



The District Court of New South Wales

# Annual Review 2009



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## FOREWORD BY CHIEF JUDGE

During the course of 2009 the Court continued to improve its efficiency. Again this Court was the only one of the Intermediate Courts in Australia to meet the national standard of having less than 10% of non-appeal cases older than 12 months. In its civil jurisdiction the Court was also one of the best performing of the equivalent Courts in Australia. The delays which were once endemic in this State have disappeared and the management of the Court is a matter of maintaining this efficiency. There has been an ongoing emphasis on sexual assault cases and although such cases are heard much more quickly in New South Wales than other jurisdictions in Australia, I believe we should continue to try to reduce the period it takes to get these cases to trial.

In the criminal jurisdiction there was a slight reduction in cases committed for trial but a significant increase in appeals from the Local Court. These appeals, however, are generally not too time-consuming and accordingly, the resources available to the Court are sufficient to deal with the increases.

In the civil business of the Court there was again a very slight reduction in the number of actions filed but so slight as to have no effect on the operations of the Court. The major decline in the filings of civil actions has been in country circuit areas and in order to maintain the civil circuits they have frequently been amalgamated with the criminal circuits because it is important to provide an ongoing service to regional areas in the State.

During the course of the year a user survey was conducted as to satisfaction with the facilities provided by the Court in Sydney and the operations of the Court. Of course in civil matters decided by the Court there is always a losing party. In criminal cases the survey included persons appealing against their sentences and their supporters. In spite of the fact that in many of these cases it might be expected people would have a negative reaction to the Court, the results of the survey indicated that 95% of the 191 respondents were satisfied with access to the court building, 85% were satisfied with the facilities

in the court rooms and 83% were satisfied with their treatment by the Court. Of the 47 jurors who responded, all were satisfied with their treatment by the Court.

In 2010 there will be a continued focus on sexual assault cases and the circuit work of the Court. The new Parramatta Court Complex will be open with eight courts functioning and it is hoped that will improve even more the efficiency of the Court's operations in Sydney West. That Court Complex draws cases from many of the areas previously serviced from Campbelltown and Penrith Courts, but generally speaking those are areas where it is more convenient to travel to Parramatta.

In December, 2009 I issued a Practice Note to ensure that criminal cases in all country areas where the Court sits permanently come quickly before the Court in the same way as occurs in Sydney. Also during the year the number of criminal trials listed each week in the circuits was reduced to two trials in an attempt to reduce the number of trials not reached. During the year the number of trials disposed of in the circuits increased partly due to increased sittings.

A revised Practice Note was also issued in 2009 relating to the civil business of the Court emphasising the need for cases to be referred to alternative dispute resolution wherever possible. This is to encourage litigants to resolve cases as early as possible and as cheaply as possible. The early referral of cases will be done with a view to minimising the costs to parties and in some cases mediation will be provided by registrars of the Court without any cost. The Court is committed to providing a system of justice which is as affordable as can be achieved.

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 2009.

### CHIEF JUDGE

The Honourable Justice Reginald Oliver Blanch, AM

### JUDGES

His Honour Judge John Lawrence O'Meally, AM, RFD\*

His Honour Judge Ronald Herbert Solomon

Her Honour Judge Margaret Ann O'Toole

His Honour Judge David James Freeman

His Honour Judge Kenneth Victor Taylor, AM, RFD

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 Ann Margaret Ainslie-Wallace

His Honour Judge Colin Phegan

Her Honour Judge Linda Margaret Ashford

His Honour Judge Gregory David Woods, QC

His Honour Judge Anthony Francis Puckeridge, QC

Her Honour Judge Helen Jane Morgan

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  
His Honour Judge Allan Hughes  
Her Honour Judge Susan Jennifer Gibb  
His Honour Judge Gregory Scott Hosking, SC  
His Honour Judge Ralph Coolahan  
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  
\* *denotes Members of the Dust Diseases  
Tribunal*

#### **JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS**

The following Judges were appointed during 2009 on the dates indicated in the brackets after their name:

His Honour Judge David Clement Frearson,  
SC (2 March 2009)  
His Honour Judge Andrew Michael Colefax,  
SC (14 April 2009)  
Her Honour Judge Helen Syme  
(14 April 2009)  
His Honour Michael Ivan Bozic, SC  
(20 July 2009)  
His Honour John North  
(29 July 2009)

#### **JUDICIAL DEATH IN OFFICE**

Sadly, on 7 October 2009, His Honour Judge John Lester Goldring died in office.



### **JUDICIAL RETIREMENTS**

The following Judges retired during 2009 on the dates indicated in brackets after their name:

His Honour Judge William Harwood Knight  
(1 February 2009)

His Honour Judge Christopher James  
Geraghty (13 February 2009)

His Honour Judge John Roscoe Nield  
(23 September 2009)

### **DISTRICT COURT JUDGE APPOINTED TO THE SUPREME COURT OF NSW**

His Honour Judge Robert Allan Hulme, SC  
was appointed as a Judge of the Supreme  
Court of NSW on 2 March 2009.

### **APPOINTMENTS HELD DURING 2009**

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 Kenneth Victor Taylor, AM,  
RFD, held the position of NSW Privacy  
Commissioner.

His Honour Judge Mark Curtis Marien,  
SC held the position of President of the  
Childrens 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 2009:

His Honour Judge Ronald Herbert Solomon

His Honour Judge David James Freeman

His Honour Judge Kenneth Victor Taylor, AM,  
RFD

Her Honour Judge Margaret Sidis

Her Honour Judge Helen Gay Murrell, SC

His Honour Judge Robert Keleman, SC

Her Honour Judge Ann Margaret Ainslie-  
Wallace

His Honour Judge Anthony Francis  
Puckeridge, QC

Her Honour Judge Audrey Suzanne Balla

His Honour Judge Stephen Lewis Walmsley,  
SC

His Honour Judge Peter Lind Johnstone

### **ACTING JUDGES DURING 2009**

Mr Graham Hamlyn Traill Armitage, QC

Mr Terence Joseph Christie, QC

Mr Geoffrey John Graham

Mr Rodney Neville Madgwick, QC

Mr John Cecil McGuire

Mr Joseph Anthony Moore

Mr Colin Phegan

Mr Brian James Boulton

Mr Garry Spencer Forno, QC

The Honourable Barrie Clive Hungerford, QC

Mr Michael John McGrowdie

Mr Neil McLauchlan

Sir Robert Kynnersley Woods, CBE

Mr Ian Barnett

### **JUDICIAL REGISTRAR**

Section 18FA of the *District Court Act 1973*  
provides for the appointment of a Judicial  
Registrar.

Ms Catherine Admonisha McDonald's  
appointment as Judicial Registrar expired on  
4 December 2009.

## Venues

In 2009 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 (4 courtrooms), Penrith (3 courtrooms) and Campbelltown (3 courtrooms). In addition, continuous sittings were conducted at Newcastle, Gosford, Wollongong and Lismore. The places where the Court sat were:

Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Bourke, Broken Hill, Campbelltown, Coffs Harbour, Coonamble, Dubbo, East Maitland, Gosford, Goulburn, Grafton, Griffith, Inverell, Lismore, Maitland, Moree, Newcastle, Nowra, Orange, Parkes, Parramatta, Penrith, Port Macquarie, Queanbeyan, Sydney, Tamworth, Taree, Wagga Wagga, Wollongong.

## Court Staff

### **PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR AND DIRECTOR JUDICIAL SUPPORT**

The Principal Registrar and Director Judicial Support is Mr Craig Smith, who is responsible for undertaking statutory functions and delegated court functions; maintaining a collaborative approach with the judiciary in the effective management of the Court; providing effective judicial support; and, overseeing the listing and case management functions on a statewide basis.

### **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.

The Manager, Criminal Listings and Judicial Arrangements is Rob Fornito.

### **CIVIL CASE MANAGEMENT AND LISTING**

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

The Manager, Civil Case Management is Jane Dunn.

# 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 four major business committees that are accountable to the Policy and Planning Committee. Those Committees are:

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

### 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 of civil disputes.

### Meetings Held

The Committee consists of representatives from the judiciary, registry, NSW Attorney General's Department, the legal profession (including the Law Society of NSW and Bar Association of NSW), Insurance Council of Australia and Motor Accidents Authority.

The Committee met on 4 occasions during the year.

### Activities

1. The Committee monitors the Court's Operational Performance Report. Statistical information is presented at each meeting which includes the number and types of registrations and disposals from the caseload; the percentage of cases 12 months old in the caseload; the number of cases listed before Judges; the adjournments from the judicial hearing list; the not reached rate; the results of pre-trial and status conferences; the number of motions listed before and dealt with by the Court; the results of mediations conducted by Assistant Registrars; and, the long hearings.

Where it becomes apparent that there is a problem in any area of the system in place for the swift and efficient disposal of civil actions by the Court it is dealt with by the Committee.

2. The Committee keeps under review the case managed system, particularly in relation to pre-trial conferences and status conferences. A decision was made in 2008 to alter the system of case management and to put in place a new Practice Note. The Chief Judge issued Practice Note 13 on 1 September 2008. The new system resulted in a significant increase in the number of cases taking a hearing date from the status conference.

