



**Registry of the Federal Court
of Canada**

**1998-99
Estimates**

A Report on Plans and Priorities

The Estimates Documents

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve. The previous Part III of the Estimates has been split into two documents: a spring report "*A Report on Plans and Priorities*" and a fall report "*Departmental Performance Report*".

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

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



Registry of the Federal Court of Canada

**1998-99
Estimates**

A Report on Plans and Priorities

Approved:

Minister of Justice

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Section I: Message from the Administrator of the Court

1998-99 is expected to be a watershed year for the Registry of the Federal Court.

After an extensive consultation and development process, the Court will begin to replace its traditional form of operations with a modern case-management environment, designed to enable Judges to regulate the pace at which cases are processed and adjudicated. The Registry will be challenged to develop informatics and support systems necessary for the integrity of case management on the basis of revised Rules of the Court, which are expected to come into effect in fiscal year 1998-99. The new Rules will also introduce Dispute Resolution Services (DRS), for which resource and operational support requirements will be determined.

The overall workload of the Court and Registry continues increasing at a steady rate. Our ongoing efforts to improve efficiency in that context are intended to enable the Registry to implement case management and provide a cost efficient system for litigants at the lowest possible cost to the Court.

The Registry's Quality Service Standards, developed and implemented across Canada in 1996, will evolve into Performance Standards reflecting the new Rules of the Court, beginning in 1998-99.

Last year, the Court undertook to review the operations of the Court and the Registry with a view to improving effectiveness, accessibility and economy, following recommendations contained in a report prepared by the Auditor General and tabled in the House of Commons on April 22, 1997. The decisions from this review will effectively set the stage for a revitalized strategic plan for the Registry.

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATION

Report on Plans and Priorities 1998-99

Submitted for tabling in Parliament is the *1998-99 Report on Plans and Priorities* (RPP) of the Registry of the Federal Court of Canada.

To the best of my knowledge and subject to the qualifications outlined below, the information:

- Accurately portrays the Registry's mandate, plans, priorities, strategies and expected key results of the organization.
- Is consistent with Treasury Board policy and instructions and the disclosure principles contained in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Report on Plans and Priorities*.
- Is comprehensive and accurate.
- Is based on sound underlying internal information and management systems.

I am satisfied as to the quality assurance processes and procedures used for the RPP's production.

The *Planning and Reporting Accountability Structure* (PRAS) on which this document is based has been approved by Treasury Board Ministers and is the basis for accountability for the results achieved with the resources and authorities provided.

Administrator of the Court

Date

Section II: Registry Overview

Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities

Pursuant to the *Federal Court Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-7, section 3, the Federal Court of Canada is a superior court of record, having civil and criminal jurisdiction, for the better administration of the laws of Canada.

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

The Registry is established pursuant to the *Federal Court Act*, as follows:

14. (1) There is hereby established a Registry of the Court consisting of a principal office of the Court in Ottawa and such other offices of the Court as may be established by the Rules.
- (2) Such officers, clerks and employees as are required for the purposes of the Court shall be appointed under the *Public Service Employment Act*.
- (3) The employees of the Court shall be organized and the offices shall be operated in such manner as may be provided by the Rules. R.S., c. 10 (2nd Supp.), s. 14.

The Federal Court of Canada has broad jurisdiction over matters such as cases by and against the Crown, appeals under numerous federal statutes, disputes in various commercial matters including admiralty and intellectual property and the authority to review decisions of federal boards, tribunals and commissions including decisions of the Immigration and Refugee Board.

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

The Federal Court of Canada determines issues of federal law transcending provincial boundaries. The required high standards of service result in greater consistency and efficiency than would be the case were federal legislation to be administered by the various provincial/territorial courts. The Court is vigilant in its efforts to minimize government expenditures as well as costs to litigants.

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

Objective

Established under the same founding legislation and the Rules of the Court, the Registry's **program objective** is:

to support the Federal Court of Canada in providing a court of law, equity and admiralty for the better administration of the laws of Canada.

