

Community Forum: Family Law Act Updates

**Sechelt, BC
January 31, 2013**



**Legal
Services
Society**

British Columbia
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COMMUNITY FORUM: Family Law Act Updates

Sunshine Coast Botanical Garden
5941 Mason Road | Sechelt, BC | V0N 3A8

Thursday | January 31 | 2013

AGENDA

Time	Session	Speaker	Facilitator
8:30 – 9:00	Breakfast & Registration		Lynn McBride, Baljinder Gill
9:00 – 9:30	Welcome and Introductions	• Baljinder Gill	Lynn McBride, Baljinder Gill
9:30 – 9:45	INTRODUCTION of Angelina	• Lynn McBride, Baljinder Gill	N/A
9:45 – 11:00	Update on Recent Developments in Family Law & Child Protection Law	• Amanda Rose (Family Lawyer) • Alison Sawyer (Child Protection Lawyer)	Lynn McBride, Baljinder Gill
11:00 – 11:15	Break		
11:15 – 12:15	Panel on Domestic Violence and Law	• Amanda Rose (Family Lawyer) • Trevor Cockfield (Crown Counsel) • Alison Sawyer (Child Protection Lawyer)	Lynn McBride, Baljinder Gill
12:15 – 1:15	Lunch		
1:15 – 2:30	Overview of LSS Services and Resources and Other Legal Resources	• Lorraine – LSS Intake • Baljinder Gill – Overview of PLEI • Lynn McBride – Overview of Aboriginal Services • Lynn McBride – Clicklaw • Penny Goldsmith – Povnet	Lynn McBride, Baljinder Gill
2:30 – 2:45	Break		
2:45 – 4:00	Small Group Discussion: Case Studies based on Angelina's Story		Lynn McBride, Baljinder Gill

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1. Family



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An introduction to the *Family Law Act*

PowerPoint created by: John-Paul Boyd

Aaron Gordon Daykin Nordlinger

20 November 2012

Law Foundation / Legal Services Society

<http://www.bcfamilylawresource.com/>

Coming into force

- FLA became law on 24 November 2011
- Bulk of act, including all of the really important parts, not presently in effect
- FLA to come into force on **18 March 2013**
- the FLA will apply to all cases in which a court action is started *after* March 18, 2013, regardless of date of marriage/ date of separation/ etc.

Determining parentage, guardianship, the care of children, relocation.

CHILDREN

Parentage

- FLA determines parentage for all purposes within province except adoption (s. 23)
- Parents are presumed to be **biological father** and **birth mother** (s. 26)
- Presumptions of paternity (s. 26), for example: when a male person was married to the child's birth mother on the day the child was born

Parentage – Assisted Reproduction

- Donor **is not parent**, unless artificial reproduction agreement to contrary (ss. 24, 30)
- Surrogate mother **is parent**, unless artificial reproduction agreement to contrary (ss. 29, 30)

Best interests of child

- Best interests of child are **only consideration** not “paramount” consideration (s. 37)
- Expanded list of factors includes: views of child, history of care, capacity of person to exercise responsibilities for child, impact of family violence, and any civil or criminal proceedings relevant to the child’s safety or well-being (s. 37)

Best interests of child

- Presumption that views of children will be heard in determining children's best interests "unless inappropriate" (s. 37)
- Additional factors prescribed to determine **impact of family violence** on child and on person's capacity to care for child (s. 38)
- Court *must* consider family violence factors if violence is an issue

Guardianship

- Parents living together at child's birth are both **guardians** of child; parent may lose this status by agreement or order (s. 39)
- Parent never living with child is not guardian without appointing agreement or order unless regularly cares for child (s. 39)
- Non-parent may only be appointed guardian by court order (s. 50)

Guardianship

- Guardians have **parental responsibilities**, the duty to make decisions respecting a child in the best interests of the child (s. 41)
- Parental responsibilities may be allocated among or shared between guardians (s. 40)
- Guardians have duty to consult each other unless consultation would be unreasonable or inappropriate (s. 40)

Guardianship

- The time a guardian is with a child is **parenting time** (s. 42)
- During parenting time, guardian has care and control of child and responsibility for day to day decision-making (s. 42)
- Parenting time may be on terms and conditions, including supervision (s. 45)

Guardianship

- **Parenting arrangements** are arrangements for parental responsibilities and parenting time under agreement or order; does not include contact (s. 1)
- No presumptions that parenting time should be shared equally or that parenting responsibilities should be allocated equally or shared equally (s. 40)

Guardianship

- Guardian can temporarily authorize a person to handle limited parental responsibilities if unable to act (s. 43)
- Guardian may appoint a guardian in anticipation of permanent incapacity and in will in case of death (ss. 53, 55)
- Parent who is not a guardian does not become a guardian on guardian's death (s. 54)