## Criminal Business Committee Report

3. In light of the success of the regime introduced in Practice Note 13, in 2009 the Committee undertook a review of all of the Civil Practice Notes. The Committee undertook significant consultation with stakeholders and substantial submissions from the Law Society and Bar Association were received and considered in great detail. Drafts were discussed at length and consequential amendments of the Uniform Civil Procedure Rules identified. The ultimate result was the revision of Practice Notes 1, 7 and 8, the rescission of Practice Notes 2, 3, 4, 9 and 13, and the amendment of the Uniform Civil Procedure Rules in relation to the specialist lists.
4. During 2009, the Committee continued to monitor the operation of the Professional Negligence List.
5. The Committee continued to track the scheme introduced at the commencement of the Civil Procedure Act for mediation of matters by Assistant Registrars of the Court. The statistics continued to demonstrate that approximately 50% of cases referred to the Assistant Registrars are being resolved as a result of the mediation.
6. The Committee continues to monitor hearings estimated to take 5 days or longer. These matters are given priority when being listed and all matters have been reached over the last 6 years.
7. The Committee also discussed the following issues:
  - The delay being occasioned by the Court having to wait for medical assessments in motor accident cases. It is not uncommon for a case to be delayed while awaiting an assessment a further assessment or a review of an assessment. A solution to this problem would result in a more speedy hearing of these cases;
  - Appeals from the Consumer, Trader and Tenancy Tribunal, costs assessment appeals and appeals from the Small Claims Division of the Local Court that were previously heard in the Supreme Court. This has resulted in a number of litigants appearing in person. The Committee has looked at methods of handling these appeals.

The ROGS (Report on Government Services) show that the NSW District Court continues to lead the way in criminal case time standards. The report indicated that in non-appeal cases NSW had a caseload of 6.7% of matters older than 12 months. This compares with 31.5% in Victoria; 19.8% in Queensland; 10.6% in Western Australia and 21.4% in South Australia.

The start of second term (20 July 2009) saw the relocation of two courts from Penrith to the new Parramatta Trial Court Complex. One full time court now sits at Penrith and six at Parramatta. This has resulted in the redirection of work into Parramatta from various police commands.

There were 54 additional weeks allocated to the Country regions this year. This was achieved by cutting the number of courts sitting in Sydney and reallocating resources into circuit sittings.

In February 2009, the JusticeLink case management computer system was implemented in the Court's criminal jurisdiction.

In December 2009 the Chief Judge issued Practice Note 1 regarding listing procedures at courts with full time sittings and Practice Note 2 concerning circuit sittings of the District Court.

## Professional Development (Education) Committee Report

### Annual Conference

The Annual Conference held in Sydney on Wednesday, 24 June 2009 was attended by 44 judges, three acting judges and the judicial registrar. This one-day conference focusing on a range of “nuts and bolts” issues relevant to the District Court was held in conjunction with the 20th Biennial District and County Court Judges’ Conference held in Sydney from 24-27 June. The conference focused on providing challenging and interesting educational sessions, while also providing a valuable opportunity for discussion and debate. The program consisted of a range of sessions relevant to the day-to-day work of the Court, including:

- Court of Appeal Review by The Honourable Justice Allsop, President, Court of Appeal;
- Litigation in the Special Statutory Compensation List by His Honour Judge Neilson;
- Commercial Law Update by His Honour Judge Elkaim, SC;
- Evidence by His Honour Judge Marien, SC;
- Sentencing by His Honour Judge Berman, SC;
- Expert Evidence by The Honourable Justice McClellan, Chief Judge at Common Law.

### National Judicial Orientation Program

In 2009, three new judges of the Court attended the National Judicial Orientation Program conducted by the National Judicial College of Australia, the Judicial Commission of New South Wales and the Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration.

### Occasional Seminars

The Education Committee has continued to work with the Judicial Commission to organise a series of breakfast, lunch and twilight education sessions at the John Maddison Tower, including:

- Recent Amendments to the Jury Act presented by The Honourable Justice Megan Latham;
- Courts, DoCS and Child Protection in NSW presented by Ms Jennifer Mason, Director General of DoCS with a commentary by the Honourable James Wood, AO, QC;
- The Parole Authority presented by Mr Ian Pike, AM;
- Independent Commission Against Corruption presented by The Honourable Jerrold Cripps, QC, ICAC Commissioner.

Also conducted was a field trip to the Drug Court and the Compulsory Drug Treatment Correctional Centre with His Honour Judge Roger Dive, Senior Judge, Drug Court of NSW and Ms Astrid Birgden, Director, Compulsory Drug Treatment Correctional Centre.

### Judgment Writing Workshop

Professor James Raymond, a legal writing consultant from New York, conducted a two day Cross-Jurisdictional Judgment Writing Workshop in September 2009 for 13 judges, including six from the District Court. 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.

# 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 2009:

- Registrations fell by 1%
- Finalisations fell by 7%
- Pending cases fell by 4%
- Median time for disposals fell from 11.1 to 10.5 months

## 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. Further, actions may be transferred between registries, which can complicate matters as each registry has its own registration numbering system. 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 5,297 matters registered in 2009, compared to 5,375 in 2008.

### DISPOSALS

There were 5,531 disposals in 2009, compared to 5,980 in 2008.

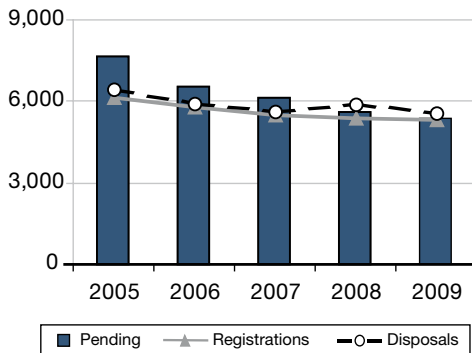
### PENDING

At the end of 2009 the pending caseload was 5,366, compared to 5,602 in 2008.

### 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 2009, 58% of all actions completed were finalised within 12 months, with 86% being completed within 24 months. This compares to 52% and 81%, respectively, in 2008.

Of the pending caseload at the end of 2009, 17% exceeded 12 months and not more than 24 months and 7% more than 24 months.



# SYDNEY

## In 2009:

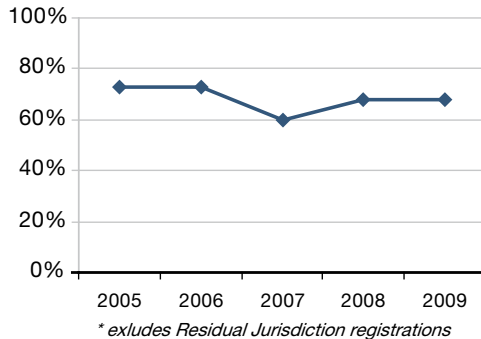
- Registrations fell by 5%
- Finalisations fell by 3%
- Pending cases fell by 8%
- Median disposal time fell from 10.9 to 10.3 months

## Caseload

In 2009, Sydney civil case managed matters represented 68% of the State's registrations and 68% 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.

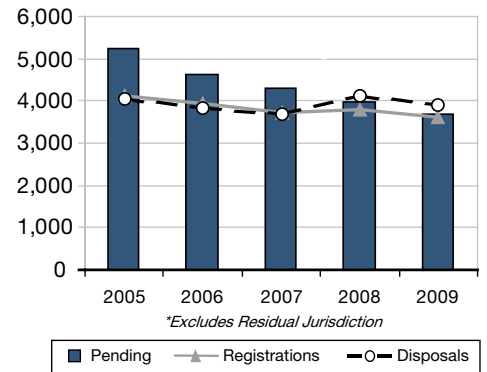
**Figure 2. Sydney's % of NSW Registrations**



## REGISTRATIONS, DISPOSALS AND PENDING

Excluding the Residual Jurisdiction, there were 3,609 new actions commenced and 3,914 finalised in Sydney in 2009. At the end of the year there were 3,671 actions pending. Figure 3 tracks Sydney's caseload for the last five years.

**Figure 3. Sydney Caseload**



## 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 2009, 59% of all actions completed were finalised within 12 months, with 87% being completed within 24 months. This compares to 54% and 83%, respectively, in 2008.

Of the pending caseload at the end of 2009, 17% exceeded 12 months and not more than 24 months and 7% exceeded 24 months.

## HOW CASES ARE FINALISED

Table 1 below shows the breakup of how case managed list matters were completed in 2009. 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	478
Default Judgment	92
Settlement Filed	1,523
Dismissed	1,267
Discontinued	399
Arbitration	0
Transferred	155
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,914</b>

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
2005	4,056 (100%)	572 (14%)	2,263 (56%)
2006	3,823 (100%)	485 (13%)	2,115 (55%)
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%)

## 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 2009 the Sydney District Court referred 592 matters to mediation (458 were referred to private mediation and 134 to court provided mediation).

Approximately 50% 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.

