



Family Court of Western Australia

Information Session

Property Proceedings



What will be covered...

- Settling outside of court
- Pre-action procedures
- The Court process, structure and events
- The Law



What will be covered (Notes)

- This presentation serves as a guide, if you have legal questions the Court cannot give you legal advice and you should get legal advice.
- If you have procedural questions, that is, questions relating to things like filing of documents, registry staff are available to assist you at the Court on Level 1, 150 Terrace Road, Perth. In addition, there are various agencies which may also be of assistance to you.



Family Violence

Everyone has the right to feel and to be safe.

Please contact the Court before you attend if you have a Violence Restraining Order or you feel threatened, so arrangements can be made for your safety.

There are security officers available at all times if you need assistance while at Court.

- If you are involved in family violence seek help. You can telephone:
 - Men's Domestic Violence Helpline
 - Local – (08) 9223 1199 Rural – 1800 000 599
 - Women's Domestic Violence Helpline
 - Local – (08) 9223 1188 Rural – 1800 007 339



Terminology

- A party –
is a person involved in the court process.
- A party includes:-
 - Applicant (the person who files the application)
 - Respondent (the person who receives the application)
- An “Order”:
is a decision of the Court which is binding
- There is a guide to legal terms to help you with words used in the Court.
- There is also a glossary on the Family Court website.



Court Structure Two Courts

Magistrates Court – urgent matters, application's for interim orders, child support cases, some trials

Family Court – complex matters and lengthy matters



Court Structure Two Courts (Notes)

- There are different Court processes involved in children's and property matters. If children's orders are sought in your case, the procedures that apply are the ones set out in the Information Session for children's issues. The Court processes explained now are only for cases that deal with property.
- In most applications two Courts are involved, the Magistrates Court and the Family Court. Both of these Courts are housed in the building at 150 Terrace Road, Perth. All applications are filed in the Court Registry on Level 1, 150 Terrace Road, Perth. The Magistrates Court and the Family Court are open Courts and anyone over the age of 18 can attend. A matter can be transferred from the Magistrates Court to the Family Court.



Jurisdiction

The court has jurisdiction over all marriage and some de facto relationships.

What is a de facto relationship?

The Court will determine if it is a de facto relationship taking into account these factors:

- length
- common residence
- sexual relationship
- financial dependence or interdependence
- the ownership, use and acquisition of property
- mutual commitment
- children
- reputation and public aspects of the relationship



Jurisdiction (Notes)

- A de facto relationship is between two people who live together in a marriage-like relationship.
- De facto relationships can be between people of the same sex or opposite sex.
- You can be married to one person and be in a de facto relationship with another person.
- All the factors listed above don't all have to be present for a determination of a de facto relationship.



De facto relationships

The Court can only make an order if:

- The de facto relationship lasted at least 2 years;
or
- There is a child of the de facto relationship who is under 18 and failure to make order would result in serious injustice;
or
- The applicant made substantial contributions and failure to make order would result in serious injustice.



De facto relationships (Notes)

- The Family Court only makes property orders in de facto cases where the parties separated after 1 December 2002. If you separated before then, the Court recommends you seek legal advice about whether you might bring an action in another Court.



De facto relationships cont...

You can only bring an application if:

- One or both parties to the application were resident in WA on day application made;
and
- Both parties lived in WA for at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the duration of their de facto relationship;
or
- The applicant made substantial contributions in WA



De facto relationships cont... (Notes)

- If you were in a de facto relationship and you recently moved to WA, you might have a claim in the Family Court of Australia, or an overseas Court. You will need to obtain legal advice to find out if this applies to your particular case.



Reaching Agreement

- If you don't have an application under way you can reach an agreement out of court.
- This agreement can then be filed in the Court in a Form 11 Application for Consent Orders.
- This agreement is converted to binding Court Orders.
- You can also formalise your agreement in a Binding Financial Agreement (BFA). Both parties need specific legal advice for the BFA to be binding.
- You do not have to enter into the court process.
- It is usually better if parties can resolve their dispute without having to go through expensive and lengthy court proceedings.



Reaching Agreement cont...

