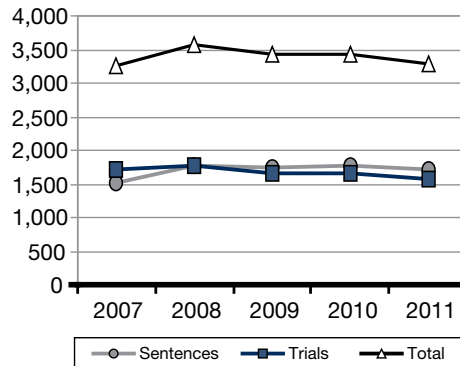


Figure 9 shows variation in trial and sentence registrations for the last 5 years.

Figure 9. Trial and Sentence Registrations



Sentence hearings are far less demanding on victims. They also absorb far less resources than trials. It is therefore important to ensure that in appropriate cases guilty pleas are entered at the earliest possible time, preferably at the committal stage.

TIME STANDARDS

The Court's ideal time standards for the commencement of criminal trials are:

- **90%** of cases within 4 months of committal, or such other event which causes the proceedings; and
- **100%** of cases within 1 year.

In 2011, **29%** of trial disposals where the accused was in custody were finalised within 4 months, and **12%** exceeded 12 months. Where the accused was on bail, **19%** of disposals occurred within 4 months, with **14%** exceeding 12 months.

Figure 10 sets out comparative compliance rates with time standards for all trials finalised.

Figure 10. All Registered Trials Finalised – Time Standards Compliance Rate

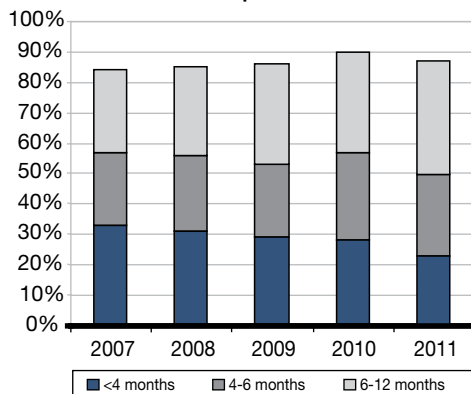


Figure 11 shows the age of all trials which were pending at the end of the year indicated.

Figure 11. All Registered Trials – Pending Matters

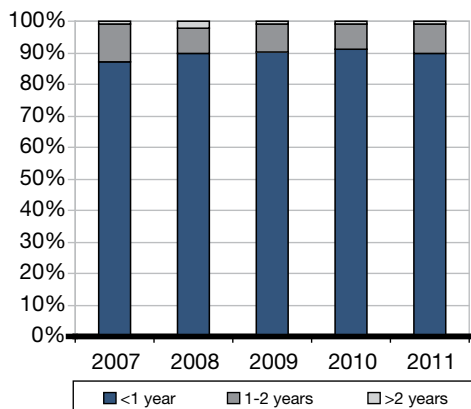
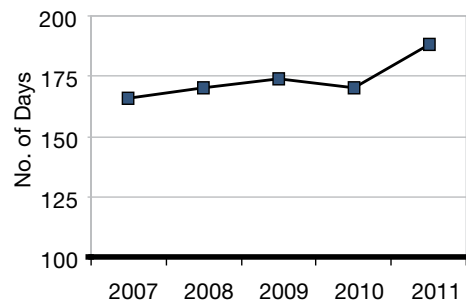


Figure 12 tracks the median disposal times, from committal to commencement of the trial, for matters finalised during the year indicated.

Figure 12. Median Disposal Times – Criminal Trials

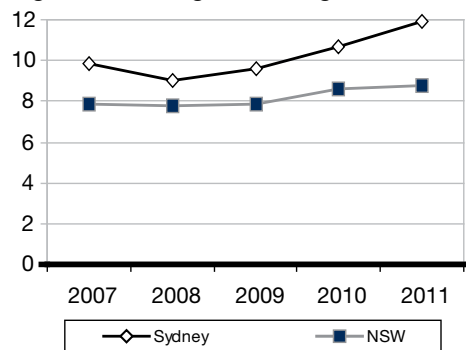


TRIAL DURATIONS

The state-wide average length of criminal trials finalised in 2011 was **8.79** days, as compared to **8.64** days in 2010. In Sydney the average duration was **11.62** days in 2011, compared to **10.66** days in 2010.

Figure 13 illustrates the fluctuating rise in the average trial duration time.

Figure 13. Average Trial Length



TRIAL LISTING OUTCOMES

About **1,855** trials were listed for hearing in 2011.

Figure 14 shows the break up of those matters not dealt with.

Figure 14. Trial Listings Not Dealt With

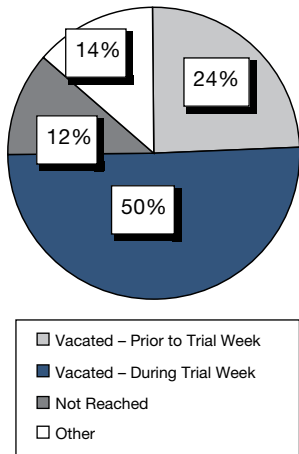


Figure 15 shows the break-up of those matters that were dealt with after being listed.

Figure 15. Trial Listings Dealt With

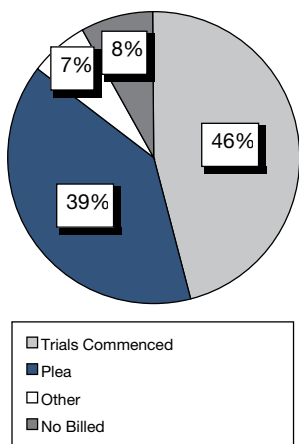


Figure 16 shows the outcome of those that commenced.

Figure 16. Trials Commenced

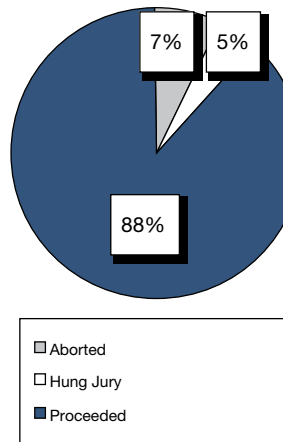


Table 3. Trial Listing Outcomes

The following table sets out trial listing outcomes for 2011.