The Registry's mission is to provide administrative support services necessary to a superior court of record. The Registry's mechanisms enable the Judges, as well as quasi-judicial boards, commissions and tribunals, to deposit their judgments and orders so that they may be filed according to enabling legislation to have force and effect. The Registry has been designated by Emergency Measures Canada as an "essential service", one of a network of organizations required for the continuity of national governance in times of crisis.

Financial Spending Plan

During fiscal year 1996-97, the Registry received Treasury Board approval for the new *Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS)* used in this Report, to improve the transparency of the organization's activities and resource requirements.

As in previous years, the Registry's program appears in Estimates as a single *business line*, to be known as **Registry Services**. Program activities and resources are streamed into two *service lines*: **Operations** and **Corporate Services**.

(\$ millions)	Planned Spending 1997-98*	Planned Spending 1998-99	Planned Spending 1999-00	Planned Spending 2000-01
Gross Program Spending				
Operations	25.6	25.9	25.5	25.5
Corporate Services	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
	<u>31.6</u>	<u>31.9</u>	<u>31.4</u>	<u>31.4</u>
<i>Less: Revenue Credited to the Vote</i>	----	----	----	----
Net Program Spending	31.6	31.9	31.4	31.4
<i>Less: Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund</i>	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
<i>Plus: Cost of Services Provided by Other Departments</i>	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
Net Cost of the Registry	41.9	42.2	41.7	41.7

* Reflects changes included in the In-Year Update

Section III: Plans, Priorities and Strategies

A. Summary of Key Plans, Priorities and Strategies

Registry of the Federal Court of Canada	
Business Line: Registry Services	
<i>(PLAN) to provide:</i>	<i>(STRATEGIES) to be demonstrated by:</i>
More responsive Court operations to facilitate resolution of disputes without delay or inconvenience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New Rules including case management, Dispute Resolution Services released by Rules Committee and reflected in operational and support systems by end of fiscal year 1998-99. ● Quality service and performance standards revised to reflect new Rules.
Service Line: Registry Operations	
<i>(PLAN) to provide:</i>	<i>(STRATEGIES) to be demonstrated by:</i>
Physical and technological access to Registry services which are safe and convenient to use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Client Survey continues in 1998-99. ● Performance Standards developed to reflect new Rules. ● Ongoing security review.
Efficient counter service, document processing; Effective Court Usher and Registrar services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anticipated increased performance demands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New proceedings +6.7% (based on 10-year trend) - Matters heard +6.7% (based on 10-year trend) ● Performance Standards developed and introduced in 1998.
Systems and support for innovations to improve efficiency and effectiveness of court operations and service.	<p>1998-99 projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Case management: system, Proceedings Management system and Delay Reduction Programme designed by mid-1998 to reflect new Rules. ● Case scheduling automation module to be integrated in first quarter of 1998-99. ● Measures to expedite the processing of citizenship revocation proceedings continue in 1998-99. ● Video conferencing pilot evaluation continues. ● Upgrading systems, equipment and software. ● Plan pilot evaluation of real-time court reporting.
Service Line: Corporate Services	
<i>(PLAN) to provide:</i>	<i>(STRATEGIES) to be demonstrated by:</i>
Trained staff who provide high-quality services to both litigants and the Court.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Registry Officer Development program updated to apply new Rules, and implemented by mid-1998.
Facilities, resources and equipment necessary for the Court and Registry to fulfil their roles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contribute to a strategic plan for the consolidation of court's accommodations in the National Capital Region. ● Prepare strategy for the review of National Accommodation Standards; negotiation of Master Occupancy Agreements, and individual Occupancy Instruments with colleagues at Public Works and Government Services Canada. ● Client survey and analysis to be completed in 1998. ● Develop new internal audit and program evaluation plans.