### ARBITRATION

The arbitration scheme in operation in the Court is the “Philadelphia” scheme (named after a similar scheme in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA). Under this scheme, a number of Arbitrators are rostered to attend court provided accommodation on a nominated date and the Registry provides support services. This enables multiple matters to be listed and reserve matters are allocated to Arbitrators as previous matters conclude.

In 2009, 2 matters were referred to arbitration as compared to 30 in 2008, 98 in 2007, 179 in 2006 and 296 in 2005.

This substantial drop is another indication of the changing nature of the Court’s workload, with less actions being suitable for resolution through arbitration.

# 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.

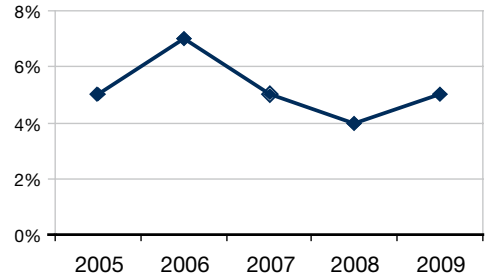
The disputes that were transferred to the District Court are commonly referred as its "residual jurisdiction" and involve the following:

- 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 2009, 384 actions were commenced and 402 were finalised. There were a total of 183 matters on hand in the residual jurisdiction at the end of 2009.

Sydney West had 5% of the total number of new actions started in the State in 2009 (excluding the Court's residual jurisdiction). Figure 4 below tracks the variation in the proportional rate of registrations in Sydney West.

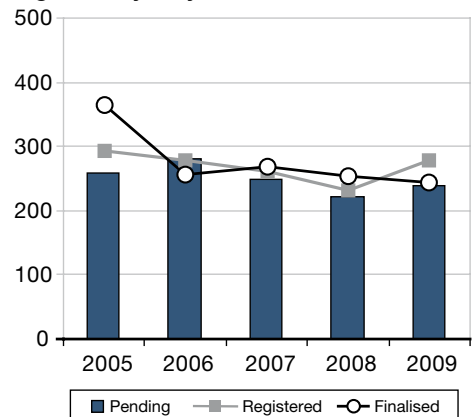
**Figure 4. % of NSW Registrations**



In Sydney West there were 279 matters registered and 243 dispositions throughout the year. At the end of 2009 the total pending caseload was 240, 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 8% and the median finalisation time was 9.9 months.

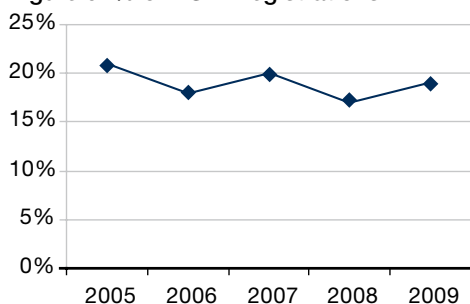
14% of pending cases exceeded 12 months and not more than 24 months and 6% exceeded 24 months.

# COUNTRY

Venues outside of Sydney and Sydney West had 19% of the total number of new actions started in 2009 (excluding the Court's residual jurisdiction).

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

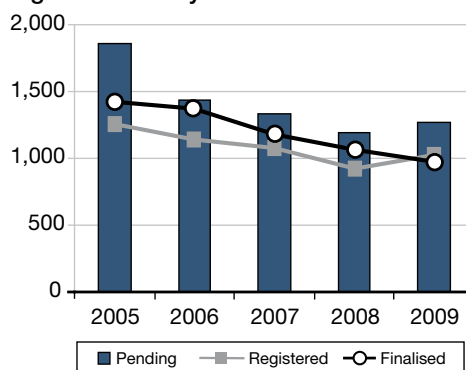
**Figure 6. % of NSW Registrations**



Outside of Sydney and Sydney West, there were 969 dispositions throughout the year. At the end of the year the total pending caseload was 1,275 as compared to 1,194 the previous year.

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

**Figure 7. Country Caseload**



Pending matters in the country rose by 6% and the median finalisation time was 11.7 months.

19% of pending cases exceeded 12 months and not more than 24 months and 8% 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 2009:

- Trial registrations fell by 6%
- Finalisations fell by 6%
- Number of pending trials fell by 1%
- Median disposals times rose from 34 to 35 weeks
- Average length of trials rose by 1%, from 7.75 to 7.84 days

## Caseload

There were 1,671 criminal trials registered during 2009 in New South Wales, as compared to 1,785 in 2008 and 1,726 in 2007.

There were 1,681 trials finalised in 2009, as compared to 1,782 in 2008 and 1,801 in 2007.

There were 945 trials on hand at the end of 2009, as compared to 955 trials at the end of 2008.

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

**Figure 8. Criminal Trial Caseload**

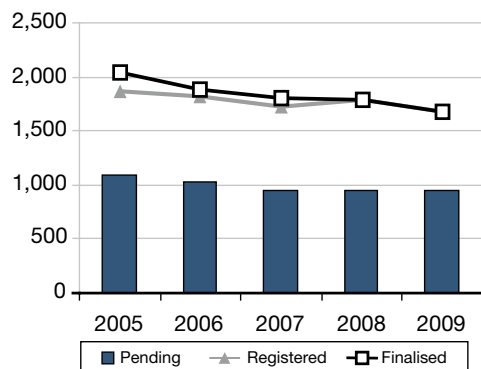
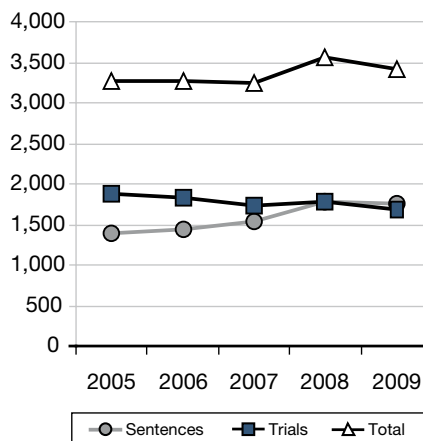


Figure 9 shows variation in trial and sentence registrations for the last 5 years.

**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 2009, 35% of trial disposals where the accused was in custody were finalised within 4 months, and 13% exceeded 12 months. Where the accused was on bail, 25% of disposals occurred within 4 months, with 15% 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**

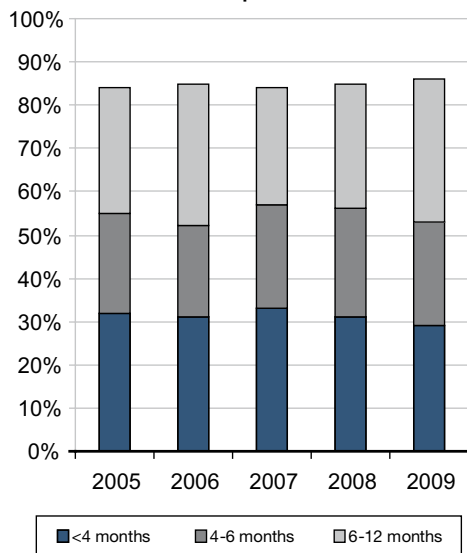


Figure 11 shows the age of all trials which were pending at the end of the year indicated.

**Figure 11. All Registered Trials – Pending Matters**

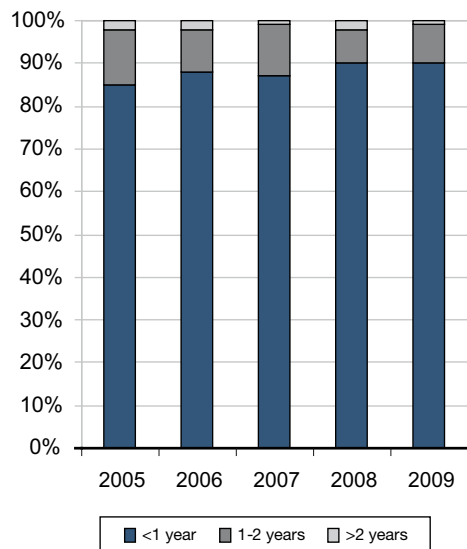
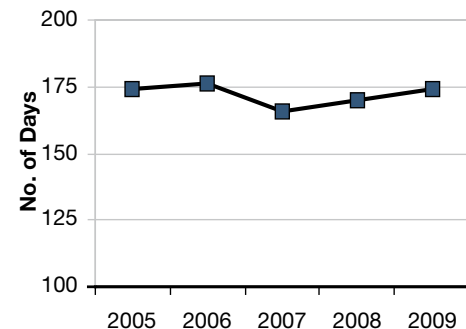


Figure 12 tracks the median disposal times, from committal to commencement of the trial, for matters finalised during the year indicated.

**Figure 12. Median Disposal Times – Criminal Trials**

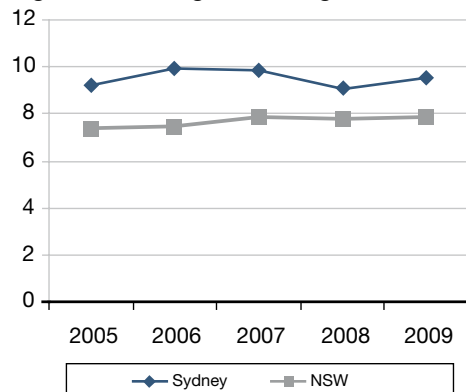


**TRIAL DURATIONS**

The statewide average length of criminal trials finalised in 2009 was 7.84 days, as compared to 7.75 days in 2008. In Sydney the average duration was 9.57 days in 2009, compared to 9.03 days in 2008.