	Sydney	Sydney West	Country	Total
NOT DEALT WITH	31%	25%	37%	30%
Vacated	24%	20%	21%	22%
Prior to Trial Week	8%	9%	3%	7%
During Trial Week	17%	11%	18%	15%
Other Not Dealt With (Trial Week)	6%	4%	16%	8%
Not Reached	0%	4%	10%	6%
Other	6%	0%	6%	1%
DEALT WITH	69%	75%	63%	70%
Dealt With Prior to Trial Week	3%	5%	5%	4%
No Billed	1%	0%	1%	1%
Bench Warrant	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plea	2%	3%	3%	3%
Other (eg. deceased)	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transferred	0%	2%	1%	1%
Dealt With In Trial Week	31%	39%	32%	34%
No Billed	7%	7%	3%	5%
Bench Warrant	0%	0%	1%	0%
Plea	21%	29%	27%	25%
Other (eg. deceased)	5%	1%	1%	3%
Transferred	0%	2%	1%	1%
Trials Commenced	36%	31%	26%	32%
Aborted	2%	3%	3%	2%
Hung Jury	1%	2%	1%	1%
Proceeded	32%	26%	22%	28%

Of trials dealt with in 2011 (i.e. 70% of total listings):

- 50% pleaded Guilty
- 40% proceeded to verdict
- 8% were “no billed”
- 2% were transferred
- 3% were aborted
- 2% ended with a “hung Jury”
- 4% were otherwise disposed
- 0% had bench warrants issued

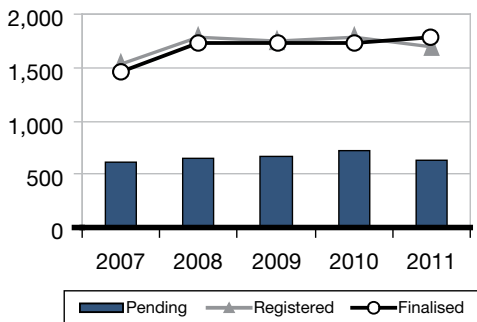
SHORT MATTERS

SENTENCES

There were **1,702** committals for sentence received in 2011 and **1,787** matters were finalised. At the end of the year there were **637** sentence matters pending, compared to **722** at the end of 2010.

Figure 17 tracks the sentence caseload for the last 5 years.

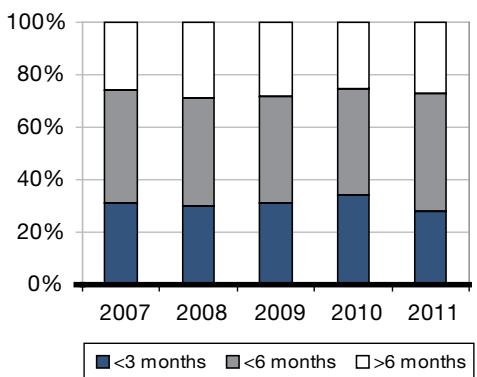
Figure 17. Sentence Caseload



The ideal time standard from committal for sentence to hearing is 3 months in **90%** of cases, with **100%** being completed within 6 months.

Figure 18 illustrates compliance rates with time standards.

Figure 18. Compliance with Time Standards

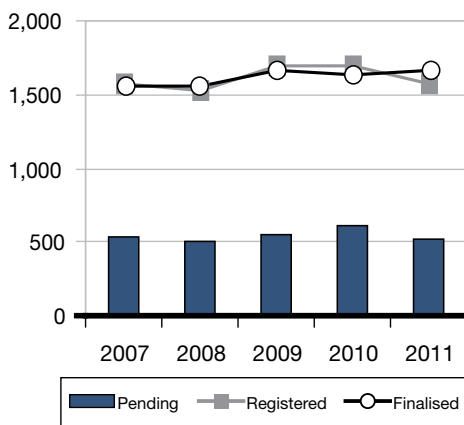


CONVICTION APPEALS

There were **1,577** conviction appeals lodged in 2011 and **1,666** finalisations. At the end of the year there were **522** conviction appeals pending, compared to **611** at the end of 2010.

Figure 19 tracks the conviction appeal caseload for the last 5 years.

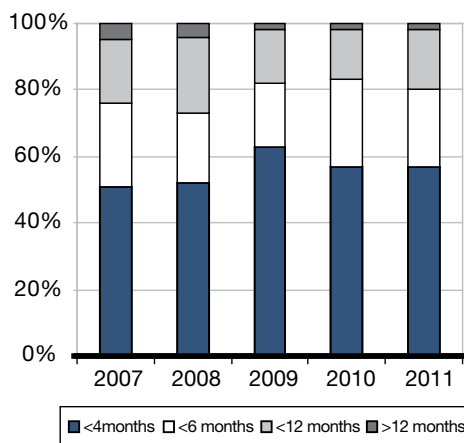
Figure 19. Conviction Appeals Caseload



The ideal time standard from lodgement to finalisation is 4 months in **90%** of cases, with **100%** being completed within 12 months.

Figure 20 illustrates compliance rates with time standards.

Figure 20. Compliance with Time Standards

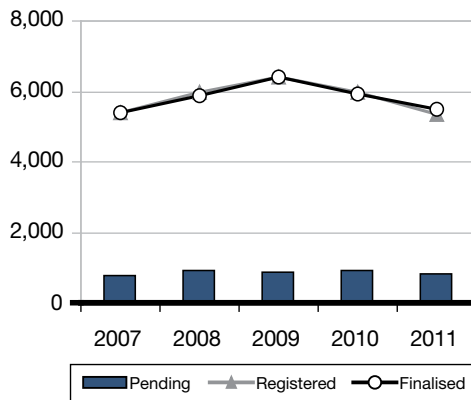


SENTENCE APPEALS

There were **5,349** sentence appeals lodged in 2011 and **5,472** finalised. At the end of the year there were **799** sentence appeals pending, compared to **922** at the end of 2010.

Figure 21 tracks the sentence appeals caseload for the last 5 years.

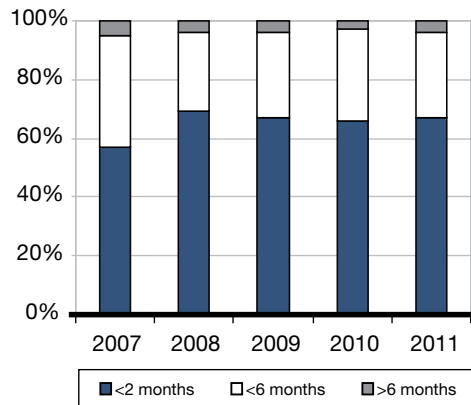
Figure 21. Sentence Appeals Caseload



The ideal time standard from lodgement to finalisation for sentence appeals is 2 months in **90%** of cases, with **100%** being completed within 6 months.

Figure 22 illustrates compliance rates with time standards.