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Section III: Plans, Priorities and Strategies (Continued)

B. Details by Program and Business Lines

Registry Services Program

The objective is to provide effective access to the Court on matters arising under any legislation for which the Federal Court has jurisdiction, to resolve disputes without hardship, delay or inconvenience. The business line, Registry Services, accomplishes this objective through two service lines: Operations and Corporate Services.

1. Operations

Planned Spending

	Planned Spending	Planned Spending	Planned Spending	Planned Spending
(\$ millions)	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Gross Expenditures	25.6	25.9	25.5	25.5
<i>Less:</i>	-	-	-	-
Total Net Expenditures	<u>25.6</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>25.5</u>	<u>25.5</u>

Objective

The program or business line objective is *to support the Federal Court of Canada in providing a court of law, equity and admiralty for the better administration of the laws of Canada.* The Operations service line contributes to the achievement of this objective through the delivery of a variety of services to litigants, their counsel and the Judges of the Court, including:

- processing all documents filed by or issued to litigants on all cases brought before the Court in accordance with the *Federal Court Rules*, the *Federal Court Immigration Rules*, or the *Court Martial Appeal Court Rules*. Documents pertaining to Federal Court cases may be filed in any office of the Registry. Originals of all court documents are held in the principal office.
- recording all proceedings;

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- maintaining custody of the records and information base required by the Court;
- issuing legal instruments to enforce decisions made by the Court and various federal entities; and,
- performing certain quasi-judicial functions such as taxations and examinations of judgment debtors.

External Factors Influencing the Operations Service Line

a) Public Expectations and Concerns

For more than a century, the Federal Court, and its predecessor, the Exchequer Court, operated in a manner whereby the litigants themselves determined the pace at which an action moved through the Court. The public perception of this approach characterized courts in general as slow, expensive and susceptible to backlogs.

b) Government Commitments

As in all federal departments and agencies, the Registry continues efforts to do more with the same or fewer resources than in previous years, to contribute to deficit control and reduction, without affecting the independence of the administration of the Court.

c) Technological Advances

One of the most critical concerns of the Court, and by extension the Registry, is to improve access to the Court. The Federal Court operates in all provinces and territories, with all Judges based in the National Capital Region, in accordance with the *Federal Court Act*. Limitations on the ability of litigants to expedite cases are inherent in a system where travel across Canada is necessary. During 1998-99, a pilot project continues to evaluate video conferencing technology as a means of enhancing access to the Court.

Key Plans and Strategies

Section III: Plans, Priorities and Strategies

Access to the Court

The Federal Court in 1995 began to expand the application of case management to all cases, to ensure that the time required for each step in the process is determined and controlled by the Court through a variety of techniques, including "dispute resolution services" measures.

The Court also began in 1997-98 to implement special measures responding to strong public demand for processes to deal expeditiously with citizenship revocation cases.

The Registry is committed to the introduction of performance standards for all operations as a management improvement measure to support the conversion to case management.

Particular emphasis is given to access to facilities for physically challenged persons, and to bilingual signage and services.

Courteous and Efficient Services

Although there will be costs associated with case management and dispute resolution services, the Registry is endeavoring to initiate their development and implementation within existing resource levels. Immigration-refugee determination proceedings are inextricably part of operations and must be included in the management measures necessary for this development. Success in fulfilling the mandate to convert to case management at the most economical cost will have an impact on the immigration-refugee activity's resources, and may necessitate their reallocation within the Registry's resource base.

The Registry expects that demand for services will continue to rise at approximately the average annual rate experienced over the past ten years.

Innovations to Improve Service Efficiency and Effectiveness

Projects of note in 1998-99 include:

- Case Management: systems to be designed, tested and ready for implementation by mid-1998.
- Delay Reduction Program redevelopment to expedite the conversion of existing cases from a traditional to a case-managed basis, to be completed by June, 1998.
- Automated case scheduling to be integrated by end of first quarter, 1998, subject to the effect of the new Rules when they are released.