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

**Figure 13. Average Trial Length**



**TRIAL LISTING OUTCOMES**

About 2,180 trials were listed for hearing in 2009.

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

**Figure 14. Trial Listings Not Dealt With**

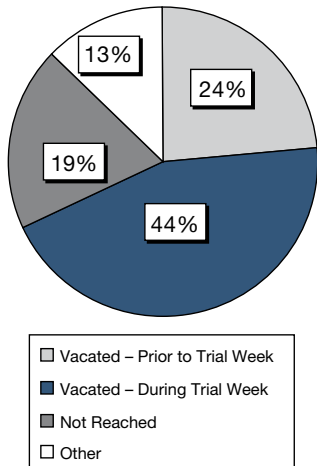


Figure 15 shows the break-up of those matters which were dealt with after being listed.

**Figure 15. Trial Listings Dealt With**

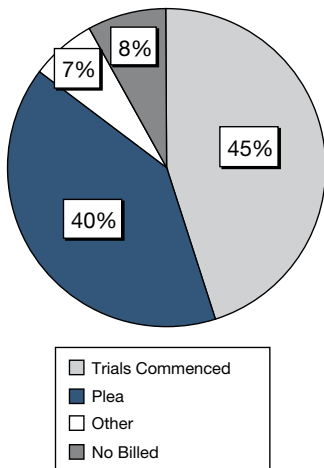
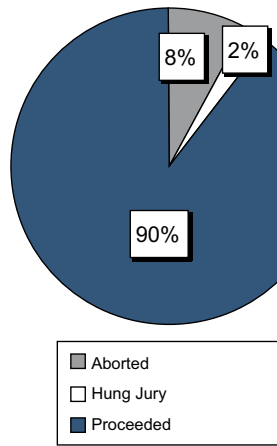


Figure 16 shows the outcome of those which commenced.

**Figure 16. Trials Commenced**





**Table 3. Trial Listing Outcomes**

The following table sets out trial listing outcomes for 2009

	Sydney	Sydney West	Country	Total
<b>NOT DEALT WITH</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Vacated</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>22%</b>
Prior to Trial Week	8%	11%	4%	8%
During Trial Week	15%	14%	14%	15%
<b>Other Not Dealt With (Trial Week)</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>11</b>
Not Reached	0%	7%	15%	6%
Other	6%	2%	4%	1%
<b>DEALT WITH</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Dealt With Prior to Trial Week</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>
No Billed	1%	1%	1%	1%
Bench Warrant	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plea	1%	7%	2%	3%
Other (eg. deceased)	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transferred	0%	1%	0%	0%
<b>Dealt With In Trial Week</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>32%</b>
No Billed	4%	4%	5%	4%
Bench Warrant	0%	0%	1%	0%
Plea	25%	20%	27%	24%
Other (eg. deceased)	2%	1%	1%	1%
Transferred	1%	6%	1%	3%
<b>Trials Commenced</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>30%</b>
Aborted	3%	2%	3%	2%
Hung Jury	1%	0%	1%	1%
Proceeded	33%	23%	22%	27%

Of trials dealt with in 2009 (i.e. 67% of total listings):

- 49% pleaded guilty
- 40% proceeded to verdict
- 8% were “no billed”
- 4% were transferred
- 4% were aborted
- 1% ended with a “hung jury”
- 2% were otherwise disposed

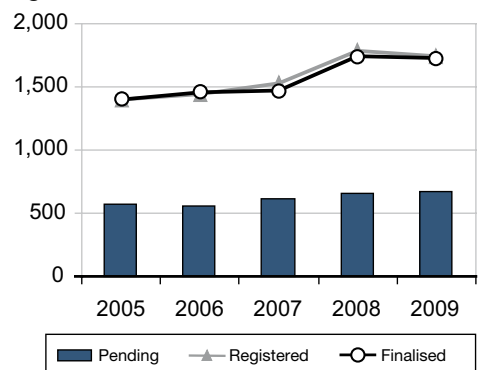
## Short Matters

### SENTENCES

There were 1,745 committals for sentence received in 2009 and 1,727 matters were finalised. At the end of the year there were 670 sentence matters pending, compared to 652 at the end of 2008.

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

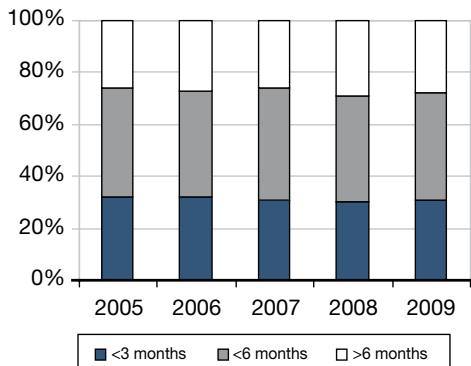
**Figure 17. Sentence Caseload**



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**

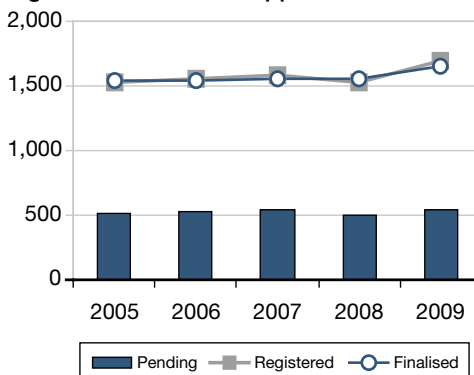


### CONVICTION APPEALS

There were 1,968 conviction appeals lodged in 2008 and 1,657 finalisations. At the end of the year there were 545 conviction appeals pending, compared to 504 at the end of 2008.

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**

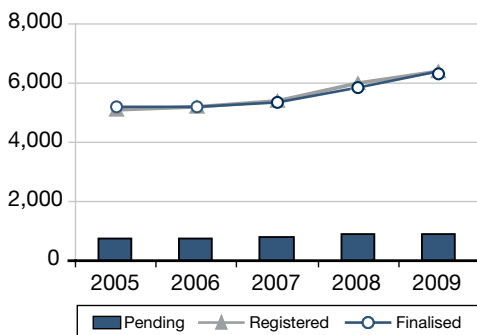


## SENTENCE APPEALS

There were 6,407 sentence appeals lodged in 2009 and 6,422 finalised. At the end of the year there were 884 sentence appeals pending, compared to 899 at the end of 2008.

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

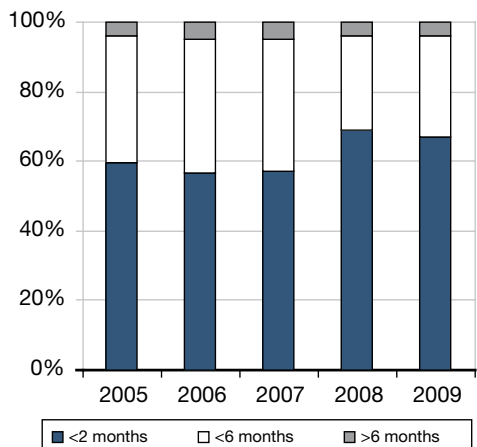
**Figure 21. Sentence Appeals Caseload**



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 2009 as published in the Court's Calendar of Sittings.

**Table 4. Sitting Allocations**

Location	Jurisdiction	No. of Weeks	Judge EFT	%
Sydney	Criminal	849	20.9	32%
	Civil	705	17.4	27%
Sydney West	Criminal	395	9.7	15%
	Civil	27	0.7	1%
Major Country	Criminal	170	4.2	6%
	Civil	60	1.5	2%
Other Venues	Criminal	370	9.1	14%
	Civil	60	1.5	2%
Total	Criminal	1,784	43.9	68%
	Civil	852	21.0	32%
	<b>All</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 2009 converted into weeks (by dividing the number of days by 5).

**Table 5. Actual Sittings**

Location	Jurisdiction	No. of Weeks	Judge EFT	%
Sydney	Criminal	812	20.0	33%
	Civil	629	15.5	26%
Sydney West	Criminal	385	9.5	16%
	Civil	21	0.5	1%
Major Country	Criminal	150	3.7	6%
	Civil	59	1.5	2%
Other Venues	Criminal	361	8.9	15%
	Civil	36	0.9	1%
Total	Criminal	1,708	42.1	70%
	Civil	745	18.3	30%
	<b>All</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 2008

Overall, there were 20 additional sitting weeks in 2009 compared to 2008. This resulted in 29 additional criminal sittings and 9 fewer weeks of civil sittings.