Figure 22. Compliance with Time Standards



JUDICIAL RESOURCES

- Allocated Sittings
- Actual Sittings

Allocated Sittings

Table 4 sets out the number of judicial sitting weeks allocated in 2011 as published in the Court's Calendar of Sittings.

Table 4. Sitting Allocations

Location	Jurisdiction	No. of Weeks	Judge EFT	%
Sydney	Criminal	860	21.2	34%
	Civil	706	17.4	28%
Sydney West	Criminal	397	9.8	16%
	Civil	17	0.4	1%
Major Country	Criminal	167	4.1	7%
	Civil	51	1.3	2%
Other Venues	Criminal	303	7.5	12%
	Civil	53	1.3	2%
Total	Criminal	1,727	42.5	68%
	Civil	827	20.4	32%
	All	2,554	62.9	100%

Judge EFT is calculated at 40.6 sitting weeks p.a. – i.e. 52 weeks less judicial vacations, public holidays and Annual Judges' Conference

Actual Sittings

Table 5 sets out the number of days actually sat by the court in 2011 converted into weeks (by dividing the number of days by 5)

Table 5. Actual Sittings

Location	Jurisdiction	No. of Weeks	Judge EFT	%
Sydney	Criminal	823	20.3	33%
	Civil	603	14.9	24%
Sydney West	Criminal	500	12.3	20%
	Civil	12	0.3	0%
Major Country	Criminal	170	4.2	7%
	Civil	49	1.2	2%
Other Venues	Criminal	307	7.6	12%
	Civil	30	0.7	1%
Total	Criminal	1,800	44.3	72%
	Civil	694	17.1	28%
	All	2,493	61.4	100%

Judge EFT is calculated at 40.6 sitting weeks p.a. – i.e. 52 weeks less judicial vacations, public holidays and Annual Judges' Conference

COMPARISONS WITH 2010

Overall, there was an increase of **162** weeks for sittings in 2011 compared to 2010. This included **190** extra criminal sittings and **28** fewer weeks in civil sittings.

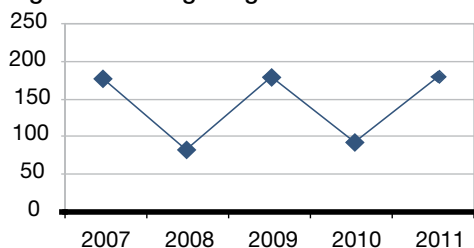
The increase in sittings was due to an increase in pending workload as a result of additional criminal weeks added to Sydney West to finalise pending Commonwealth People Smuggling trials.

ACTING JUDGES

Acting Judges provided an extra **893** days of actual sitting. Based on the maximum of **40.6** sitting weeks per year for a permanent judge, this equated to **4.4** additional judges.

Figure 23 below shows the fluctuations in the number of Acting Judge weeks attained since 2007.

Figure 23. Acting Judge Weeks



SITTING DETAILS

The final table sets out the allocated, available and actual sittings at all venues, as well as the average daily recorded sitting hours.

Table 6. Acting Judges Sitting Days 2011

	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	TOTAL
Andrew							10	16	10	24	18	9	87
Forno							10			10			20
Freeman											13		13
Graham		1	6	14	25	6		7	2	12	20	5	98
Hosking							10	5		2	10	5	32
Hungerford		6	6	4	1	1	3	1		15	16	2	55
Lamprati											1	1	2
Madgwick	2	9	2		6	4	13	15	16		10		77
McLauchlan		2	3	15	20	1			1	1			43
McLaughlin				11	1								12
Moore		1	1		15	1	8			1			27
Morgan			5	1	1		7	7	9	7	7	2	46
Nield							10	1	1		2		14
Phegan		8	10				11	6		5	18		58
Puckeridge		11	13	5	11	4	17	20	2	20	16	4	123
Taylor				10	9			15	12	2	14	1	63
Woods		10	16	4	24	9	10	8	15	20	6	1	123
Total days	2	48	62	64	113	26	109	101	68	119	151	30	893
Average days per Acting Judge 2011													53

Table 7. District Court Sittings 2011

	ALLOCATED (weeks)		AVAILABLE (days)		ACTUALLY SAT (days)		* AVERAGE RECORDED HOURS	
	CRIME	CIVIL	CRIME	CIVIL	CRIME	CIVIL	CRIME	CIVIL
Sydney	860	706	4,172	3,491	4,113	3,015	4.04	3.33
Campbelltown	42	0	203	0	295	0	4.52	0.00
Parramatta	313	17	1,515	80	1,943	58	3.28	3.50
Penrith	42	0	203	0	263	0	4.19	0.00
Sydney West Total	397	17	1,921	80	2,501	58	3.52	3.50
Gosford	50	4	243	20	229	15	3.98	3.80
Newcastle	63	34	306	168	356	195	2.85	2.98
Wollongong	54	13	263	65	267	35	3.38	2.91
O/S total	167	51	812	253	852	245	3.32	3.02
Albury	13	4	65	19	65	9	3.34	5.11
Armidale	10	2	50	10	56	6	5.21	4.00
Bathurst	12	2	60	9	57	6	4.32	1.33
Bega	9	1	45	5	50	1	4.74	2.00
Bourke	3	0	15	0	10	0	4.90	0.00
Broken Hill	3	0	15	0	35	0	1.69	0.00
Coffs Harbour	20	4	99	19	104	15	4.41	4.60
Coonamble	4	0	19	0	16	0	3.25	0.00
Dubbo	33	4	164	20	170	10	4.51	2.60
East Maitland	14	3	69	15	77	5	4.06	3.00
Goulburn	9	1	45	5	44	4	4.20	0.00
Grafton	8	0	40	0	56	0	2.50	0.00
Griffith	9	2	45	10	46	3	5.22	4.33
Lismore	42	10	203	50	203	35	3.58	5.20
Moree	4	0	20	0	18	0	5.17	0.00
Nowra	6	1	30	5	30	3	4.57	5.00
Orange	13	4	65	20	66	10	4.27	5.60
Parkes	7	0	33	0	22	0	5.09	0.00
Port Macquarie	18	2	90	10	88	6	3.84	3.50
Queanbeyan	12	1	59	5	47	7	3.83	4.29
Tamworth	19	2	95	9	100	0	4.56	0.00
Taree	15	3	75	14	72	5	3.81	3.40
Wagga Wagga	20	7	99	35	101	25	4.14	4.12
Country Total	303	53	1,500	260	1,533	150	4.09	4.18
State Total	1,727	827	8,405	4,084	8,999	3,468	3.83	3.35

* "Average Recorded Hours" are based on the number of sitting hours during which proceedings were recorded, as provided by the Reporting Services Branch, NSW Department of Justice & Attorney General. This is often less than the actual hours the Court sat.