- If you have already commenced proceedings you can, at any time before judgment is delivered, on either one issue or all issues, reach an agreement and either
 - File at the Registry; or
 - Hand up in Court,
a Minute of Consent Orders
- The Minute of Consent Orders must be signed by both parties
- You can also formalise your agreement in a Binding Financial Agreement (BFA). Both parties need specific legal advice for the BFA to be binding.



Advantages of Reaching Agreement

- There are advantages to making an agreement into Court orders or a Binding Financial Agreement.
- These include:
 - Limited circumstances in which orders can be set aside
 - Nominal stamp duty only on property transferred under Court orders or Binding Financial Agreement
 - Capital Gains Tax rollover relief
- The Australian Taxation Office has more information stamp duty and capital gains tax relief. www.ato.gov.au



Dispute Resolution

- If you have not commenced court proceedings you have the option of going to dispute resolution to help you reach your own agreement. That agreement can then be filed at the Court, and become binding court orders.
- If you are already involved in the court process, you can still attempt dispute resolution. If it is successful, then orders can be made in terms of that agreement. If it is not successful, then you can continue with the court process
- There are a number of options of dispute resolution available to parties to assist them to settle outside of court these include:
 - Negotiation
 - Mediation
 - Arbitration



Dispute Resolution cont...

- Negotiation
- Mediation- a process where a qualified mediator helps you to reach your own agreement regarding children's issues, financial matters and child support. Mediators cannot give legal advice or make decisions for you. They can however help you write up the terms of the agreement. Mediation is confidential and is voluntary so both parties have to agree to participate.
- Arbitration- qualified family law arbitrator makes a decision for you. Both parties must agree about what issues are to be resolved. Arbitration may be quicker and cheaper than coming to court.



Dispute Resolution cont... (Notes)

- The cost of dispute resolution may vary depending on your income. Some services are run by non-profit organisations so they can reduce fees if you would suffer financial hardship.
- If you are interested you need to phone one of the centres and they will give you information or send you an information package. If you proceed, both parties may need to have an interview to discuss all of the relevant issues to your matter and make sure the form of dispute resolution is appropriate in your case. You will be given a choice of times and dates. Often people reach an agreement after 2-3 sessions but it varies.
- If you go ahead with dispute resolution you should still get legal advice. If there are family violence orders in place, you can still go ahead with some forms of dispute resolution, but you must advise the service provider so that appropriate arrangements will be made. Dispute resolution can also be conducted over the phone and this includes if one person is interstate or overseas.



Dispute Resolution cont...

Mediation services are offered by:

- Relationships Australia
 - 15 Cambridge Street, West Leederville
 - Phone: 9489 6363
- Centrecare
 - 12 Brewer Place, Mirrabooka
 - Phone: 9440 0400
- Anglicare
 - 23 Adelaide Terrace, East Perth
 - Phone: 9325 7033

Legal Aid also has an Alternative Dispute Resolution Programme



Pre-action procedures

Before commencing proceedings in the Court, you must first comply with the Court's pre-action procedures.

The pre-action procedures in property proceedings are:

- Participating in some sort of dispute resolution.
- If dispute resolution is unsuccessful, writing a letter to the other party/ies, setting out your claim and exploring options for settlement.
- Complying with the duty of disclosure.

There can be consequences for not complying with pre-action procedures.



Pre-action procedures (Notes)

- A Judge or Magistrate will ask you about the pre-action procedures at your first Court appearance. If you have not been exempted from the pre-action procedures and you fail to comply with them you risk serious consequences. The Court may order you to pay the other parties costs. This will be expensive if they have lawyers. Your application may also be delayed.



Pre-action procedures cont...

You may be exempt from complying with the pre-action procedures in certain circumstances such as:

- urgency,
- family violence,
- allegations of fraud,
- one party has refused to negotiate,
- the time limit for bringing a property settlement application is close to expiring, or
- if this same matter has been in the Court over the last 12 months.

These exemptions are set out on page 1 of Brochure 2



Pre-action procedures cont... (Notes)

- It is also possible to be granted an exemption in other circumstances. For example, if you don't know where the other person is and you can't contact them.



Time limitations

There are time limitations to making a property application.