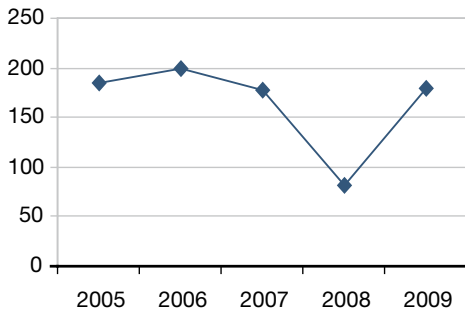
The increase in criminal sittings was as a result of additional criminal weeks added to the country in order to reduce trial backlogs.

## ACTING JUDGES

Acting Judges provided an extra 900 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 2005.

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 2009

	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Total
Armitage G		2	16	13	14	21	21	14	1	2	1		105
Boulton	4	10	15	13	10	10	10	21	10	15	10	3	131
Christie					9	3		4					16
Forno											15		15
Graham	1	2	15	9	7	14		3	1		6	5	63
Hungerford	2	10	17	18	20	8	7	10	10	15	16	6	139
Knight					1		1						2
Madgwick						9	6	17	5	10	20	1	68
McGrowdie		4			5		5	1					15
McGuire	1	9	15	12	12	1	3	5					58
McLauchlan			20		5		10	1		10	15	5	66
Moore			3					8			9		20
Phegan	1	8		1	12	6		17	16	1	7	1	70
Woods		3	19	10	17	9	3	19	16	17	9	10	132
<b>Total days</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>900</b>

Average days per Acting Judge 2009

64

**Table 7. District Court Sitings 2009**

	ALLOCATED (weeks)		AVAILABLE (days)		ACTUALLY SAT (days)		* AVERAGE RECORDED HOURS	
	CRIME	CIVIL	CRIME	CIVIL	CRIME	CIVIL	CRIME	CIVIL
<b>Sydney</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>4,257</b>	<b>3,525</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>3.59</b>
Campbelltown	126	0	618	0	621	0	4.60	0.00
Parramatta	189	23	930	112	924	97	4.61	3.28
Penrith	80	4	393	19	382	7	4.19	3.43
<b>Sydney West Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>3.29</b>
Gosford	52	5	256	25	246	22	4.15	3.77
Newcastle	62	42	303	207	304	221	4.09	3.71
Wollongong	56	13	201	65	199	53	3.80	3.21
<b>O/S Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>3.62</b>
Albury	8	5	40	25	41	13	4.22	4.08
Armidale	15	2	75	10	77	4	5.09	5.00
Bathurst	23	2	114	9	109	0	3.88	0.00
Bega	10	3	50	13	50	6	4.14	3.83
Bourke	2	0	9	0	9	0	5.00	0.00
Broken Hill	8	2	39	10	38	3	4.42	2.67
Coffs Harbour	26	5	128	25	136	12	4.65	4.42
Coonamble	8	0	40	0	26	0	3.77	0.00
Dubbo	30	2	147	10	150	13	4.79	3.92
East Maitland	19	4	92	20	101	11	4.32	3.64
Goulburn	17	0	85	0	88	0	4.39	0.00
Grafton	11	0	55	0	56	0	4.14	0.00
Griffith	20	2	108	9	99	0	4.98	0.00
Inverell	3	0	14	0	14	0	3.86	0.00
Lismore	47	8	230	40	231	38	3.97	4.63
Moree	6	0	29	0	24	0	5.96	0.00
Nowra	4	1	20	5	26	1	4.23	4.00
Orange	8	4	40	20	51	8	4.57	3.38
Parkes	6	0	30	0	29	0	4.66	0.00
Port Macquarie	16	4	80	20	76	19	4.33	4.32
Queanbeyan	20	1	98	5	83	3	3.54	4.33
Tamworth	26	2	128	9	121	8	4.86	4.75
Taree	18	5	88	24	86	17	4.23	3.94
Wagga Wagga	19	8	95	39	87	28	4.87	3.82
<b>Country Total</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>4.14</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>8,792</b>	<b>4,246</b>	<b>8,544</b>	<b>3,727</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>3.61</b>

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

## ANNEXURES

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



## Annexure A1 Civil Caseload

	Registered			Disposed			Pending		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
<b>Sydney CML</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>3,609</b>	<b>3,701</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>4,315</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>3,671</b>
Residual Jurisdiction	432	428	384	445	452	402	225	201	183
Parramatta	152	178	227	188	165	185	130	153	195
Penrith	39	37	44	39	39	46	56	54	42
Liverpool	60	4	-	34	41	-	57	6	-
Campbelltown	9	13	8	7	8	15	7	8	0
<b>Sydney West</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>237</b>
Newcastle	287	255	269	308	263	233	379	371	400
Gosford	44	45	42	50	43	58	65	67	51
Wollongong	95	89	88	121	101	75	118	106	114
<b>Major Country</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>565</b>
Albury	45	29	41	47	48	39	56	37	39
Armidale	11	10	2	13	13	6	18	15	11
Bathurst	18	9	25	14	13	17	18	14	23
Bega	6	7	11	15	5	10	9	11	12
Broken Hill	7	4	6	6	0	10	9	10	6
Coffs Harbour	59	64	47	69	69	52	54	48	44
Dubbo	27	24	22	34	25	13	29	30	40
Griffith	16	18	17	30	21	16	29	26	27
Lismore Region	130	133	136	135	105	119	112	140	157
Lithgow	15	8	12	12	12	18	19	15	17
Maitland	38	32	40	37	42	38	39	29	33
Nowra	28	16	36	13	31	15	26	10	32
Orange	36	29	36	41	25	36	50	54	52
Port Macquarie	41	17	20	32	56	27	77	39	35
Queanbeyan	20	17	22	23	23	18	23	17	23
Tamworth	27	21	25	27	27	31	36	30	24
Taree	41	31	35	60	57	42	53	28	48
Wagga Wagga	89	66	88	97	86	96	116	97	87
<b>Other Venues</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>710</b>
<b>NSW Total</b>	<b>5,508</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>5,292</b>	<b>5,598</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>6,125</b>	<b>5,602</b>	<b>5,366</b>

## Annexure A2 Civil Disposal Times

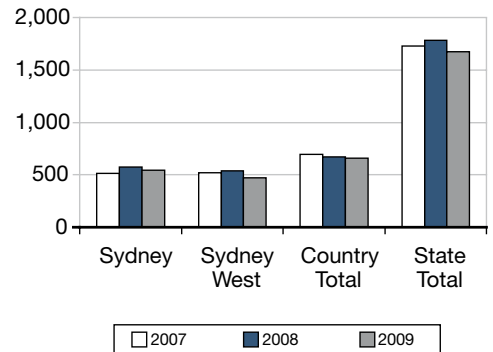
	Median Delay (mths)			%age of Cases Disposed within						%age of Pending > 12 mths < 24 mths			%age of Pending > 24 mths		
				12 mths			24 mths								
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
<b>Sydney CML</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>87%</b>	-	-	<b>17%</b>	-	-	<b>7%</b>
Parramatta	9.1	9.2	9.9	70%	69%	60%	91%	92%	93%	-	-	5%	-	-	7%
Penrith	8.0	9.3	9.7	82%	62%	61%	95%	89%	78%	-	-	13%	-	-	0%
Liverpool	7.8	7.3	-	86%	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campbelltown	5.6	11.1	8.8	70%	100%	75%	70%	100%	92%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
<b>Sydney West</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>90%</b>	-	-	<b>14%</b>	-	-	<b>6%</b>
Newcastle	13.1	13.2	10.8	44%	42%	53%	79%	85%	87%	-	-	20%	-	-	7%
Gosford	15.1	9.6	10.2	34%	59%	59%	84%	86%	94%	-	-	21%	-	-	4%
Wollongong	9.4	9.9	11.5	60%	66%	56%	83%	84%	94%	-	-	18%	-	-	5%
<b>Major Country</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>88%</b>	-	-	<b>19%</b>	-	-	<b>8%</b>
Albury	13.1	14.0	11.8	47%	33%	51%	78%	79%	85%	-	-	15%	-	-	15%
Armidale	18.5	15.6	4.5	14%	40%	82%	78%	60%	100%	-	-	33%	-	-	44%
Bathurst	7.3	11.3	7.4	69%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	23%	-	-	9%
Bega	11.0	11.2	7.8	60%	60%	67%	70%	60%	89%	-	-	8%	-	-	8%
Broken Hill	6.7	11.1	9.6	67%	100%	63%	100%	100%	88%	-	-	33%	-	-	17%
Coffs Harbour	8.5	9.4	11.5	70%	69%	52%	91%	98%	88%	-	-	0%	-	-	11%
Dubbo	12.3	12.1	9.5	46%	50%	53%	89%	69%	100%	-	-	32%	-	-	8%
Griffith	15.2	9.6	12.7	31%	59%	50%	62%	86%	88%	-	-	44%	-	-	8%
Lismore Region	12.7	11.0	14.0	45%	51%	37%	85%	86%	70%	-	-	25%	-	-	9%
Lithgow	7.2	10.1	17.4	60%	67%	0%	80%	100%	100%	-	-	33%	-	-	13%
Maitland	12.9	13.1	10.2	44%	48%	55%	94%	83%	90%	-	-	6%	-	-	3%
Nowra	6.3	10.3	8.4	78%	83%	79%	100%	92%	89%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Orange	14.7	10.4	11.1	41%	67%	55%	82%	79%	85%	-	-	15%	-	-	4%
Port Macquarie	14.7	20.4	14.4	43%	25%	31%	70%	59%	77%	-	-	0%	-	-	12%
Queanbeyan	11.3	9.9	10.4	53%	56%	65%	74%	83%	100%	-	-	9%	-	-	14%
Tamworth	15.1	14.3	13.7	53%	21%	42%	74%	75%	65%	-	-	29%	-	-	4%
Taree	13.2	10.8	12.5	43%	40%	45%	83%	86%	72%	-	-	18%	-	-	3%
Wagga Wagga	11.3	12.6	14.4	55%	44%	43%	83%	88%	82%	-	-	13%	-	-	17%
<b>Other Venues</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>82%</b>	-	-	<b>18%</b>	-	-	<b>10%</b>
<b>NSW Total</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>86%</b>	-	-	<b>17%</b>	-	-	<b>7%</b>