Persons without guardianship

- People who are not guardians, including parents who are not guardians, have **contact** with a child (s. 59)
- Contact may be agreed to by all guardians, or may be granted by court (ss. 58, 59)
- Contact may be on terms and conditions, including supervision

Relocation

- Guardians wishing to relocate with or without child must give **60 days' notice** to guardians and persons with contact (s. 66)
- If objection, moving guardian must show that **1** move is made in good faith, **2** reasonable arrangements are proposed to preserve relationship with other guardians (s. 69)
- May be opposed on basis move is not in child's best interests (s. 69)

Relocation

- If guardians have equal time, moving guardian must show that **1** move is made in good faith, **2** reasonable arrangements are proposed to preserve relationship with other guardians, and **3** move is in child's best interests (s. 69)
- Good faith measured in relation to reasons for the move, whether move will enhance quality of life of guardian or child (s. 69)

Making changes: orders

- Orders about parenting arrangements and contact may be varied if there has been a change in needs or circumstances of child, including as a result of a change in circumstances of another person (s. 47)

Making changes: agreements

- Portions of agreements on parenting arrangements and contact may be set aside if agreement not in best interests of child (s. 44)

Minors who lose entitlement, ranked obligations, order requiring insurance to be maintained, making support binding on payor's estate.

CHILD SUPPORT

Disqualifying minor children

- Entitlement may terminate where minor **becomes a spouse** or voluntarily **withdraws** from parental charge, for reasons other than family violence or objectively intolerable living circumstances (s. 147)
- Minor may requalify for support on returning to charge of parents (s. 147)

Ranked priorities

- Duty of **non-parent guardians** secondary to obligation of parents (s. 147)
- Duty of **stepparents** secondary to both (s. 147)
- Stepparent's liability assessed considering length of time child and stepparent cohabited and standard of living enjoyed by child during relationship (s. 147)

The not-so-sweet hereafter

- Where payor has **insurance policy**, court may order that policy be maintained and that child or spouse be named as beneficiary (s. 170)
- Support obligation may be made **binding on payor's estate**, either at making of original child support order or upon recipient's application post-mortem (s. 170)

Making changes: orders

- Orders for child support may be varied upon a **change** in circumstances under Child Support Guidelines, if, since hearing, evidence of a **substantial nature** has become available or if evidence of **lack of disclosure** has become available (s. 152)

Making changes: agreements

- Portions of agreements on child support may be set aside **if court would make a different order** (s. 148)

Who is a spouse, effect of agreements, insurance to secure obligation, making support binding on estate.

SPOUSAL SUPPORT

Standing

- “Spouses” are 1 married spouses, 2 persons cohabiting in marriage-like relationship for more than two years, and 3 persons cohabiting in marriage-like relationship shorter than two years who have had a child together (s. 3)
- Claim must be brought within two years of divorce or nullity for married spouses or separation for unmarried spouses (s. 198)

Entitlement, duration and quantum

- Entitlement determined by specified **objectives** (ss. 160, 161)
- If entitlement, quantum and duration determined by specified **factors** (ss. 160, 162)

Misconduct

- Court must not consider misconduct ...except misconduct that **1** unreasonably causes, prolongs or aggravates need for support, or **2** unreasonably affects ability to pay (s. 166)

Review provisions

- Orders and agreements can provide for review of spousal support obligation upon **fixed date** or occurrence of **defined event** (s. 168)
- Review provisions may address manner of review and considerations on review (s. 168)
- Order or agreement may be reviewed upon party becoming eligible to receive **pension benefits** if silent as to effect (s. 169)

Support from the afterlife

- Payor can be required to maintain **life insurance policy** to secure spousal support obligation in same manner as for child support
- Spousal support can be made **binding on payor's estate** in same manner and on same test as for child support
- Payor's personal representative has same standing as with child support (s. 171)

Making changes: orders

- Orders for spousal support may be varied upon a **change** in the needs, means and other circumstances of a spouse, or if, since hearing, **evidence of a substantial nature** has become available or **evidence of lack of disclosure** has become available (s. 167)

Making changes: agreements

- Agreements on spousal support may be set aside where there is a **lack of procedural fairness** at the negotiation and execution of the agreement or if agreement turns out to be **significantly unfair** (s. 164)
- Until agreement is set aside, court **may not** make order on spousal support (s. 165)

Family property, family debt, excluded property, valuing property.