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- Evaluation of teleconferencing technology as a means of accelerating certain types of motions will be concluded in 1998-99. Next year, the Court will complete a video conferencing pilot project to determine its applicability to certain types of hearings such as pre-trial conferences.

Expected Results

Access to the Court

- After an extensive consultation process, the Rules Committee is expected to introduce the new operating Rules of the Court in early 1998, at which point the Registry will commence implementation.
- Special Citizenship Revocation measures will continue to be implemented to expedite the processing of citizenship revocation proceedings through the assignment of dedicated staff and resources in 1998-99 and subsequent years.

Courteous and Efficient Services

- A client survey, begun in 1996-97 as part of the movement to adopt quality service standards, will be reviewed to upgrade its focus on monitoring the satisfaction of our clients with access to the Court and levels of service. The Registry's quality service standards will be further developed in 1998-99 to serve as performance standards in light of the new Rules of the Court.
- In 1997, performance indicators showed that the rate of increase in demand for Registry services fell off slightly from the 10-year upward trend, but continued upward. The historic trends in demand for Registry and Court services are expected to continue in 1998-99:
 - New Proceedings: over the past 10 years, new proceedings have increased at an average annual rate of 20.1%. Following a slight decline of 3% from the previous year to 25,300, the long-term upward trend is expected to continue in 1998, with New Proceedings forecast to reach 27,000.
 - Total Matters Heard in Court: over the past 10 years, the Registry has experienced an average increase of 6.7% per annum in this factor. For 1997, 5,638 matters are projected to be heard, an increase of 4.7% over the previous year. Anticipating the historic upward trend to continue, 6,015 matters are projected to be heard in 1998.

Section III: Plans, Priorities and Strategies

2. Corporate Services

Planned Spending

	Planned Spending	Planned Spending	Planned Spending	Planned Spending
(\$ millions)	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Gross Expenditures	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
Less: Revenue credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund	----	----	----	----
Total Net Expenditures	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9

Objective

The program or business line objective is *to support the Federal Court of Canada in providing a court of law, equity and admiralty for the better administration of the laws of Canada*. The Corporate Services service line contributes to the achievement of this objective through the delivery of internal support services to the Registry, including the non-Registry operations portions of finance, administration, human resources, security and management information processing.

External Factors Influencing the Operations Service Line

a) Public Expectations and Concerns

The clients of this service line, both litigants and the Court, expect to receive services of high quality from trained staff.

b) Government Commitments

As in all federal departments and agencies, the Registry continues its efforts to do more with the same or fewer resources than in previous years, to contribute to deficit control and reduction.

Key Plans and Strategies

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The highest priority in 1998-99 will be given to the training of Registry staff in the practices and procedural changes resulting from the Court's adoption of new Rules, including the expansion of case management. This is essential for the effective implementation of the new Rules of the Court to be released in 1998.

Expected Results

Access to the court

Although details of the new Rules are not available at time of writing, once released the Rules will be publicized across Canada, in conjunction with the Canadian Bar Association.

Courteous and Efficient Services

The client survey undertaken as part of the quality service standards initiative in 1996 will be reviewed to ensure its continued utility in the light of the new Rules of the Court. Development of performance standards will also be undertaken.

Work will begin on development of policy for the operation of the Registry as an essential service with national scope.

Staff Training

The Registry Officer Development Program will be developed to reflect the new Rules of the Court, and implemented by mid-1998.

Facilities, Resources and Equipment

Planning for the accommodation requirements of up to nine Judges eligible to elect supernumerary status will be undertaken.

Upgrading of computer systems, equipment and software, recommended in the Auditor General's report, will proceed. Priority will be given to enhanced retrieval of statistics, and measures to ensure maximum access to the automated case scheduling system.

Following the Court's review of operations, noted in the "Message from the Administrator" at page 3 above, a strategic plan will be developed during 1998, accompanied by a new Management Review plan for internal audit and program evaluation activities in the Registry. Among the key subjects to receive priority in review plans are access to facilities for physically challenged persons, bilingual signage and services in both Official Languages.