ANNEXURES

- Annexure A – Civil Caseload
- Annexure B – Criminal Caseload
- Annexure C – Compliance With Criminal Time Standards
- Annexure D – Court Committees

Annexure A1 Civil Caseload

	Registered			Disposed			Pending		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Sydney CML	3,609	3,628	3,362	3,914	3,416	3,369	3,671	3,833	4,007
Residual Jurisdiction	384	299	239	402	263	270	183	219	147
Parramatta	227	132	170	185	206	181	195	165	195
Penrith	44	48	37	46	47	31	42	54	40
Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campbelltown	8	4	0	15	1	0	0	2	0
Sydney West	279	184	207	246	254	212	237	221	235
Newcastle	269	286	276	233	371	281	400	317	327
Gosford	42	56	59	58	57	24	51	54	85
Wollongong	88	103	116	75	123	86	114	119	144
Major Country	399	445	451	366	551	391	565	490	556
Albury	41	33	29	39	36	20	39	36	46
Armidale	2	22	9	6	11	15	11	24	19
Bathurst	25	14	15	17	18	23	23	28	22
Bega	11	15	4	10	10	3	12	5	9
Broken Hill	6	4	0	10	4	5	6	8	2
Coffs Harbour	47	48	44	52	38	40	44	45	55
Dubbo	22	30	26	13	35	24	40	30	36
Griffith	17	8	13	16	9	13	27	25	20
Lismore Region	136	149	119	119	131	164	157	179	149
Lithgow	12	15	7	18	21	12	17	25	14
Maitland	40	28	19	38	29	21	33	39	32
Nowra	36	36	53	15	32	38	32	42	57
Orange	36	31	18	36	38	26	52	41	33
Port Macquarie	20	35	55	27	37	46	35	34	60
Queanbeyan	22	9	11	18	25	12	23	9	11
Tamworth	25	19	19	31	22	23	24	21	17
Taree	35	37	30	42	42	16	48	48	43
Wagga Wagga	88	69	114	96	66	79	87	109	142
Other Venues	621	602	585	603	604	580	710	748	767
NSW Total	5,292	5,158	4,844	5,531	5,088	4,822	5,366	5,511	5,712

Annexure A2

Civil Disposal Times

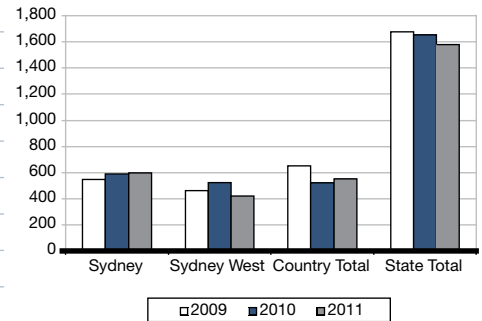
	Median Delay (mths)			% 'age of Cases Disposed within						% 'age of Pending > 12 mths < 24 mths			% 'age of Pending > 24 mths		
				12 mths			24 mths			2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011						
Sydney CML	10.3	10.9	11.7	59%	57%	52%	87%	87%	86%	17%	16%	22%	7%	4%	5%
Parramatta	9.9	10.9	11.7	60%	57%	53%	93%	90%	89%	5%	23%	24%	7%	4%	5%
Penrith	9.7	12.4	7.8	61%	48%	58%	78%	86%	81%	13%	10%	7%	0%	1%	4%
Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campbelltown	8.8	7.8	0.0	75%	80%	0%	92%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sydney West	9.9	11.0	11.2	61%	56%	54%	90%	90%	88%	14%	20%	22%	6%	4%	5%
Newcastle	10.8	12.5	10.7	53%	48%	57%	87%	83%	91%	20%	17%	26%	7%	2%	3%
Gosford	10.2	10.8	13.2	59%	59%	40%	94%	88%	90%	21%	13%	30%	4%	6%	5%
Wollongong	11.5	11.5	10.6	56%	54%	58%	94%	88%	93%	18%	16%	21%	5%	2%	4%
Major Country	10.8	12.0	10.9	54%	50%	56%	88%	84%	92%	19%	16%	26%	8%	2%	3%
Albury	11.8	15.3	12.0	51%	37%	50%	85%	77%	89%	15%	14%	28%	15%	3%	5%
Armidale	4.5	0.9	10.8	82%	86%	56%	100%	100%	78%	33%	9%	41%	44%	14%	12%
Bathurst	7.4	12.7	17.7	100%	33%	14%	100%	100%	71%	23%	27%	32%	9%	23%	0%
Bega	7.8	11.2	6.0	67%	67%	50%	89%	100%	50%	8%	0%	63%	8%	0%	0%
Broken Hill	9.6	19.5	16.1	63%	50%	0%	88%	50%	100%	33%	33%	0%	17%	0%	100%
Coffs Harbour	11.5	9.4	11.6	52%	63%	54%	88%	88%	92%	0%	8%	20%	11%	0%	2%
Dubbo	9.5	14.1	11.3	53%	45%	53%	100%	87%	82%	32%	18%	26%	8%	11%	12%
Griffith	12.7	18.1	19.6	50%	38%	14%	88%	63%	71%	44%	39%	11%	8%	26%	22%
Lismore Region	14.0	12.2	13.0	37%	47%	50%	70%	87%	90%	25%	26%	27%	9%	6%	8%
Lithgow	17.4	12.9	10.4	0%	41%	55%	100%	82%	73%	33%	30%	17%	13%	13%	42%
Maitland	10.2	10.6	14.2	55%	58%	27%	90%	91%	87%	6%	31%	34%	3%	0%	16%
Nowra	8.4	13.4	13.5	79%	43%	41%	89%	83%	84%	0%	27%	18%	0%	0%	2%
Orange	11.1	12.4	14.1	55%	46%	53%	85%	86%	88%	15%	24%	37%	4%	8%	17%
Port Macquarie	14.4	11.3	9.5	31%	50%	59%	77%	93%	88%	0%	19%	16%	12%	3%	9%
Queanbeyan	10.4	15.3	15.8	65%	38%	40%	100%	63%	80%	9%	44%	9%	14%	0%	0%
Tamworth	13.7	12.6	12.8	42%	47%	40%	65%	94%	85%	29%	38%	18%	4%	5%	6%
Taree	12.5	12.7	12.4	45%	46%	42%	72%	95%	75%	18%	18%	19%	3%	5%	3%
Wagga Wagga	14.4	14.0	13.8	43%	36%	39%	82%	76%	80%	13%	34%	16%	17%	6%	11%
Other Venues	12.5	12.6	13.2	48%	46%	45%	82%	85%	85%	18%	25%	23%	10%	7%	9%
NSW Total	10.5	11.2	11.7	58%	55%	52%	86%	87%	87%	17%	17%	22%	7%	7%	5%