PROPERTY AND DEBT

Standing

- “Spouses” are 1 married spouses, 2 persons cohabiting in marriage-like relationship for more than two years (s. 3)
- Claim must be brought within two years of divorce or nullity for married spouses or separation for unmarried spouses (s. 198)

Excluded property

- All property owned by a spouse prior to the commencement of the spousal relationship is **excluded property** (s. 85)
- Includes gifts and inheritances, certain court awards, certain insurance proceeds, certain trusts received during the relationship (s.85)
- Includes **property bought during relationship** with excluded property (s. 85)

Family property

- All property owned by either party at the date of separation is **family property**, including assets acquired after separation with family property (s. 84)
- Includes corporate interests, ventures and partnerships, bank accounts, annuities, RRSPs and private pensions (s. 84)

Family property

- Family property doesn't include the value of excluded property brought into the relationship (s. 85)
- Family property does include the **increase in value** of excluded property (s. 84)

Family debt

- All debt incurred by a spouse during the spousal relationship is **family debt**, including debt incurred after separation to maintain family property (s. 86)

Presumptions

- Spouses are presumed to be entitled to **half** of family property and be **half** liable for family debts, regardless of use or contribution (s. 81)
- Excluded property is presumed to remain the property of the owning spouse (s. 96)

Unequal division

- The court may divide family property or family debt unequally if equal division would be **significantly unfair** (s. 95)
- Factors include length of spousal relationship, spouse's contribution to other's career, family debt exceeding family property, spouse's responsibility for increase or decrease in value of property or debt (s. 95)

Division of excluded property

- The court may divide excluded property if it cannot divide family property located outside province or if it would be significantly unfair not to divide excluded property (s. 96)
- Factors are length of spousal relationship and spouse's direct contribution to excluded property (s. 96)

Agreements

- Spouses may make property agreement dividing what should be divided, dividing what shouldn't be divided, dividing unequally what should be divided equally, valuing property other than it should be valued (s. 92)

Making changes: agreements

- Agreements on property and debt may be set aside where there is a **lack of procedural fairness** at the negotiation and execution of the agreement or if agreement turns out to be **significantly unfair** (s. 93)
- Court **may not** make order on property or debt in face of agreement unless agreement is set aside (s. 94)

Protection orders, children's best interests, duty to screen for violence.

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Family violence

- Defined as including: physical abuse, sexual abuse and verbal abuse; psychological and emotional abuse, including harassment, stalking and restricting personal liberty; and, for children, exposure family violence (s. 1)

Screening for family violence

- New requirement on **family dispute resolution professionals**, including lawyers, mediators and family justice counsellors to screen for family violence (s. 8)
- Must assess impact on family violence on safety and capacity of party to negotiate fair settlement (s. 8)

Best interests of the child

- Factors include presence of family violence; if family violence, test is prescribed for court to assess impact of family violence (ss. 37, 38)
- Orders and agreements are not in the best interests of children unless they protect the well-being of children to the maximum extent possible (s. 37)

Protection orders

- Variety of orders may be made to protect “**at-risk family member**” from family violence
- Application may be made by at-risk family member, a person on behalf of at-risk family member or court on its own motion (s. 183)
- Application for protection order may be brought without notice and independent of any other action or application (ss. 183, 186)

Protection orders

- Orders include: restraints on communications, attending or entering place, following person, possessing weapons; directions to police to remove person from property, accompany person to remove belongings, seize weapons; requirement to report; other terms (s. 183)
- Protection orders expire in one year unless otherwise ordered (s. 183)

Duties of dispute resolution professionals, duties of parties to disclose.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESSES

Dispute resolution processes

- New emphasis on and support for dispute resolution processes out of court (s. 4)
- New duty to make full and frank disclosure imposed on parties not litigating (s. 5)
- Better legislative support of agreements generally, and significantly strengthened support for agreements on property and spousal support (ss. 6, 7, 93, 164)

Family dispute resolution

- “Family dispute resolution” means services of family justice counsellor or parenting coordinator; mediation, collaborative law and arbitration; other processes prescribed by regulation (s. 1)

Duties of professionals

- Family dispute resolution professionals must assess for **family violence** and extent to which it impairs party's capacity to bargain (s. 8)
- Must inform party of dispute resolution processes and **other resources** (s. 8)
- Must advise that agreements and orders about children must be made in children's **best interests only** (s. 8)
- Lawyers must certify compliance (s. 197)

Family dispute resolution

- Court may require parties to engage in dispute resolution process (s. 224)
- Court may adjourn proceeding while parties attempt to resolve issues before court (s. 223)

Parenting coordinators

- Parenting coordinators may assist with implementation of **parenting arrangements** or **contact** when appointed by order or agreement (s. 15)
- May resolve disagreements by **consensus** or by making **binding determinations** (ss. 17, 18)
- Court may enforce, vary or set aside (s. 19)

Arbitration

- *Commercial Arbitration Act* amended to better accommodate family law disputes (ss. 306-313)
- Award inconsistent with FLA of no effect (s. 309)
- May appeal award on question of law, or law and fact, under CAA s. 31 (s. 312)
- Party may apply to vary award on same grounds as could vary order under FLA (s. 311)

Conduct orders, general provisions for enforcement of orders,
extraordinary enforcement provisions.