- For married couples it is 1 year from the date your Divorce Order takes effect
- For de facto couples it is 2 years from the date of separation if you were in a de facto relationship

Outside of these time periods, you need to seek permission from the Court or the consent of the other party to commence proceedings in the Court.



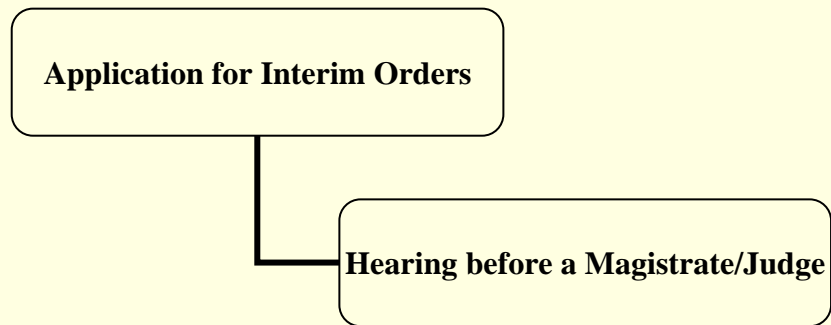
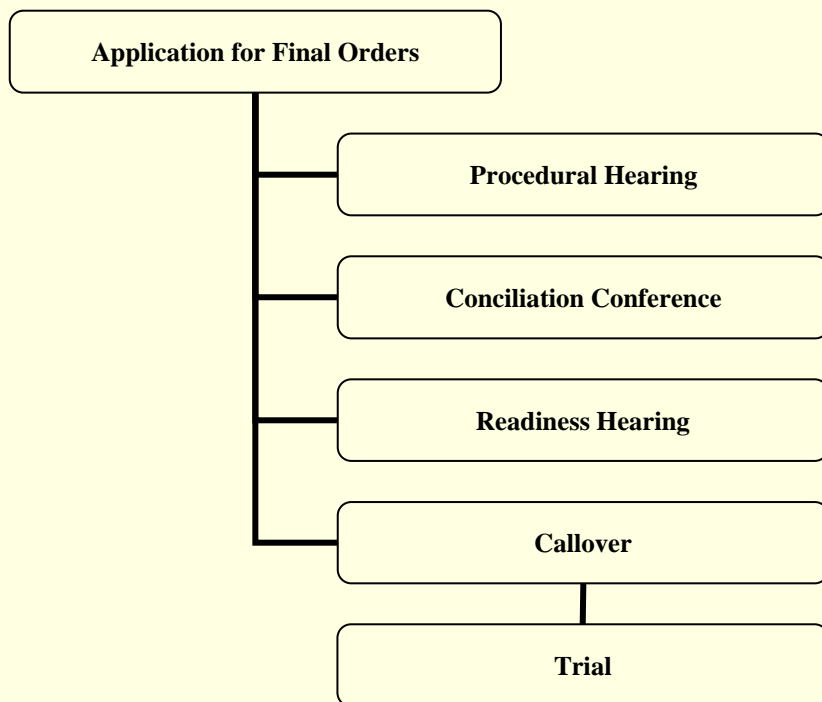
The Court Registry

- All documents and applications must be filed at the Registry on Level 1 at the Family Court
- Registry staff are able to help you with any questions you may have about filing documents.
- The Registry also offers other services, you can ask them about the services or check online
 - For example: you can lodge a request to view your Court file
- The Registry is open from 9am until 4pm Monday to Friday



Overview of the Court Process

- Commence proceedings by filing a Form 1 Initiating Application seeking final orders.
- Then court process is:



**** MUST ATTEND ALL COURT EVENTS ****



Overview of the Court Process (Notes)

- Once an initiating application has been filed at the Court, there are four possible Court events you may have to attend before your matter goes to trial, provided you do not reach an agreement in the meantime. Your first court event will be a Procedural Hearing. You will then proceed to a Conciliation Conference, a Readiness Hearing, a Callover and then to a Trial.
- Applications for interim orders will go to a hearing before a Magistrate or a Judge.
- The Court is of the view that parties will actively participate in their matter and, as such, it is expected that you, and your lawyer (if you have one), will attend each court event, regardless whether you are the applicant or the respondent. However, in some cases the Court, or your lawyer, may give you permission not to attend a particular court event. For self represented litigants you must attend all court events.