## Annexure B1 Criminal Caseload

### TRIALS

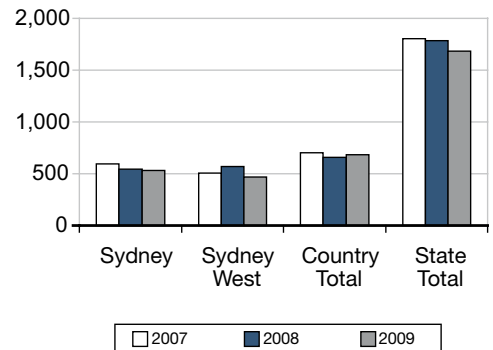
#### Registered

	2007	2008	2009	08/09 Variant
Sydney	512	577	546	-5%
Sydney West	517	539	469	-13%
Necastle	205	227	183	-19%
Gosford	50	55	43	-22%
Wollongong	131	130	140	8%
Lismore	133	100	113	13%
Dubbo	112	91	117	29%
Wagga Wagga	66	66	60	-9%
Country Total	697	669	656	-2%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>-6%</b>



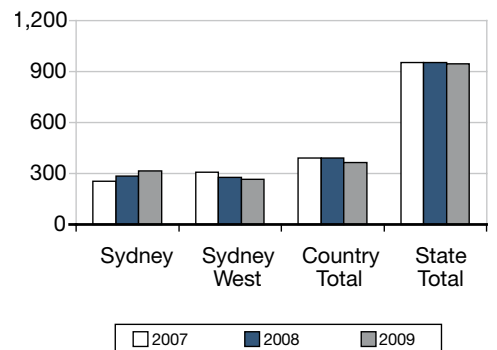
#### Finalised

	2007	2008	2009	08/09 Variant
Sydney	597	545	529	-3%
Sydney West	504	569	467	-18%
Necastle	204	216	207	-4%
Gosford	66	56	38	-32%
Wollongong	138	117	149	27%
Lismore	118	111	111	0%
Dubbo	99	108	122	13%
Wagga Wagga	67	60	57	-5%
Country Total	700	658	684	4%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>-6%</b>



#### Pending

	2007	2008	2009	08/09 Variant
Sydney	254	286	316	10%
Sydney West	308	278	266	-4%
Necastle	93	104	80	-23%
Gosford	28	27	32	19%
Wollongong	66	79	70	-11%
Lismore	84	73	75	3%
Dubbo	85	68	63	-7%
Wagga Wagga	35	40	43	8%
Country Total	390	391	363	-7%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>-1%</b>

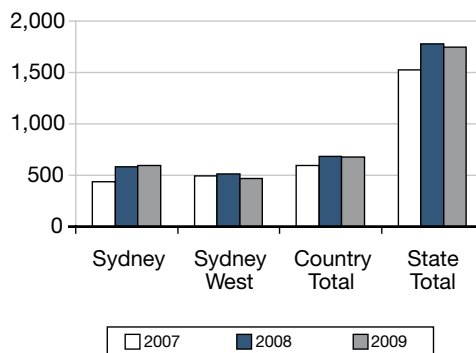


## Annexure B2 Criminal Caseload

### SENTENCES

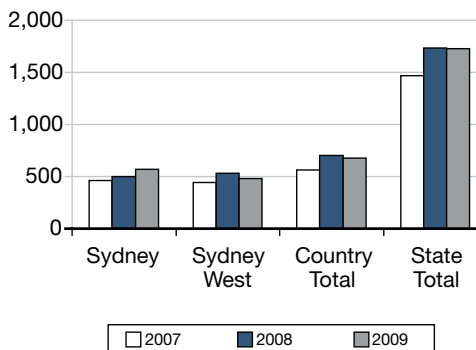
#### Registered

	2007	2008	2009	08/09 Variant
Sydney	435	583	597	2%
Sydney West	496	514	470	-9%
Necastle	156	206	186	-10%
Gosford	58	86	97	13%
Wollongong	129	130	145	12%
Lismore	107	118	108	-8%
Dubbo	92	78	90	15%
Wagga Wagga	52	65	52	-20%
Country Total	594	683	678	-1%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>-2%</b>



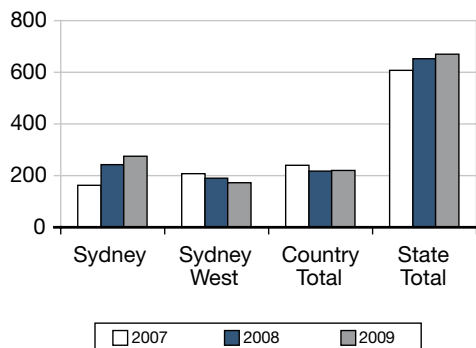
#### Finalised

	2007	2008	2009	08/09 Variant
Sydney	464	502	569	13%
Sydney West	442	531	483	-9%
Necastle	129	190	194	2%
Gosford	64	75	99	32%
Wollongong	115	148	149	1%
Lismore	92	131	106	-19%
Dubbo	80	90	85	-6%
Wagga Wagga	57	69	42	-39%
Country Total	561	703	675	-4%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>-1%</b>



#### Pending

	2007	2008	2009	08/09 Variant
Sydney	162	243	276	14%
Sydney West	208	191	173	-9%
Necastle	52	68	60	-12%
Gosford	37	48	46	-4%
Wollongong	52	34	30	-12%
Lismore	41	28	30	7%
Dubbo	38	26	31	19%
Wagga Wagga	18	14	24	71%
Country Total	239	218	221	1%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>3%</b>

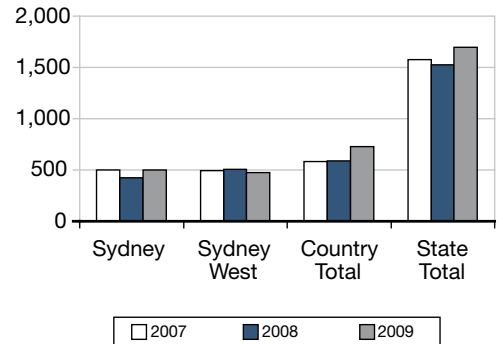


## Annexure B3 Criminal Caseload

### CONVICTION APPEALS

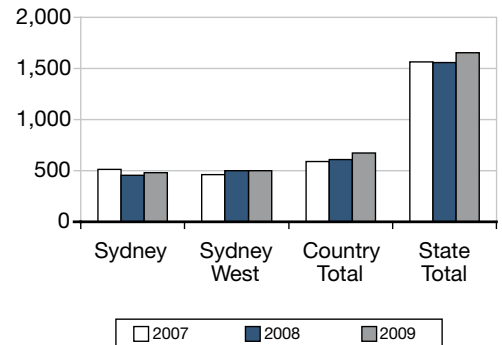
#### Registered

	2007	2008	2009	08/09 Variant
Sydney	497	424	497	17%
Sydney West	496	509	475	-7%
Necastle	149	161	216	34%
Gosford	46	39	49	26%
Wollongong	130	134	160	19%
Lismore	103	127	133	5%
Dubbo	108	83	122	47%
Wagga Wagga	48	46	46	0%
Country Total	584	590	726	23%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>11%</b>



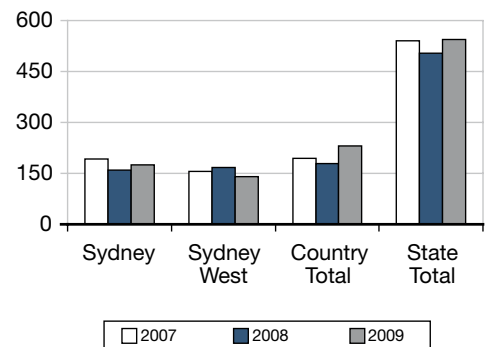
#### Finalised

	2007	2008	2009	08/09 Variant
Sydney	511	457	482	5%
Sydney West	463	497	501	1%
Necastle	160	157	183	17%
Gosford	42	48	46	-4%
Wollongong	133	121	160	32%
Lismore	118	122	135	11%
Dubbo	95	101	110	9%
Wagga Wagga	42	57	40	-30%
Country Total	588	606	674	11%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>6%</b>