Annexure B1 Criminal Caseload

TRIALS

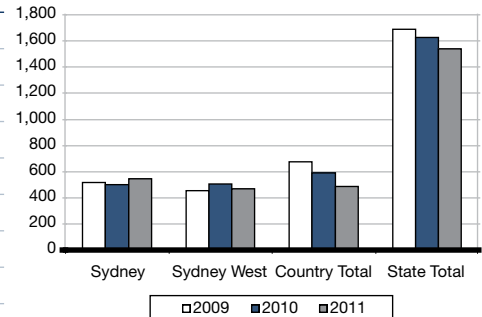
Registered

	2009	2010	2011	10/11 Variant
Sydney	546	591	594	1%
Sydney West	469	528	427	-19%
Newcastle	183	169	186	10%
Gosford	43	46	58	26%
Wollongong	140	108	122	13%
Lismore	113	71	59	-17%
Dubbo	117	77	81	5%
Wagga Wagga	60	58	47	-19%
Country Total	656	531	555	5%
State Total	1,671	1,650	1,576	-4%



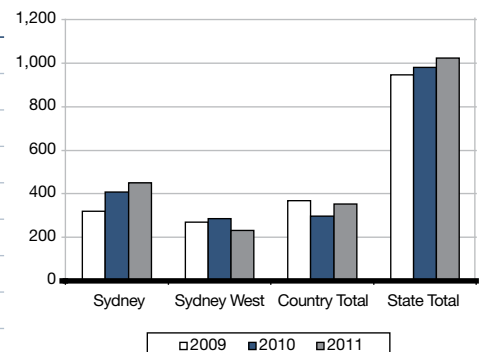
Finalised

	2009	2010	2011	10/11 Variant
Sydney	529	510	557	9%
Sydney West	467	514	480	-7%
Newcastle	207	174	150	-14%
Gosford	38	49	51	4%
Wollongong	149	129	105	-19%
Lismore	111	95	70	-26%
Dubbo	122	99	73	-26%
Wagga Wagga	57	58	48	-17%
Country Total	684	604	497	-18%
State Total	1,681	1,618	1,534	-5%



Pending

	2009	2010	2011	10/11 Variant
Sydney	316	407	444	9%
Sydney West	266	280	227	-19%
Newcastle	80	75	111	48%
Gosford	32	29	36	24%
Wollongong	70	49	66	35%
Lismore	75	51	40	-22%
Dubbo	63	41	51	24%
Wagga Wagga	43	45	44	-2%
Country Total	363	290	348	20%
State Total	945	977	1,019	4%

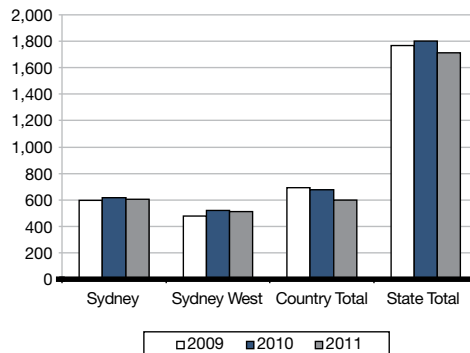


Annexure B2 Criminal Caseload

SENTENCES

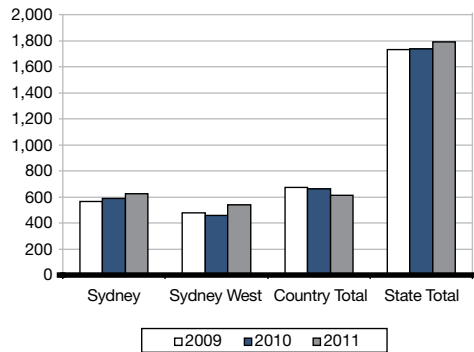
Registered

	2009	2010	2011	10/11 Variant
Sydney	597	612	604	-1%
Sydney West	470	509	505	-1%
Newcastle	186	215	205	-5%
Gosford	97	84	71	-15%
Wollongong	145	138	109	-21%
Lismore	108	138	94	-32%
Dubbo	90	83	60	-28%
Wagga Wagga	52	82	54	-34%
Country Total	678	663	593	-11%
State Total	1,745	1,784	1,702	-5%



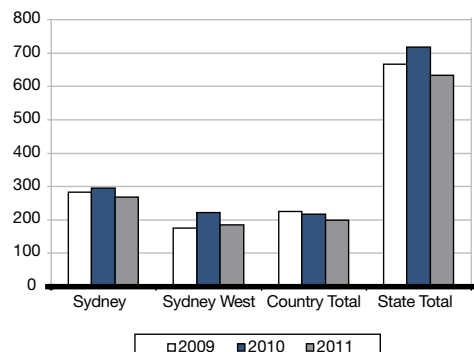
Finalised

	2009	2010	2011	10/11 Variant
Sydney	569	599	628	5%
Sydney West	483	465	542	17%
Newcastle	194	188	214	14%
Gosford	99	103	76	-26%
Wollongong	149	122	131	7%
Lismore	106	91	83	-9%
Dubbo	85	90	65	-28%
Wagga Wagga	42	74	48	-35%
Country Total	675	668	617	-8%
State Total	1,727	1,732	1,787	3%



Pending

	2009	2010	2011	10/11 Variant
Sydney	276	289	265	-8%
Sydney West	173	217	180	-17%
Newcastle	60	87	78	-10%
Gosford	46	27	22	-19%
Wollongong	30	46	24	-48%
Lismore	30	22	33	50%
Dubbo	31	23	18	-22%
Wagga Wagga	24	51	17	-67%
Country Total	221	216	192	-11%
State Total	670	722	637	-12%