Section IV: Supplementary Information

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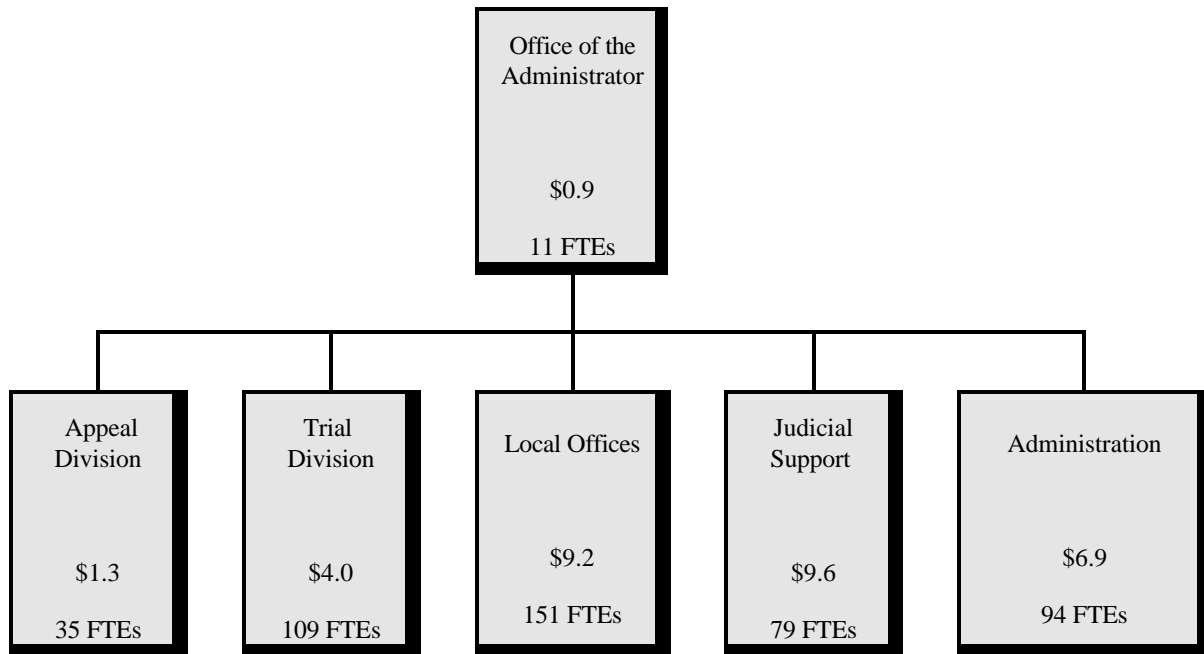
Table 1: Spending Authorities (Extract from Ministry Summary Table in Part II and Reconciliation to Program Expenditure Detail document)

Vote	(\$000's)	1998-99 Main Estimates	1997-98 Main Estimates
	Federal Court of Canada		
25	Federal Court of Canada - - Program Expenditures	27,002	26,930
(S)	Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	3,899	3,144
	<i>Total Program</i>	30,901	30,074

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Table 2: Organization Structure and Display of Planned Spending by Program and Business Line

(millions of dollars)



Responsibility for Planned Spending by Service Lines for 1998-99

(\$ millions) Business Line	Accountability			Total
	The Administrator	Deputy Administrator	Regional Directors (Local Offices)	
Operations	5.5	11.1	9.3	25.9
Corporate Services	1.0	5.0	---	6.0
Total Planned Spending	6.5	16.1	9.3	31.9

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Table 2.1: Planned Full-Time Equivalents (FTE's) by Program and Business Lines

	Planned 98	1997- 99	Planned 99	1998- 00	Planned 00	1999- 01	Planned 01	2000- 01
Registry Services	431		479		474		472	
Operations	349		387		382		380	
Corporate Services	82		92		92		92	