#### Pending

	2007	2008	2009	08/09 Variant
Sydney	192	159	175	10%
Sydney West	155	167	140	-16%
Necastle	36	40	73	83%
Gosford	23	14	17	21%
Wollongong	38	51	51	0%
Lismore	35	40	38	-5%
Dubbo	40	22	34	55%
Wagga Wagga	22	11	17	55%
Country Total	194	178	230	29%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>8%</b>

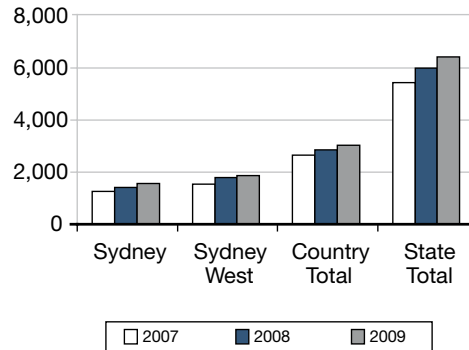


## Annexure B4 Criminal Caseload

### SENTENCE APPEALS

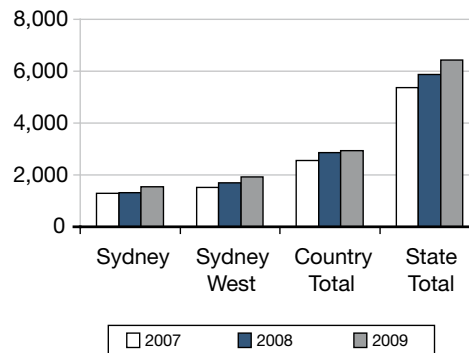
#### Registered

	2007	2008	2009	08/09 Variant
Sydney	1,252	1,383	1,545	12%
Sydney West	1,520	1,765	1,845	5%
Necastle	741	801	835	4%
Gosford	211	252	289	15%
Wollongong	505	461	430	-7%
Lismore	468	485	541	12%
Dubbo	450	572	645	13%
Wagga Wagga	262	268	277	3%
Country Total	2,637	2,839	3,017	6%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>5,409</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>7%</b>



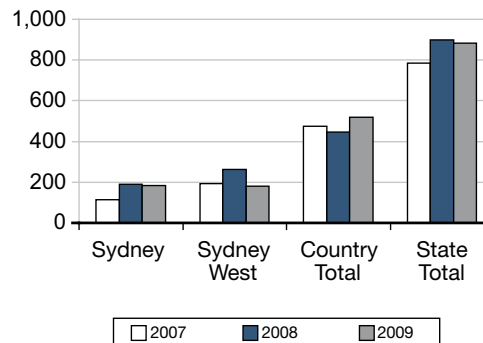
#### Finalised

	2007	2008	2009	08/09 Variant
Sydney	1,295	1,307	1,550	19%
Sydney West	1,514	1,696	1,927	14%
Necastle	756	816	824	1%
Gosford	215	244	289	18%
Wollongong	469	477	437	-8%
Lismore	449	483	514	6%
Dubbo	426	562	629	12%
Wagga Wagga	253	287	252	-12%
Country Total	2,566	2,869	2,945	3%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>5,872</b>	<b>6,422</b>	<b>9%</b>



#### Pending

	2007	2008	2009	08/09 Variant
Sydney	114	190	185	-3%
Sydney West	194	263	181	-31%
Necastle	122	107	118	10%
Gosford	46	54	54	0%
Wollongong	78	62	55	-11%
Lismore	92	94	121	29%
Dubbo	78	88	104	18%
Wagga Wagga	60	41	66	61%
Country Total	476	446	518	16%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>-2%</b>



## Annexure C1 Compliance With Criminal Time Standards

### TRIALS - REGISTERED

#### Accused Custody

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within											
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months			>12 Months		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Sydney	39%	41%	40%	64%	69%	67%	90%	90%	90%	10%	10%	10%
Sydney West	42%	37%	34%	69%	62%	59%	95%	90%	87%	5%	10%	13%
Newcastle	68%	44%	43%	88%	71%	75%	99%	96%	93%	1%	4%	7%
Gosford	29%	27%	55%	71%	67%	73%	95%	100%	91%	5%	0%	9%
Wollongong	30%	37%	35%	63%	68%	65%	88%	89%	92%	12%	11%	8%
Lismore	47%	37%	30%	51%	56%	58%	87%	93%	77%	13%	7%	23%
Dubbo	43%	21%	26%	79%	38%	47%	89%	74%	81%	11%	26%	19%
Wagga Wagga	43%	45%	33%	79%	73%	52%	100%	100%	93%	0%	0%	7%
Country Total	48%	36%	35%	72%	62%	62%	93%	91%	88%	7%	9%	12%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>12%</b>

#### Accused on Bail

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within											
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months			>12 Months		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Sydney	27%	32%	32%	52%	54%	57%	80%	86%	87%	20%	14%	13%
Sydney West	28%	22%	20%	54%	48%	40%	85%	79%	84%	15%	21%	16%
Newcastle	42%	35%	32%	58%	65%	66%	83%	89%	92%	17%	11%	8%
Gosford	21%	19%	19%	44%	42%	37%	77%	77%	78%	23%	23%	22%
Wollongong	21%	23%	24%	39%	47%	54%	69%	81%	87%	31%	19%	13%
Lismore	29%	18%	23%	55%	37%	43%	86%	71%	83%	14%	29%	17%
Dubbo	18%	16%	21%	29%	33%	40%	59%	74%	85%	41%	26%	15%
Wagga Wagga	20%	25%	20%	49%	47%	37%	78%	86%	85%	22%	14%	15%
Country Total	27%	24%	25%	47%	48%	51%	76%	80%	87%	24%	20%	13%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>14%</b>

## All Trials

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within											
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months			>12 Months		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Sydney	32%	36%	36%	57%	61%	62%	84%	88%	88%	16%	12%	12%
Sydney West	33%	29%	26%	60%	54%	48%	89%	84%	85%	11%	16%	15%
Newcastle	52%	38%	36%	68%	67%	69%	89%	92%	92%	11%	8%	8%
Gosford	23%	21%	29%	52%	48%	47%	83%	83%	82%	17%	17%	18%
Wollongong	24%	29%	28%	47%	56%	58%	75%	84%	89%	25%	16%	11%
Lismore	36%	23%	26%	54%	42%	48%	86%	77%	81%	14%	23%	19%
Dubbo	24%	18%	24%	42%	35%	44%	67%	74%	83%	33%	26%	17%
Wagga Wagga	24%	33%	25%	54%	57%	43%	82%	91%	88%	18%	9%	12%
Country Total	34%	29%	29%	55%	53%	55%	81%	84%	87%	19%	16%	13%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>13%</b>



## Annexure C2 Compliance With Criminal Time Standards

### TRIALS – VERDICTS

#### Accused Custody

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within											
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months			>12 Months		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Sydney	35%	32%	32%	51%	59%	61%	88%	88%	84%	12%	12%	16%
Sydney West	25%	20%	19%	55%	38%	46%	89%	82%	79%	11%	18%	21%
Newcastle	83%	26%	21%	92%	58%	50%	100%	95%	83%	0%	5%	17%
Gosford	0%	0%	50%	40%	33%	50%	80%	100%	100%	20%	0%	0%
Wollongong	13%	33%	8%	25%	67%	58%	88%	87%	83%	13%	13%	17%
Lismore	57%	57%	29%	57%	57%	57%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Dubbo	50%	17%	23%	50%	50%	46%	100%	83%	77%	0%	17%	23%
Wagga Wagga	25%	25%	0%	25%	63%	43%	100%	100%	86%	0%	0%	14%
Country Total	45%	29%	18%	55%	59%	51%	95%	93%	85%	5%	7%	15%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>17%</b>

#### Accused on Bail

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within											
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months			>12 Months		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Sydney	20%	28%	24%	46%	47%	47%	76%	88%	78%	24%	12%	22%
Sydney West	21%	4%	13%	37%	30%	31%	77%	68%	78%	23%	32%	22%
Newcastle	34%	17%	15%	44%	48%	49%	84%	86%	90%	16%	14%	10%
Gosford	10%	17%	20%	20%	25%	20%	70%	50%	60%	30%	50%	40%
Wollongong	6%	16%	8%	31%	36%	46%	63%	72%	77%	37%	28%	23%
Lismore	0%	7%	15%	27%	21%	30%	87%	57%	80%	13%	43%	20%
Dubbo	17%	13%	8%	22%	30%	15%	70%	78%	69%	30%	22%	31%
Wagga Wagga	12%	13%	9%	24%	38%	18%	76%	75%	73%	24%	25%	27%
Country Total	15%	14%	12%	30%	35%	37%	74%	73%	80%	26%	27%	20%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>21%</b>