COURT PROCESSES

Conduct orders

- Court may make conduct orders for reasons including to: **manage behaviour** frustrating resolution, **prevent misuse** of court process, and **facilitate settlement** (s. 222)
- Orders include: dismiss or strike pleadings or application, adjourn proceeding, judge seizing self, attend counselling, attend dispute resolution, restrict communications, restrict contact, maintain family home (ss. 223-226)

Specific enforcement powers

- Withholding of or failure to exercise parenting time or contact enforceable by referral to dispute resolution or counselling, make-up time, reimbursement of expenses (ss. 61, 63)
- Agreements on children and support can be filed and enforced as orders (ss. 44, 58, 148, 163)

General enforcement powers

- Where no specific enforcement provision, may order may be enforced by requiring **security**, payment of party's **expenses**, or payment of **up to \$5,000** (s. 230)
- Where nothing else will secure compliance, court may order party be **jailed** (s. 231)
- Provisions not applicable to protection orders, only enforced by *Criminal Code*, s. 127 (s. 188)

Finally, a summary
of the highlights of
the new act.

Children

- New provisions on **parentage** addressing assisted reproduction and parental status for all purposes
- Expanded **best interests** test
- Parents cohabiting during child's life are **guardians** with **parental responsibilities** and have **parenting time** with child
- Non-guardians have **contact** with child

Children

- New powers to **enforce** parenting time and contact for both provincial court and supreme court
- New test to determine **mobility** with shifting burden to establish best interests; only guardians may object

Child support

- Statutory authority to terminate support for minors who **leave home** or **marry**
- Nifty **ranking of obligations** of parents, non-parent guardians and stepparent
- New criteria to establish extent of **stepparent** liability
- Obligation may be made **binding on estate**

Spousal Support

- Regime applies to unmarried couples in short cohabiting relationships who have a child
- Consideration of **misconduct**, in a limited way
- Remarkable new **deference to agreements** on spousal support; two tests to set aside assess fairness at different moments in time
- Obligation may be made **binding on estate**

Property and debt

- Regime also applies to unmarried couples cohabiting for at least two years
- New regime exempts assets **brought into relationship** and certain classes of assets acquired during relationship
- Shared assets are those **acquired during relationship** and **increase in value** of exempt assets

Property and debt

- Regime presumes equal liability for **debts** incurred during relationship
- New **deference to agreements** on property and debt; two tests to set aside assess fairness at different moments in time

Dispute resolution processes

- New power of court to compel parties to enter dispute resolution process ...and to take counselling
- Out-of-court processes supported with **disclosure** requirement
- Statutory support for parenting coordination, may make **binding determinations**
- Renewed role for **arbitration**

Court processes

- New **enforcement powers** applicable in provincial court, including some with teeth
- New suite of **conduct orders** and **protection orders** enabling better control of parties

2. Overview of LSS Services & Resources



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Community
...Education
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February 2013



32 Legal Aid Offices

Abbotsford	Campbell River	Chilliwack
Courtenay	Cranbrook	Dawson Creek
Duncan	Fort St. James	Fort St. John
Hazelton	Kamloops	Kelowna
Langley	Nanaimo	Nelson
New Westminster	North Vancouver	Penticton
Port Alberni	Port Coquitlam	Prince Rupert
Quesnel	Richmond	Salmon Arm
Smithers	Surrey	Terrace
Vancouver	Vanderhoof	Vernon
Victoria	Williams Lake	

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Community Engagement & Outreach Team

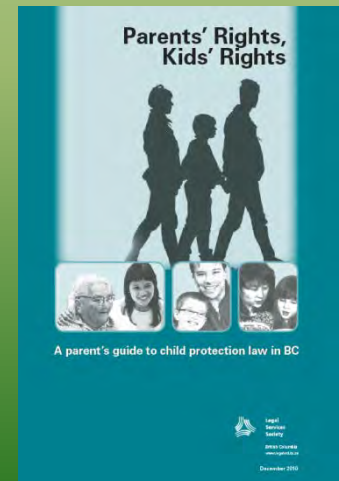
LSS Publications & the new FLA

All current LSS family law **PRINTED** materials will be revised and updated to conform to the new FLA by March 18, 2013 (the FLW “in force” date) in three key areas:

- General family law
(e.g. *Living Together or Living Apart*)
- Abuse & family law violence
(e.g. *Surviving Relationship Violence and Abuse, For Your Protection* and the *Live Safe End Abuse* series)
- Child protection (*Parents’ Rights, Kids’ Rights*)

A number of **NEW** publications will be added to the family law print collection:

- *A Guide to the New BC FLA* (gives an overview to introduce the FLA changes in plain language)
- *Understanding Mediation in Child Protection Cases* (a fact sheet for the Aboriginal community).



LSS Publications & the new FLA

All current material on the [FLWS](#) will be revised and updated to conform to the new FLA (self-help guides, fact sheets, FAQs and videos alike).