Table 2.2: Details of FTE Requirements

(\$ Salary)	Planned 98	1997- 99	Planned 99	1998- 00	Planned 00	1999- 01	Planned 01	2000- 01
Salary Ranges								
< 30,000	125		132		130		128	
30,000 - 40,000	200		230		229		229	
40,000 - 50,000	88		96		95		95	
50,000 - 60,000	6		7		6		6	
60,000 - 70,000	3		3		3		3	
70,000 - 80,000	5		7		7		7	
> 80,000	4		4		4		4	
Total	431		479		474		472	

Table 4: Registry Summary of Standard Objects of Expenditure

Registry of the Federal Court of Canada

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	Planned Spending	Planned Spending	Planned Spending	Planned Spending
(millions)	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Personnel				
Salaries and wages	17.6	18.6	18.4	18.4
Contributions to employee benefit plans	3.1	3.9	3.9	3.9
	20.7	22.5	22.3	22.3
Goods and Services				
Transportation and communications	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Information	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Professional and special services	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.6
Rentals	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Purchased repair and upkeep	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Utilities, materials and supplies	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
Minor capital	2.4	0.9	0.1	0.1
	10.9	9.4	9.1	9.1
Gross budgetary expenditures	31.6	31.9	31.4	31.4

Table 5: Program Resources by Business and Service Line for the Estimates Year

(\$ millions)	Budgetary			
	FTE	Operating	Gross Voted	Planned Spending
Registry Services Program	479	31.9	31.9	31.9
Operations	387	25.9	25.9	25.9
Corporate Services	92	6.0	6.0	6.0
Total	479	31.9	31.9	31.9

Table 7: Details of Revenue by Program

Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) (\$ millions)	Planned Revenue 1997-98	Planned Revenue 1998-99	Planned Revenue 1999-00	Planned Revenue 2000-01
Registry Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total Credited to the CRF	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

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Table 8: Net Cost of Program for 1998-99

millions)	(\$	Registry Services	Total
Gross Planned Spending		31.9	31.9
Plus:			
<i>Services Received Without Charge</i>			
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)		9.8	9.8
Contributions covering employees' share of insurance premiums and costs paid by TBS		1.1	1.1
		42.8	42.8
Total Cost of Program			
Less:			
Revenue Credited to the CRF		(0.6)	(0.6)
Net Cost of Program		42.2	42.2
1997-98 Estimated Net Program Cost		41.9	41.9

Table 12: Listing of Statutes

Legislation Administered by the Registry of the Federal Court of Canada

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

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

The Minister shares responsibility to Parliament for the following Act:

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

Legislation Administered by The Federal Court

Access to Information Act, R.S., 1985, c. A-1
Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act, 1995, c.40
Atomic Energy Control Act, R.S., 1985, c. A-16
Bank Act, 1991, c. 46
Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, R.S., 1985, c. B-3
Broadcasting Act, 1991, c. 11
Canada Agricultural Products Act, R.S., 1985, c. 20 (4th Supp.)
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-3
Canada Evidence Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-5
Canada Grain Act, R.S., 1985, c. G-10
Canada Labour Code, R.S., 1985, c. L-2
Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act, R.S., 1985, c. O-7
Canada Pension Plan, R.S., 1985, c. C-8
Canada Petroleum Resources Act, R.S., 1985, c. 36 (2nd Supp.)
Canada Shipping Act, R.S., 1985, c. S-9
Canada Transportation Act, 1996, c. 10
Canadian Environmental Protection Act, R.S., 1985, c. 16 (4th Supp.)
Canadian Human Rights Act, R.S., 1985, c. H-6
Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act, R.S., 1985, c. 47 (4th Supp.)
Canadian National Railways Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-19