## All Trials

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within											
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months			>12 Months		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Sydney	25%	30%	27%	48%	53%	52%	80%	88%	81%	20%	12%	19%
Sydney West	22%	11%	16%	44%	34%	38%	81%	74%	78%	19%	26%	22%
Newcastle	48%	21%	17%	57%	52%	49%	89%	90%	88%	11%	10%	12%
Gosford	7%	13%	29%	27%	27%	29%	73%	60%	71%	27%	40%	29%
Wollongong	7%	23%	8%	30%	48%	50%	67%	78%	79%	33%	23%	21%
Lismore	18%	24%	19%	36%	33%	37%	91%	71%	85%	9%	29%	15%
Dubbo	24%	14%	15%	28%	34%	31%	76%	79%	73%	24%	21%	27%
Wagga Wagga	14%	19%	6%	24%	50%	28%	81%	88%	78%	19%	13%	22%
Country Total	22%	20%	14%	36%	43%	42%	79%	80%	82%	21%	20%	18%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>

## Annexure C3 Compliance With Criminal Time Standards

### APPEALS

#### Conviction Appeals

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within											
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months			>12 Months		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Sydney	43%	52%	55%	69%	77%	82%	95%	97%	97%	5%	3%	3%
Sydney West	61%	60%	58%	84%	80%	79%	98%	96%	97%	2%	4%	3%
Newcastle	61%	77%	81%	80%	89%	93%	94%	97%	99%	6%	3%	1%
Gosford	35%	62%	51%	63%	82%	87%	91%	96%	98%	9%	4%	2%
Wollongong	47%	57%	64%	75%	83%	83%	92%	99%	99%	8%	1%	1%
Lismore	47%	61%	66%	74%	79%	86%	91%	94%	96%	9%	6%	4%
Dubbo	51%	59%	82%	77%	79%	94%	93%	95%	99%	7%	5%	1%
Wagga Wagga	55%	76%	70%	87%	90%	84%	100%	98%	98%	0%	2%	2%
Country Total	51%	65%	71%	76%	84%	88%	93%	96%	98%	7%	4%	2%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>

#### Sentence Appeals

	Percentage of Cases Disposed within								
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Sydney	76%	81%	77%	98%	98%	98%	2%	2%	2%
Sydney West	59%	72%	66%	96%	96%	96%	4%	4%	4%
Newcastle	48%	64%	67%	95%	96%	97%	5%	4%	3%
Gosford	40%	68%	63%	89%	96%	92%	11%	4%	8%
Wollongong	49%	65%	66%	94%	94%	97%	6%	6%	3%
Lismore	46%	55%	62%	92%	92%	96%	8%	8%	4%
Dubbo	40%	57%	56%	88%	95%	96%	12%	5%	4%
Wagga Wagga	35%	47%	60%	96%	96%	98%	4%	4%	2%
Country Total	45%	60%	63%	93%	95%	96%	7%	5%	4%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>

## SENTENCES

Percentage of Cases Disposed within									
	4 Months			6 Months			12 Months		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Sydney	35%	31%	29%	73%	70%	71%	27%	30%	29%
Sydney West	23%	21%	23%	76%	66%	65%	24%	34%	35%
Newcastle	44%	43%	42%	84%	79%	79%	16%	21%	21%
Gosford	16%	19%	9%	43%	68%	55%	57%	32%	45%
Wollongong	22%	33%	52%	74%	78%	89%	26%	22%	11%
Lismore	48%	34%	40%	87%	79%	78%	13%	21%	22%
Dubbo	37%	26%	41%	69%	62%	80%	31%	38%	20%
Wagga Wagga	28%	58%	59%	82%	86%	87%	18%	14%	13%
Country Total	34%	36%	39%	75%	76%	78%	25%	24%	22%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>28%</b>

## Annexure D

### District Court Committees

#### **CHIEF JUDGE'S POLICY AND PLANNING COMMITTEE**

The Honourable Justice Blanch, Chief Judge  
(Chairman)

His Honour Judge Solomon (ex officio as  
Chair, Criminal Court Users Committee)

His Honour Judge Taylor, AM, RFD  
(ex officio as Chair, Education Committee)

His Honour Judge Garling (ex officio as Chair,  
Civil Court Users Committee)

Her Honour Truss

His Honour Judge Robison

Her Honour Judge Morgan

His Honour Judge Goldring (to 7/10/2009)

Her Honour Judge Balla

His Honour Judge Hulme, SC (to 1/3/2009)

His Honour Judge Toner

His Honour Judge Levy

Mr C Smith, Principal Registrar and Director  
Judicial Support (Secretary)

#### **RULE COMMITTEE**

The Honourable Justice Blanch, Chief Judge  
(Chairman)

His Honour Judge Garling (Deputy Chairman)

Her Honour Judge Sidis

His Honour Judge Robison

His Honour Judge Rolfe

His Honour Judge Neilson

His Honour Judge Johnstone

Mr P Khandhar, NSW Bar Association

Mr A Saxton, Law Society of NSW

Mr A Grew, Registrar Assistant (Secretary)

#### **CIVIL BUSINESS COMMITTEE**

His Honour Judge Garling (Convenor)

Her Honour Judge Truss

Her Honour Judge Sidis

His Honour Judge Rolfe

His Honour Judge McLoughlin, SC

His Honour Judge Johnstone

Ms C McDonald, Judicial Registrar  
(to 4/12/2009)

Ms J Hall, Insurance Council of Australia

Ms B Cassidy, Motor Accidents Authority

Mr P Deakin, QC, NSW Bar Association

Ms L King, SC, NSW Bar Association

Mr A McMurrin, Law Society of NSW

Mr A Saxton, Law Society of NSW

Mr C Smith, Principal Registrar and Director  
Judicial Support

Ms J Dunn, Civil Listing and Case Manager

#### **CRIMINAL BUSINESS COMMITTEE**

His Honour Judge Solomon (Chairman)

His Honour Judge Sides, QC

His Honour Judge Woods, QC

Mr J Kiely, Crown Prosecutor

Mr M Ierace, Senior Public Defender

Mr R Fornito, Criminal Listing and Case  
Manager

Mr D Giddy, NSW Law Society

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

Mr J Joliffe, Office of the Director of Public  
Prosecutions (Commonwealth)

Mr R Kozanecki, Legal Aid Commission

Ms K Traill, Bar Association of NSW

Mr C Franklin, Aboriginal Legal Service

Mr C Smith, Principal Registrar and Director  
Judicial Support

Ms J Garvey, Judicial Support Coordinator  
(Secretary)

### **RESOURCES COMMITTEE**

His Honour Judge Taylor, AM, RFD (Chairman)  
Her Honour Judge Ainslie-Wallace  
His Honour Judge Finnane, RFD, QC  
Mr C Smith, Principal Registrar and Director  
Judicial Support (Secretary)

### **PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (EDUCATION) COMMITTEE**

His Honour Judge Taylor, AM, RFD (Chairman)  
Her Honour Judge Sidis  
Her Honour Judge Ashford (Acting Chair)  
His Honour Judge Nicholson, SC  
His Honour Judge Knox, SC  
Her Honour Judge Sweeney  
His Honour Judge Zahra, SC  
His Honour Judge Cogswell, SC  
Mr C Smith, Principal Registrar and Director  
Judicial Support  
Ms R Windeler, Education Director, Judicial  
Commission of NSW

### **JUDICIAL SUPPORT COMMITTEE**

His Honour Judge Solomon  
His Honour Judge Taylor, AM, RFD  
Her Honour Judge Truss  
Her Honour Judges Sidis

### **JUDICIAL COMMISSION, STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JUDICIAL EDUCATION**

His Honour Judge Nicholson, SC

### **JUDICIAL COMMISSION, JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE WITH THE ALJA ABORIGINAL CULTURAL AWARENESS PROGRAM**

His Honour Judge Norrish, QC  
His Honour Judge Dive

### **JUDICIAL COMMISSION, CRIMINAL TRIAL COURTS BENCH BOOK COMMITTEE**

His Honour Judge Berman, SC  
His Honour Judge Hulme, SC (to 1/3/2009)

### **DOWNING CENTRE LIBRARY COMMITTEE**

His Honour Judge Knight to (1/2/2009)  
His Honour Judge Knox, SC

### **JOHN MADDISON TOWER AND DOWNING CENTRE BUILDING COMMITTEE**

His Honour Judge Robison  
His Honour Judge Kearns  
Mr C Smith, Principal Registrar and Director  
Judicial Support  
Mr C Allen, Sheriff  
Mr R Goundran, Engineering Officer, Asset  
Management Services  
Mr R Cowburn, Building Manager  
Mr P Fatcher, Judicial Support Officer  
Mr G McCoubrie, Federal Magistrate

### **JUSTICELINK COMMITTEE**

His Honour Judge Williams  
His Honour Judge Rolfe  
His Honour Judge Finnane  
His Honour Judge Hulme, SC (to 1/3/2009)  
Judicial Registrar McDonald  
Mr C Smith, Principal Registrar and Director  
Judicial Support  
Mr R Fornito, Criminal Listing and Case  
Manager  
Ms J Dunn, Civil Listing and Case Manager  
Ms J Mathison, Manager Justicelink Business  
Support Group  
Ms N Ubrihien, Justicelink Project  
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