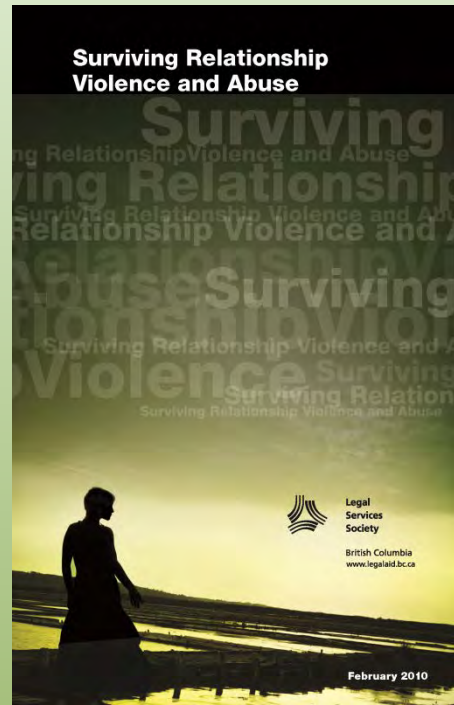
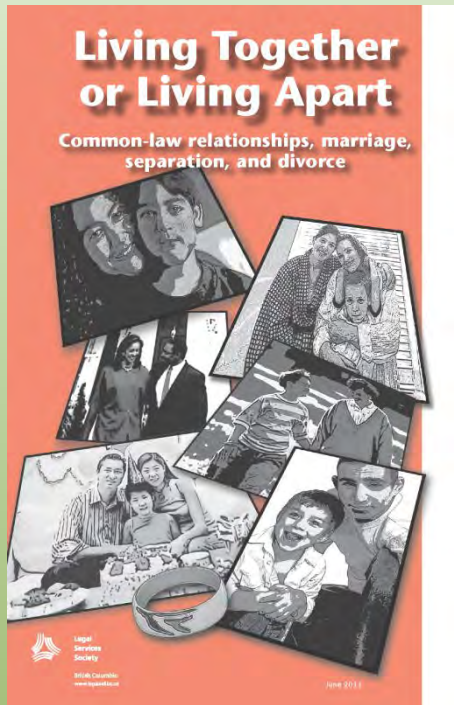
A number of **NEW** fact sheets and self-help guides will be added to the website.

Fact sheets (20 more)

- General family law (e.g. Best Interests of the Child, Guardianship and Parenting Arrangements, Parentage etc.)
- Abuse & Family Violence (e.g. Family Court protection orders)
- Child protection with a focus on dispute resolution options (e.g. Collaborative planning and decision making in child protection cases)

Self-help guides (6 more)

- General family law
(e.g. how to set aside an agreement in Provincial Court)
- Guides will focus on dispute resolution options
(e.g. how to start or respond to a family case in Supreme Court)



**For any queries or suggestions about
FLA-impacted publications, please contact:**

Candice Lee
Supervisor, Print, Web & Multimedia
Email: candice.lee@lss.bc.ca

Family Law

in British Columbia

Helping families use the law



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Go

Welcome

The [Legal Services Society](#) maintains this legal information website and provides legal aid in British Columbia, Canada. If you're having a family problem, you may also qualify for a lawyer to advise you or take your case. Contact [legal aid](#) to find out if you qualify.

Who can help



Shortcuts

[Self-help guides](#)

[Fact sheets](#)

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Changes coming

[About the new Family](#)

[Law Act](#)



What's new in family law

Find out about the [latest changes](#) to family law

feedback



Legal Services Society

Legal aid can help

British Columbia, Canada



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We're here to help

Welcome to the Legal Services Society (LSS), the organization that provides legal aid in BC.

If you have a legal problem and can't afford a lawyer, we can help. Join the thousands who use the self-help information on our [Family Law in BC](#) website or who read our free legal information [publications](#). You may also qualify for some [legal advice](#) from a lawyer or even for a [lawyer to take your case](#).

Find out more about [legal aid](#) and [LSS](#).



Multilingual
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on our new Family
Law publications





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www.povnet.org



www.clicklaw.bc.ca

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that provide
PLEI services**



www.accessprobono.ca

Thank You!



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February 2013

Working with LSS Intake



January 31 & February 1, 2013

How to apply for legal representation?

- ▶ **Call** LSS Provincial Call Centre at 604-408-2172 in Greater Vancouver or 1-866-577-2525 (call no charge)



- ▶ **Come** into one of our Legal Aid offices (contact info available on our website www.legalaid.bc.ca.)

Our clients



Who qualifies?

A client qualifies for legal aid when:

1. The legal problem is covered by LSS; and
2. The client meets financial guidelines

Approved

What legal problems are eligible for coverage?

- **Criminal** – Where charges are serious and there is a likelihood of jail.



➤ **Family Law** – Serious family situations regarding custody, access, guardianship, restraining orders, child support and more depending on the issues. These situations need to be addressed immediately to ensure the safety of the client and or children.