Applications

Two main types of applications:

To commence proceedings, one party files a Form 1 Initiating Application seeking final orders

To apply for interim orders during the process, a party files a Form 2 Application in a Case



Applications (Notes)

- At present, it will take approximately 24 months from the time you file your Form 1 initiating application until you reach trial. You may need to apply for orders in the interim.
- You are not locked into taking your case to trial. Agreement can be reached at any stage.



Final orders

Applicant:

- Form 1 Initiating Application seeking final orders setting out the orders you want the Court to make; and
- Form 13 Financial Statement; and
- You may need other documents such as a marriage certificate.
 - File forms in at registry (generally 3 copies are needed)
 - Serve a copy on the other party

You will be given a date for your first court event which is usually 28 days later



Final orders (Notes)

- A Property Orders kit is also available for both the applicant and the respondent. You can obtain a copy of the kit from the Family Court website or the registry. The kits provide examples of the types of orders you can ask the court to make.
- There are special rules for serving Court documents. You can use a professional process server or obtain the Service Kit from the registry or Family Court website.



Final orders

Respondent:

If you are the respondent and you do not want the same orders the Applicant has asked the Court to make, you must respond to that application.

- Form 1A Response to Initiating Application setting out the orders you want the Court to make; and
- Form 13 Financial Statement
 - File forms in at registry (generally 3 copies are needed)
 - Serve a copy on the other party
 - You must file forms at least 7 days before the first court event



Final orders (Notes)

- A Property Orders kit is also available for both the applicant and the respondent. You can obtain a copy of the kit from the Family Court website or the registry. The kits provide examples of the types of orders you can ask the court to make.
- There are special rules for serving Court documents. You can use a professional process server or obtain the Service Kit from the registry or Family Court website.



Interim Orders

Either party:

- File Form 2 Application in a case and affidavit
- Serve the other party
- **Person responding to Form 2:**
 - File Form 2A Response to application in a case and affidavit
 - Serve the other party
 - You must file and serve at least 2 days before the next hearing date

Then...

- First Court event usually in 28 days after Form 2 filed
- For urgent cases you should write a letter explaining urgency and request an earlier date
- If no agreement is reached at the first court appearance the matter will proceed to a hearing by a Magistrate who will make the orders



Interim Orders (Notes)

- At present, it can take anywhere up to 24 months to get final orders from the Court. It is likely that you will need other, temporary orders made in the meantime. For example, you may need orders regarding who pays the mortgage. These are called interim orders.
- Interim orders stay in place until your final orders are made or you register an Agreement with the Court.
- Once an initiating application has been filed, either party can apply for interim orders at any time. Some people apply for final orders and interim orders at the same time on the Form 1 – Initiating Application.



Court events – Final orders

Procedural hearing

- First court event
- Conducted by a judicial officer
- Parties attend with their lawyer
- Purpose:
 - Ensure compliance with duty of disclosure
 - Issues in dispute appropriately defined
 - Parties in a position to negotiate
 - Assign to appropriate “track”
 - Resolve the case if possible and if not orders made to ensure parties are ready to negotiate at the conciliation conference
- Orders made



Court events – Final orders cont...

Conciliation conference

- Approx. 16 weeks after procedural hearing
- It is held in a meeting room and will go for about 1 to 1½ hours.
- Conducted by a Registrar
- Parties attend with their lawyer
- Purpose:
 - Parties negotiate and attempt to reach agreement
 - If agreement is reach orders will be made and if no agreement is reached the matter is placed in the defended list to await the allocation of a readiness hearing.
- Orders made



Court events – Final orders cont...

Readiness Hearing

- Approx. 12 months after conciliation conference
- Conducted by a Registrar
- 2 months notice
- Parties attend with their lawyer
- All trial documents should have been filed and each party should have filed a written notice confirming that they have complied with the duty of disclosure.
- Purpose:
 - Determine whether matter is ready for trial
 - Ensure parties ready for trial
- Determine whether your matter is ready to be allocated to the list of matters waiting a callover.
- Orders made



Court events – Final orders cont...