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Canadian Ownership and Control Determination Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-20
Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-23
Canadian Space Agency Act, 1990, c. 13
Cape Breton Development Corporation Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-25
Citizenship Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-29
Coasting Trade Act, 1992, c. 31
Commercial Arbitration Act, R.S., 1985, c. 17 (2nd Supp.)
Competition Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-34
Competition Tribunal Act, R.S., 1985, c. 19 (2nd Supp.)
Cooperative Credit Associations Act, 1991, c. 48
Copyright Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-42
Corrections and Conditional Release Act, 1992, c. 20
Criminal Code, R.S., 1985, c. C-46
Crown Liability and Proceedings Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-50
Cultural Property Export and Import Act, R.S., 1985, c. C-51
Customs Act, R.S., 1985, c. 1 (2nd Supp.)
Defence Production Act, R.S., 1985, c. D-1
Divorce Act, R.S., 1985, c. 3 (2nd Supp.)
Dominion Water Power Act, R.S., 1985, c. W-4
Emergencies Act, R.S., 1985, c. 22 (4th Supp.)
Employment Equity Act, 1995, c. 44
Employment Insurance Act, 1996, c. 23
Energy Supplies Emergency Act, R.S., 1985, c. E-9
Escheats Act, R.S., 1985, c. E-13
Excise Act, R.S., 1985, c. E-14
Excise Tax Act, R.S., 1985, c. E-15
Expropriation Act, R.S., 1985, c. E-21
Farm Credit Corporation Act, 1993, c. 14
Fisheries Act, R.S., 1985, c. F-14
Foreign Enlistment Act, R.S., 1985, c. F-28
Hazardous Materials Information Review Act, R.S., 1985, c. 24 (3rd Supp.), Part III
Immigration Act, R.S., 1985, c. I-2
Income Tax Act, R.S., 1952, c. 148
Indian Act, R.S., 1985, c. I-5
Industrial Design Act, R.S., 1985, c. I-9
Insurance Companies Act, 1991, c. 47
Integrated Circuit Topography Act, 1990, c. 37
International Boundary Waters Treaty Act, R.S., 1985, c. I-17
International Sale of Goods Contracts Convention Act, 1991, c. 13
Labour Adjustment Benefits Act, R.S. 1985, c. L-1
Land Titles Act, R.S., 1985, c. L-5
Motor Vehicle Safety Act, R.S., 1985, c. M-10

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National Energy Board Act, R.S., 1985, c. N-7
National Training Act, R.S., 1985, c. N-19
North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, 1993, c. 44
Northern Pipeline Act, R.S., 1985, c. N-26
Northwest Territories Waters Act, 1992, c. 39
Official Languages Act, R.S., 1985, c. 31 (4th Supp.)
Patent Act, R.S., 1985, c. P-4
Payment Clearing and Settlement Act, 1996, c. 6, Schedule, s. 21
Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985, R.S., 1985, c. 32 (2nd Supp.)
Petroleum and Gas Revenue Tax Act, R.S., 1985, c. P-12
Petroleum Incentives Program Act, R.S., 1985, c. P-13
Plant Breeders' Rights Act, 1990, c. 20
Postal Services Interruption Relief Act, R.S., 1985, c. P-16
Privacy Act, R.S., 1985, c. P-21
Public Servants Inventions Act, R.S., 1985, c. P-32
Public Service Employment Act, R.S., 1985, c. P-33
Radio communication Act, R.S., 1985, c. R-2
Railway Safety Act, R.S., 1985, c. 32 (4th Supp.)
RCMP Act, R.S., 1985, c. R-10
Special Import Measures Act, R.S., 1985, c. S-15
Status of the Artist Act, 1992, c. 33
Tax Court of Canada Act, R.S., 1985, c. T-2
Telecommunications Act, 1993, c. 38
Timber Marking Act, R.S., 1985, c. T-11
Trade-Marks Act, R.S., 1985, c. T-13
Trust and Loan Companies Act, 1991, c. 45
United Nations Foreign Arbitral Awards Convention Act, R.S., 1985, c. 16 (2nd Supp.)
Yukon Surface Rights Board Act, 1994, c. 43
Yukon Waters Act, 1992, c. 40

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

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

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