➤ **Child Removal** – Where the Ministry of Children and Family Development has removed a child or where there is a threat of a child being removed. These matters also include any custody or access issues arising from a child in care.



➤ **Immigration** – Where the client may wish to claim refugee status or where the client faces an immigration proceeding that may result in their removal from Canada.



➤ **Reciprocals** – Where the client's legal matter may be in another province. This generally encompasses family legal aid problems where the other party resides in another province or the client resides in another province. However, on occasion criminal and immigration cases have gone through the reciprocals process as well.



Financial Eligibility

Income chart(All case types)

Household Size	Monthly Net Income
1	\$1,470
2	\$2,050
3	\$2,640
4	\$3,230
5	\$3,810
6	\$4,400
7 or more	\$4,990

Financial Eligibility

Personal Property (All case types)

Household Size

Exemption

1	\$2,000
2	\$4,000
3	\$4,500
4	\$5,000
5	\$5,500
6 or more	\$6,000

Requesting a review of a refusal

- ▶ **A client can request a review of a refusal**
 - This must be in writing.
 - The client should note the reasons for disagreeing with the refusal.
 - The client should include any supporting documents.
- ▶ **Coverage and financial eligibility reviews must be submitted within 30 days of being refused legal aid to:**

Provincial Supervisor
Vancouver Regional Centre
400 – 510 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 3A8
Fax: 604-682-0787

Working together

You can help your clients:

- ▶ Understand the intake process
- ▶ Prepare for the interview
- ▶ Organize documentation
- ▶ Make sure they follow up and provide intake with requested information

More information

- ▶ Legal Services Society www.legalaid.bc.ca
- ▶ Family Law in BC www.familylaw.lss.bc.ca

Are you a member of the public or helping someone with a legal problem?

The Clicklaw website offers a single place to start on the Internet for quality legal information, education and help for British Columbians. Here are **five key ways you can use Clicklaw**:

The screenshot shows the Clicklaw website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like 'British Columbia, Canada', 'Laws, Cases & Rules', 'Blog', 'About Us', 'Contact', 'Contributors', and 'Text Size'. Below this is the Clicklaw logo and a search bar. The main content area is divided into several sections: 'Solve Problems', 'Learn & Teach', 'Reform & Research', and 'HelpMap'. Each section has a brief description and a list of links. For example, 'Solve Problems' includes links for 'Your money', 'Your family', 'Your daily life', 'Your safety', 'Your communities', and 'Your legal system'. 'Learn & Teach' includes links for 'Access resources that build awareness of laws and how the legal system works.' 'Reform & Research' includes links for 'Access resources that feature analysis and reform of the law and the legal system.' 'HelpMap' includes links for 'Find someone in your community who can help with legal problems.' 'Common questions' includes links for 'Popular questions' and 'New or updated questions'. 'What's new on Clicklaw' includes links for 'Law Week in BC, April 2011', 'Waiving Filing Fees in Small Claims Court', and 'JusticeBC'. 'Find us on Facebook & Twitter' includes links for 'Facebook' and 'Twitter'.

1 In **Solve Problems**, find understandable information on your legal rights and options to solve legal problems

2 Choose from over 100 **common questions**, which offer starting points for common legal problems

3 On **HelpMap** search for someone in your community who can help with legal problems

4 Find resources and services that are in **languages** other than English

5 See **what's new** on the Clicklaw blog or find Clicklaw on Facebook or Twitter



The Clicklaw HelpMap

Integrated with Google Maps, the HelpMap assists the public in British Columbia in finding those who can provide assistance with legal problems in their community. It also assists service providers and helpers who are making referrals for clients who have legal issues.



HelpMap

Find someone in your community who can help with legal problems.

Three steps to finding law-related assistance on the HelpMap

1 Search by keyword or city/town at www.clicklaw.bc.ca. Or you can browse by topic.

Search the HelpMap for law related help with a Keyword OR Location

Keyword

or

cl

Go

Campbell River

Chilliwack

Clinton

2 [optional] Refine your search by topic, location, type of service, or language.

Refine your search

HelpMap

Campbell River

Topic

Legal help & lawyers (16)

Abuse & family violence (15)

Family law (14)

Crimes & offences (13)

Victims of crime (11)

+ more topics...