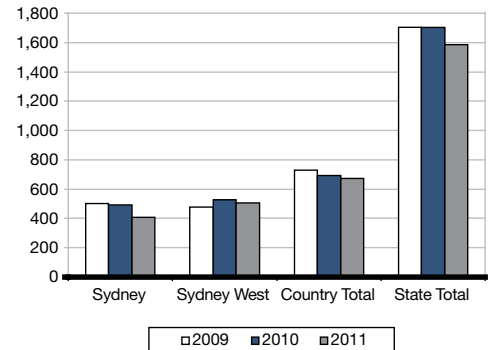


Annexure B3 Criminal Caseload

CONVICTION APPEALS

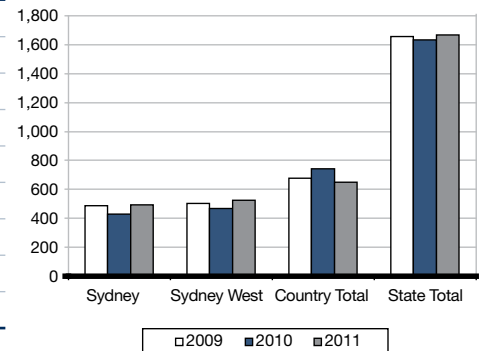
Registered

	2009	2010	2011	10/11 Variant
Sydney	497	486	406	-16%
Sydney West	475	524	502	-4%
Newcastle	216	185	156	-16%
Gosford	49	45	36	-20%
Wollongong	160	164	169	3%
Lismore	133	129	132	2%
Dubbo	122	114	128	12%
Wagga Wagga	46	54	48	-11%
Country Total	726	691	669	-3%
State Total	1,698	1,701	1,577	-7%



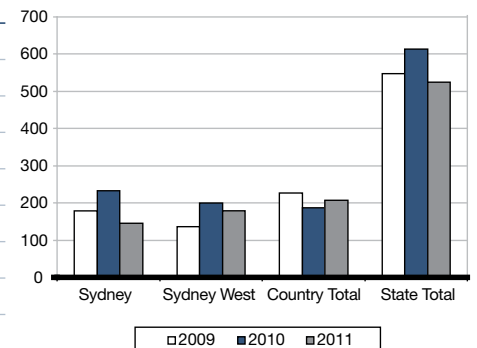
Finalised

	2009	2010	2011	10/11 Variant
Sydney	482	430	494	15%
Sydney West	501	467	523	12%
Newcastle	183	206	179	-13%
Gosford	46	57	29	-49%
Wollongong	160	172	150	-13%
Lismore	135	139	111	-20%
Dubbo	110	109	126	16%
Wagga Wagga	40	55	54	-2%
Country Total	674	738	649	-12%
State Total	1,657	1,635	1,666	2%



Pending

	2009	2010	2011	10/11 Variant
Sydney	175	231	143	-38%
Sydney West	140	197	176	-11%
Newcastle	73	53	29	-45%
Gosford	17	5	12	140%
Wollongong	51	43	62	44%
Lismore	38	28	49	75%
Dubbo	34	39	41	5%
Wagga Wagga	17	16	10	-38%
Country Total	230	183	203	11%
State Total	545	611	522	-15%

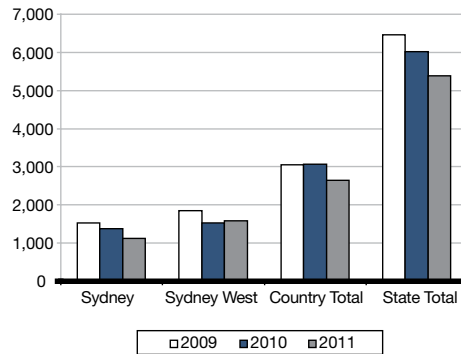


Annexure B4 Criminal Caseload

SENTENCE APPEALS

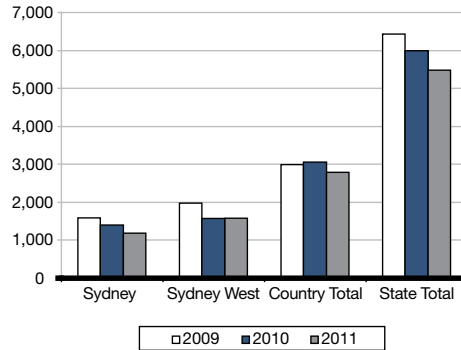
Registered

	2009	2010	2011	10/11 Variant
Sydney	1,545	1,394	1,136	-19%
Sydney West	1,845	1,564	1,581	1%
Newcastle	835	881	791	-10%
Gosford	289	191	187	-2%
Wollongong	430	478	559	17%
Lismore	541	546	338	-38%
Dubbo	645	614	517	-16%
Wagga Wagga	277	321	240	-25%
Country Total	3,017	3,031	2,632	-13%
State Total	6,407	5,989	5,349	-11%



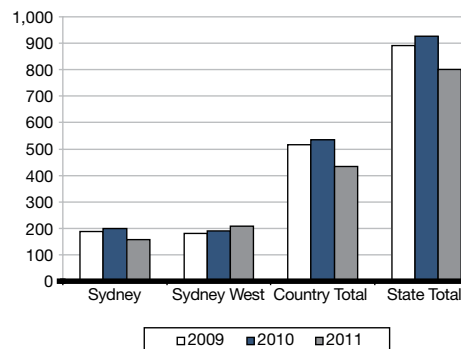
Finalised

	2009	2010	2011	10/11 Variant
Sydney	1,550	1,380	1,181	-14%
Sydney West	1,927	1,557	1,560	0%
Newcastle	824	832	836	0%
Gosford	289	210	193	-8%
Wollongong	437	466	529	14%
Lismore	514	592	328	-45%
Dubbo	629	593	580	-2%
Wagga Wagga	252	321	265	-17%
Country Total	2,945	3,014	2,731	-9%
State Total	6,422	5,951	5,472	-8%



Pending

	2009	2010	2011	10/11 Variant
Sydney	185	199	154	-23%
Sydney West	181	188	209	11%
Newcastle	118	167	122	-27%
Gosford	54	35	29	-17%
Wollongong	55	67	97	45%
Lismore	121	75	85	13%
Dubbo	104	125	62	-50%
Wagga Wagga	66	66	41	-38%
Country Total	518	535	436	-19%
State Total	884	922	799	-13%



Annexure C1

Compliance with Criminal Time standards

TRIALS – REGISTERED

Accused in Custody

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within											
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months			>12 Months		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Sydney	40%	32%	22%	67%	59%	49%	90%	89%	84%	10%	11%	16%
Sydney West	34%	31%	31%	59%	69%	62%	87%	95%	91%	13%	5%	9%
Newcastle	43%	61%	36%	75%	80%	79%	93%	97%	97%	7%	3%	3%
Gosford	55%	38%	43%	73%	54%	71%	91%	88%	100%	9%	12%	0%
Wollongong	35%	46%	41%	65%	73%	72%	92%	98%	94%	8%	2%	6%
Lismore	30%	32%	31%	58%	62%	47%	77%	86%	84%	23%	14%	16%
Dubbo	26%	28%	38%	47%	63%	67%	81%	97%	92%	19%	3%	8%
Wagga Wagga	33%	16%	21%	52%	68%	57%	93%	100%	79%	7%	0%	21%
Country Total	35%	43%	36%	62%	69%	68%	88%	95%	92%	12%	5%	8%
State Total	36%	35%	29%	63%	66%	58%	88%	93%	88%	12%	7%	12%