Callover

- Approx. 3 months after Readiness Hearing
- Conducted by a Judge
- Lawyer attends
- Purpose:
 - Determine expected hearing time of case
 - Assign case to judicial officer
 - Allocate trial date about 2 to 3 months from date of callover



Court event – Final orders cont...

Trial

- About 2 to 3 months from date of callover
- Before a Judge or a Magistrate
- Final Orders made
- Judgment is usually reserved and handed down in a written format
- You have a right of appeal against the final orders
- If you are self represented see the Self Represented Litigants Handbook for more information on trial procedures



Court event – Final orders cont... (Notes)

- Trial information is also in the Self Represented Litigants Handbook. See Legal Resources webpage on the Court's website.



Court events- Interim orders

- About 28 days after filing Form 2, Application in a case
- Hearing before a Magistrate or Judge
- Not a trial
- No additional evidence given, you can only speak about what is written in your affidavits
- The judicial officer will have read your affidavits and will ask you and the other person questions. He/she will then make interim orders.
- No opportunity to cross examine
- Orders made, these orders will stay in place until the Judge or Magistrate makes final orders at trial, or you reach an agreement, which overturns them.



Affidavits

- An affidavit is a typed statement containing evidence upon which you intend to rely, it must contain facts, not legal arguments or opinions, it must be sworn or affirmed by authorised witnesses only (eg: Justice of the Peace) and it can be made by you or your witnesses
- If you wish to file an affidavit of a person under 18 years you will need permission from the Court
- To get permission you must file a copy of the affidavit and a letter explaining why it should be filed with the Registry
- A step by step guide on affidavits is available at the Registry and on the Family Court's website



Forms and Kits

- Available at registry and on website
- Link: [> Kits - Forms - Brochures](#)

Kits available:

- Family Dispute Resolution - Exemption Kit and Form
- Consent Orders Kit
- Property Orders Kit
- Financial Statement Kit - (includes Form 13)
- Service of Documents Kit - (includes Forms 6 and 7)
- Superannuation Kit

Forms available:

- Form 1: Initiating Application
- Form 1A: Response to Initiating Application
- Form 2: Application in a Case
- Form 2A: Response to Application in a Case
- Form 13: Financial Statement



Forms and Kits (Notes)

- The kits are very useful, particularly if you are going to attempt to complete the relevant Court forms yourself. The kits explain how to complete the forms as well as the other documents you need to file with your forms.
- There are other kits and forms available too.



The Courtroom

- You should abide by court etiquette
- Mobile phones must be off
- Judge or Magistrate is referred to as “Your Honour” or “Sir” or “Ma’am”
- Applicant sits on the right and the Respondent sits on the left
- If you are unsure of what to do or what courtroom you are in ask the Court Officer or Legal Associate



The Courtroom (Notes)

- In Property proceedings, if you have a lawyer, your lawyer will sit at the bar table and you will sit at the table directly behind them. This enables you to give any further instructions or answer any queries from your lawyer or the Judge or Magistrate. If you are self-represented you will sit at the bar table.
- If the Judge or Magistrate is speaking to you or if you are speaking you should stand.
- When a Judge or Magistrate enters or exits a courtroom the Court Officer will ask you to stand and it is customary to bow your head. If you enter or leave part way through, it is customary to stop at the door inside the Court, face the Judge or Magistrate and bow your head before you enter or exit the courtroom.
- If you have to give evidence, you will need to be sworn in. You will be asked if you prefer to swear an oath or affirmation. After you have been sworn in to give evidence, you may be called into the witness box or you may give evidence from your seat at the bar table.
- The microphones are there to record all of your evidence and are recording whether the Judge or Magistrate is in the Court or not.



The law

The Court has jurisdiction over all marriages and some de facto relationships in property proceedings.

The law says there is no presumption of a 50:50 property split.

The Judge or Magistrate must follow a 4 step process set out in the legislation before he or she can determine what the % split should be in your property matter:

1. Identifying and valuing the assets and liabilities of the parties;
2. Considering the contributions of the parties;
3. Considering the financial commitments and resources of the parties; and
4. Ensuring the division is just and equitable.