Location

+ Language

+ Type of service

Your search results

Results: 1 to 5 of (27)

Sort by: relevance | most viewed | alphabet

Lawyer Referral Service

Lawyer Referral Service is a program that connects you with the right lawyer. Lawyers who participate in the program offer an initial consultation of up to 30 ... [+ more details](#)

From The Canadian Bar Association BC Branch (CBABC)

Topics: Abuse & family violence; Accidents & injuries; Alternatives to court; Business & non-profits; [+ all topics](#)

Legal Aid Intake Services

The Legal Services Society (LSS) provides intake at more than 50 legal aid office and courthouse locations across BC. To qualify for a legal aid lawyer, ... [+ more details](#)

From Legal Services Society

Topics: Abuse & family violence; Children & teens; Crimes & offences; Family law; [+ all topics](#)



Campbell River Courthouse

500 - 13th Avenue, Campbell River, BC, V9W 6P1

3 Click on a service to see details on the Clicklaw HelpMap.



What can you find on the HelpMap

- o pro bono clinics, community legal clinics, and legal aid offices
- o organizations with community legal advocates
- o court registries
- o courthouse libraries
- o Native Courtworkers
- o victim support programs
- o key government agencies
- o dozens of other law-related helping services



www.povnet.org

<http://facebook.com/povnet>
<http://twitter.com/povnet>

#300 - 1140 W. Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 4G1
Phone (604) 876-8638
fax (604) 685-7611
Email info@povnet.org

A network for advocates, community workers and marginalized communities.

Povnet website

The Povnet website provides up-to-date information about welfare, housing and homelessness, unemployment, disability and human right issues.



We host a "Find an Advocate" map to assist people in finding some help wherever they are in BC or across the country. You can also follow up-to-date information on PovNet by linking to our Twitter and Facebook feeds.

PovNet links to resources for immigrants and refugees, seniors, women, youth, workers, people with disabilities, First Nations, Inuit and Aboriginal people. The site offers links to provincial, federal and territorial legislation, information about books, videos and articles about poverty issues.

Email lists

Povnet hosts confidential email lists for front line workers, advocates, community and settlement workers.

These lists provide a forum for discussing cases, sharing strategies and identifying and working on systemic issues that arise in the pursuit of access to justice:

Our BC lists:

- ▣ Welfare
- ▣ Housing
- ▣ Mental health
- ▣ Workers' rights
- ▣ First Nations & Aboriginal
- ▣ Debt

Our national lists:

- ▣ Canadian Pension
- ▣ Employment insurance
- ▣ Older adults
- ▣ Issues
- ▣ Intercultural

If you are interested in joining any of these lists, contact us at co-ordinator@povnet.org.

Povnetu



<http://povnetu.povnet.org>

Povnetu offers online courses for front line workers.

Current PovNetU courses include:

- ▣ Introduction to Advocacy
- ▣ Welfare Level 1 and 2
- ▣ Residential Tenancy Level 1 and 2
- ▣ Employment Insurance Level 1 and 2
- ▣ Seniors' Residential Care Advocacy
- ▣ Persons with Disabilities Appeals
- ▣ Dealing with Debt
- ▣ CPP Disability

Contact povnetu@povnet.org for more information and schedules.

PovNet is funded by the Law Foundation of BC with additional funding from the Legal Services Society. Additional support for PovNetU courses is provided by BC Government and Service Employees' Union, BC Coalition of People with Disabilities, BC Teachers Federation, Community Legal Assistance Society, Community Unemployed Help Centre (Winnipeg), First United Church Mission, Hospital Employees Union, Law Foundation of Ontario, Society of Notaries Public of BC and TRAC Tenants Resource and Advisory Centre.

May 2012

3. Aboriginal Services



IMPROVING LEGAL SERVICES FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLES



Pamela Shields
Manager, Aboriginal Services

Lynn McBride
Community Engagement Coordinator

January 31 & February 1, 2013



LEGACY OF COLONIALIST HISTORY



- INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL GENERATIONAL IMPACT
- ILLITERACY
- ABORIGINAL CHILD APPREHENSION
- POVERTY
- FASD
- SEXUAL ABUSE

GOAL #1:

Reducing the number of



Aboriginal people in prison

GOAL #2:

Reducing the number of



Aboriginal children in care

“ABORIGINAL” defined inclusively



- FIRST NATIONS (INDIAN)
 - STATUS
 - NON-STATUS
 - ON & OFF RESERVE
- MÉTIS
- INUIT

ABORIGINAL LEGAL SERVICES



- PUBLICATIONS
- ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY
LEGAL WORKERS
- EXPANDED DUTY COUNSEL
- GLADUE INITIATIVE



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Aboriginal

- [Aboriginal legal issues](#)
- [Aboriginal Gladue rights](#)
- [First Nations Court](#)
- [Aboriginal publications](#)
- [Who can help](#)

[A Guide to Aboriginal Organizations and Services](#)

[BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres](#)

[Native Courtworker and Counselling Association of BC](#)

[Union of BC Indian Chiefs: Publications](#)

[Clicklaw](#)

Aboriginal publications

Below are links to all of our Aboriginal publications.