Accused on Bail

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within											
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months			>12 Months		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Sydney	32%	25%	16%	57%	53%	39%	87%	92%	84%	13%	8%	16%
Sydney West	20%	21%	19%	40%	54%	46%	84%	89%	87%	16%	11%	13%
Newcastle	32%	30%	28%	66%	61%	61%	92%	93%	96%	8%	7%	4%
Gosford	19%	22%	20%	37%	48%	43%	78%	85%	83%	22%	15%	17%
Wollongong	24%	21%	29%	54%	52%	58%	87%	89%	94%	13%	11%	6%
Lismore	23%	11%	23%	43%	36%	43%	83%	84%	80%	17%	16%	20%
Dubbo	21%	17%	18%	40%	36%	43%	85%	77%	92%	15%	23%	8%
Wagga Wagga	20%	7%	8%	37%	22%	32%	85%	63%	62%	15%	37%	38%
Country Total	25%	20%	23%	51%	46%	50%	87%	84%	88%	13%	16%	12%
State Total	26%	22%	19%	50%	50%	45%	86%	88%	86%	14%	12%	14%

All Trials

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within											
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months			>12 Months		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Sydney	36%	28%	19%	62%	56%	43%	88%	90%	84%	12%	10%	16%
Sydney West	26%	26%	23%	48%	60%	52%	85%	92%	88%	15%	8%	12%
Newcastle	36%	42%	31%	69%	68%	68%	92%	94%	96%	8%	6%	4%
Gosford	29%	30%	27%	47%	51%	51%	82%	87%	88%	18%	13%	12%
Wollongong	28%	31%	33%	58%	61%	63%	89%	92%	94%	11%	8%	6%
Lismore	26%	20%	26%	48%	47%	44%	81%	85%	82%	19%	15%	18%
Dubbo	24%	21%	25%	44%	45%	51%	83%	83%	92%	17%	17%	8%
Wagga Wagga	25%	10%	12%	43%	37%	39%	88%	75%	67%	12%	25%	33%
Country Total	29%	29%	27%	55%	55%	56%	87%	88%	89%	13%	12%	11%
State Total	30%	28%	23%	55%	57%	50%	87%	90%	87%	13%	10%	13%

Annexure C2

Compliance with Criminal Time standards

TRIALS – VERDICTS

Accused Custody

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within											
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months			>12 Months		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Sydney	32%	16%	18%	61%	43%	43%	84%	84%	78%	16%	16%	22%
Sydney West	19%	12%	22%	46%	58%	48%	79%	91%	88%	21%	9%	12%
Newcastle	21%	27%	9%	50%	55%	55%	83%	82%	91%	17%	18%	9%
Gosford	50%	33%	25%	50%	50%	50%	100%	83%	100%	0%	17%	0%
Wollongong	8%	55%	0%	58%	64%	40%	83%	100%	80%	17%	0%	20%
Lismore	29%	29%	57%	57%	57%	57%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Dubbo	23%	15%	22%	46%	62%	33%	77%	92%	44%	23%	8%	56%
Wagga Wagga	0%	0%	33%	43%	100%	67%	86%	100%	67%	14%	0%	33%
Country Total	18%	31%	23%	51%	59%	49%	85%	92%	79%	15%	8%	21%
State Total	24%	19%	20%	53%	52%	45%	83%	88%	81%	17%	12%	19%

Accused on Bail

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within											
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months			>12 Months		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Sydney	24%	21%	15%	47%	48%	39%	78%	88%	83%	22%	12%	17%
Sydney West	13%	4%	4%	31%	42%	37%	78%	89%	79%	22%	11%	21%
Newcastle	15%	23%	16%	49%	52%	48%	90%	90%	100%	10%	10%	0%
Gosford	20%	8%	0%	20%	33%	30%	60%	75%	80%	40%	25%	20%
Wollongong	8%	13%	10%	46%	40%	35%	77%	73%	85%	23%	27%	15%
Lismore	15%	6%	22%	30%	18%	33%	80%	71%	67%	20%	29%	33%
Dubbo	8%	0%	16%	15%	8%	37%	69%	50%	95%	31%	50%	5%
Wagga Wagga	9%	9%	0%	18%	27%	45%	73%	73%	64%	27%	27%	36%
Country Total	12%	12%	12%	37%	34%	39%	80%	76%	86%	20%	24%	14%
State Total	17%	13%	11%	39%	41%	38%	79%	84%	83%	21%	16%	17%

All Trials

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within											
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months			>12 Months		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Sydney	27%	19%	17%	52%	46%	40%	81%	86%	81%	19%	14%	19%
Sydney West	16%	8%	11%	38%	49%	41%	78%	90%	83%	22%	10%	17%
Newcastle	17%	24%	14%	49%	52%	50%	88%	88%	97%	12%	12%	3%
Gosford	29%	17%	7%	29%	39%	36%	71%	78%	86%	29%	22%	14%
Wollongong	8%	31%	8%	50%	50%	36%	79%	85%	84%	21%	15%	16%
Lismore	19%	13%	38%	37%	29%	44%	85%	79%	81%	15%	21%	19%
Dubbo	15%	8%	18%	31%	36%	36%	73%	72%	79%	27%	28%	21%
Wagga Wagga	6%	8%	7%	28%	33%	50%	78%	75%	64%	22%	25%	36%
Country Total	14%	18%	15%	42%	42%	42%	82%	81%	84%	18%	19%	16%
State Total	20%	15%	15%	45%	45%	41%	80%	86%	82%	20%	14%	18%

Annexure C3

Compliance With Criminal Time Standards

APPEALS

Conviction Appeals

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within											
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months			>12 Months		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Sydney	55%	38%	44%	82%	77%	75%	97%	97%	97%	3%	3%	3%
Sydney West	58%	59%	54%	79%	83%	78%	97%	99%	99%	3%	1%	1%
Newcastle	81%	66%	71%	93%	90%	87%	99%	98%	99%	1%	2%	1%
Gosford	51%	69%	71%	87%	85%	89%	98%	98%	100%	2%	2%	0%
Wollongong	64%	70%	66%	83%	91%	85%	99%	99%	97%	1%	1%	3%
Lismore	66%	62%	65%	86%	79%	81%	96%	95%	97%	4%	5%	3%
Dubbo	82%	70%	73%	94%	88%	88%	99%	98%	99%	1%	2%	1%
Wagga Wagga	70%	70%	69%	84%	91%	80%	98%	98%	94%	2%	2%	6%
Country Total	71%	67%	69%	88%	88%	85%	98%	98%	98%	2%	2%	2%
State Total	63%	57%	57%	84%	83%	80%	98%	98%	98%	2%	2%	2%