ABORIGINAL CHILD PROTECTION PUBLICATIONS

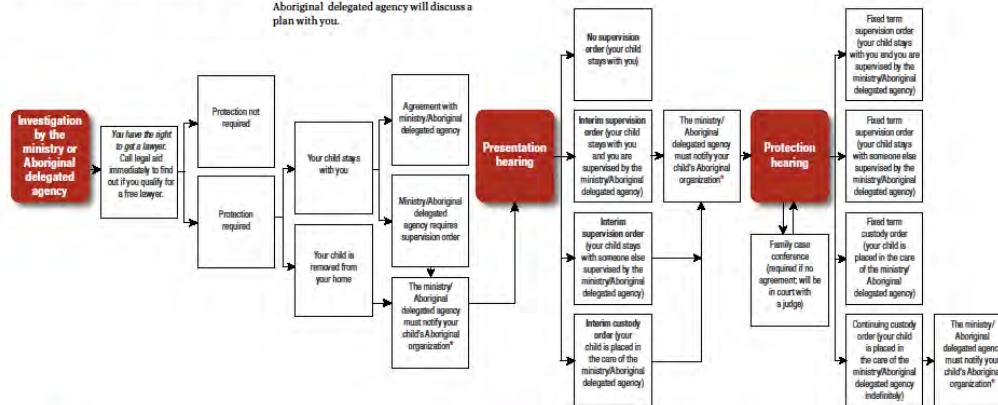
The Aboriginal child protection process: Information for Aboriginal parents and communities

Child protection laws and what they mean for Aboriginal families

It is very important for Aboriginal children to be able to spend time with their extended families and communities. Child protection laws in BC recognize the importance of Aboriginal family ties to Aboriginal children.

If the ministry or Aboriginal delegated agency decides that your child needs protection, you can:

- ask for a **family group conference**. A facilitator will organize the conference. The conference is *not* in court and a judge is *not* involved. Your family members, friends, and other people who help to care for your child can be involved, as well as your lawyer and advocate. At the conference, a social worker from the ministry or Aboriginal delegated agency will discuss a plan with you.
- ask the ministry or Aboriginal delegated agency to use **traditional decision making**. Your community leaders and family members can take part in working out a plan.
- ask for a **mediator** (someone who will help work out an agreement between you and the ministry/Aboriginal delegated agency).



* Note

Your child's Aboriginal organization may be a band, friendship centre, treaty first nation, Aboriginal community, Aboriginal organization as listed in the Child and Family Service Act regulations, or a Nisga'a Lisims government. Talk to your lawyer to make sure the right people in your child's Aboriginal organization are informed at the appropriate time of decisions that affect your child.

Legal aid

604-408-2172 (in the Lower Mainland)
1-866-577-2525 (no charge, outside the Lower Mainland)

October 2009



Aboriginal Child Protection poster

1-Page Fact Sheets

Right to Counsel Cards

Mediation

EARLY INTERVENTION



Asserting legal rights

Aboriginal Community
Legal Workers

Expanded
Duty Counsel

First Nations Court

<http://www.legalaid.bc.ca/aboriginal/>





**Legal
Services
Society**

British Columbia
www.legalaid.bc.ca

ENDING  VIOLENCE
Association of BC

www.endingviolence.org

Indigenous Communities' Safety Project

Funded by:

Law Foundation of Ontario
and Vancouver Foundation

Project Managers:

Ending Violence Association of BC (EVA)
and Legal Services Society (LSS)

Project Purpose

- provide knowledge sharing to Aboriginal leadership including governance leadership, service providers and the natural leadership
- work with 12 Aboriginal communities (First Nations and urban Aboriginal communities)
- focus on criminal justice, family justice and child protection laws, policies and practices that directly affect police and government responses to domestic and sexual violence and child abuse

Project Goals

This project has multiple goals, including:

- Encouraging communities to discuss practical ways to improve safety and access to justice for women and children.
- Helping communities develop community safety plans that will help keep women and children safe from domestic and sexual violence and child abuse and neglect.
- Empowering Aboriginal communities across the province to respond to violence.
- Empowering Aboriginal service providers to better assist Aboriginal communities—especially women and children—to keep themselves safe, to be aware of their legal rights, and to access justice if they become victims.

12 Aboriginal Communities

1. Saik'uz First Nation (Vanderhoof)
2. Nak'adzli First Nation (Fort St. James)
3. Lytton First Nation, including Merritt
4. Sto:lo Nation Chiefs Council (Chilliwack)
5. Tsay Keh Dene (north of Mackenzie; north end of Williston Lake)
6. Nisga'a (northwest BC; west of Hazelton)
7. Blueberry First Nation (Fort St. John)
8. BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres
(at their Youth Conference in Penticton in March 2013)
9. Gitwangak (near Hazelton)
10. Gitanyow (near Hazelton)
11. Gitsegukla (near Hazelton)
12. 12th community to be confirmed

Indigenous Communities' Safety Project WEBINAR

If you are interested in attending a webinar to learn more detailed information about this project and the training curriculum and related materials, contact:

Pamela Shields

Manager of Aboriginal Services at LSS

Beverley Jacobs

Indigenous Communities Project Consultant

Lynn McBride

Community Engagement Coordinator at LSS

Project Consultant

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