Sentence Appeals

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within								
	2 Months			6 Months			>6 Months		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Sydney	77%	74%	75%	98%	97%	96%	2%	3%	4%
Sydney West	66%	77%	77%	96%	98%	97%	4%	2%	3%
Newcastle	67%	61%	54%	97%	98%	96%	3%	2%	4%
Gosford	63%	61%	69%	92%	90%	94%	8%	10%	6%
Wollongong	66%	70%	69%	97%	98%	96%	3%	2%	4%
Lismore	62%	45%	53%	96%	92%	93%	4%	8%	7%
Dubbo	56%	55%	57%	96%	97%	97%	4%	3%	3%
Wagga Wagga	60%	50%	43%	98%	98%	92%	2%	2%	8%
Country Total	63%	57%	57%	96%	96%	95%	4%	4%	5%
State Total	67%	66%	67%	96%	97%	96%	4%	3%	4%

SENTENCES

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within								
	3 Months			6 Months			>6 Months		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Sydney	29%	29%	24%	71%	66%	63%	29%	34%	37%
Sydney West	23%	23%	19%	65%	79%	74%	35%	21%	26%
Newcastle	42%	49%	37%	79%	86%	77%	21%	14%	23%
Gosford	9%	36%	40%	55%	70%	81%	45%	30%	19%
Wollongong	52%	47%	50%	89%	83%	86%	11%	17%	14%
Lismore	40%	42%	46%	78%	85%	77%	22%	15%	23%
Dubbo	41%	44%	44%	80%	72%	81%	20%	28%	19%
Wagga Wagga	59%	49%	49%	87%	91%	96%	13%	9%	4%
Country Total	39%	45%	43%	78%	81%	81%	22%	19%	19%
State Total	31%	34%	29%	72%	75%	73%	28%	25%	27%

Annexure D

DISTRICT COURT COMMITTEES

CHIEF JUDGE'S POLICY AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Honourable Justice Blanch, AM, Chief Judge (Chair)

His Honour Judge Solomon

(ex officio as Chair, Criminal Business Committee)

Her Honour Judge Truss, (ex officio as Chair, Civil Business Committee)

Her Honour Judge Tupman

Her Honour Judge Ashford

Her Honour Judge Balla

His Honour Judge Toner

His Honour Judge Levy

Mr C Smith, Judicial Registrar (Secretary)

RULE COMMITTEE

The Honourable Justice Blanch, AM, Chief Judge (Chair)

His Honour Judge Garling (Deputy Chair)

Her Honour Judge Sidis

His Honour Judge Robison

His Honour Judge Rolfe

His Honour Judge Neilson

His Honour Judge Johnstone

His Honour Judge Armitage

Mr P Khandhar, NSW Bar Association

Mr A Saxton Law Society of NSW

Mr A Grew (Secretary)

CIVIL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

Her Honour Judge Truss (Convenor)

Her Honour Judge Sidis

His Honour Judge Rolfe

His Honour Judge McLoughlin, SC

His Honour Judge Johnstone

His Honour Judge Colefax, SC

Mr C Smith, Judicial Registrar

Ms J Hall, Insurance Council of Australia

Ms J Probert, Motor Accidents Authority

Mr P Deakin, QC, NSW Bar Association

Mr L King, SC, NSW Bar Association

Mr A McMurrin, Law Society of NSW

Mr T Stern, Law Society of NSW

Ms J Dunn, Civil List and Case Manager, District Court

CRIMINAL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

His Honour Judge Solomon (Chair)

Mr J Kiely, Crown Prosecutor

Mr M Ierace, Senior Public Defender

Mr R Fornito, Criminal Listing Director, District Court

Mr D Giddy, NSW Law Society

Ms C Giroto, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (NSW)

Ms E Mackenzie, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Commonwealth)

Mr R Kozanecki, Legal Aid Commission

Ms K Traill, Bar Association of NSW

Mr J Styles, Aboriginal Legal Service

Ms J Garvey, Judicial Support Coordinator, District Court (Secretary)

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (EDUCATION) COMMITTEE

Her Honour Judge Ashford (Chair)

Her Honour Judge Sidis

His Honour Judge Woods, QC

Her Honour Judge Hock

His Honour Judge Nicholson, SC

His Honour Judge Berman, QC

His Honour Judge Zahra, SC

His Honour Judge Lakatos, SC

His Honour Judge Elkaim, SC

Her Honour Judge Wells, SC

Mr C Smith, Judicial Registrar

Ms R Windeler, Education Director, Judicial Commission of NSW (Convenor)

JUDICIAL SUPPORT COMMITTEE

His Honour Judge Solomon
His Honour Judge Garling
Her Honour Judge Truss
Her Honour Judge Sidis
Her Honour Judge Ashford

JUDICIAL COMMISSION, STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JUDICIAL EDUCATION

His Honour Judge Nicholson, SC

JUDICIAL COMMISSION, NGARA YURA COMMITTEE

His Honour Judge Norrish, QC (Chair)
His Honour Judge Nicholson, SC

JUDICIAL COMMISSION, CRIMINAL TRIAL COURTS BENCH BOOK COMMITTEE

His Honour Judge Lakatos, SC

DOWNING CENTRE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Her Honour Judge Truss
His Honour Judge Coorey
Deputy Chief Magistrate Culver
Magistrate Farnan
Ms L Fairbairn, Director, Library Services
Ms V Blackmore, Manager, Client Services
Ms S Ramsay, Manager, Information Resources
Ms M Wearin, Research Officer, Dust Diseases Tribunal

JOHN MADDISON TOWER AND DOWNING CENTRE BUILDING COMMITTEE

His Honour Judge Robison
His Honour Judge Kearns
Deputy Chief Magistrate Culver
Federal Magistrate Raphael
Mr C Smith, Judicial Registrar, District Court
Ms B Toomey, Sheriff's Officer
Ms P Olsoen, Principal Registrar, District Court
Ms J Haywood, Executive Officer, Chief Magistrates Office
Mr R Gounder, Facilities Manager, Asset Management Services
Mr R Cowburn, Building Manager, John Maddison Tower & Downing Centre
Mr K Breen, Judicial Support Officer

JUDICIAL ELECTRONIC CASE MANAGEMENT STEERING COMMITTEE

His Honour Judge King, SC

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