The law (Notes)

- Following are the general principles applied by the Court, but ideally you would get some legal advice as to how they apply to your case.
- The law is contained in *Family Law Act 1975* (Cth) if you were married and the *Family Court Act 1997* (WA) if you were in a de facto relationship. Both acts say very similar things.



Step 1 – Identify and Value

Value the asset pool:

- Asset pool = assets - liabilities
- Identify and value property, for example
 - Real estate
 - Motor vehicles
 - Insurance
 - Shares
 - Savings
 - Superannuation
- Then subtract any liabilities



Step 1 – Identify and Value (Notes)

- You inform the Court of your assets and liabilities in your Form 13 financial statement. For example, if you have a house, you will state the value of that house and how much the mortgage is. You must inform the Court of all of the property in which you have an interest. This includes whether it is your name, in joint names, is in a trust or company, in Australia or overseas. If you do not declare all of your property there could be serious consequences.
- If you can't agree on the value of assets you may need to obtain independent valuations.
- Assets that the Judge or Magistrate includes in the asset pool do not have to exist at the time of trial. Assets that have been disposed of since separation, for example by giving away some cash, or transferring property into another person's name - can be added back to the asset pool.
- The Judge or Magistrate then subtracts the total liabilities from the total assets to calculate the value of the asset pool. This is a dollar figure which is then available for division.



Step 2 - Assess Contributions

Judge or Magistrate takes into account:

- Financial Contributions
 - Property brought to relationship
 - Wages
 - Inheritance
 - Gifts
- Non-Financial Contributions
 - Renovations, Gardening
 - Working in a family business
- Contributions to welfare of family
 - Role as a homemaker and parent



Step 2 - Assess Contributions (Notes)

- The Judge or Magistrate looks at the property you each had when you started living together, the property acquired during the relationship and the property acquired since separation.
- The Judge or Magistrate will consider three types of contributions. They are:
 - - financial contributions - such as property brought to the relationship, wages, gifts & inheritances.
 - - non-financial contributions such as renovations to a home, gardening or working in the family business, and
 - - contributions to the welfare of the family. This includes contributions as homemaker and parent.
- Each contribution type is very different. What the Judge or Magistrate looks at in comparing the contributions by the parties, is the effort each person has put in to provide for the family. The Judge or Magistrate then decides in percentage terms how much each party has contributed and divides the property accordingly. For example, they may split the property 50/50 or 60/40.



Step 3 - Further Adjustment

Judge or Magistrate takes into account:

- Future income earning capacity/qualifications
- Age and state of health
- Caring for children
- Responsibilities to support others
- Financial resources such as a trust fund
- Duration of the marriage
- Pension / superannuation eligibility
- Child support



Step 3 - Further Adjustment (Notes)

- The Judge or Magistrate looks at your financial commitments and resources. This includes things like:
 - - Each person's earning capacity. Here, a Judge or Magistrate will consider how much a person earns and what their qualifications are.
 - - Financial resources – for example, if one party is a beneficiary of a discretionary trust;
 - - Your age and state of health;
 - - Who the children live with;
 - - Whether a party has a responsibility to support other people such as children from another relationship; and
 - - Whether a person is paying child support or is likely to pay child support in the future.
- If the Judge or Magistrate thinks one person has a disadvantage relative to the other person, they *may* adjust the initial percentage division. For example if the original division was 50/50 they may adjust it to 60/40 or 70/30 – it will depend on the facts of your case.



Step 4 – Just and Equitable

- The Court must ensure that the overall orders are ‘just and equitable’, that is that the orders are fair.
- The Judge or Magistrate will then order that the assets be divided and this might have to include selling an asset in order to achieve the division.



Superannuation

- If you were married superannuation is an asset and taken into account in Step 1.
- If you were in a de facto relationship superannuation is a financial resource and is taken into account in Step 3.
- Superannuation splitting order:
 - Limited to certain types of funds
 - Limited to amounts over \$5,000
 - Only available if parties were married
 - Need to seek a superannuation splitting order.
- See the Superannuation Information Kit for more information.
- The Court recommends you get legal advice and tax advice about how best to deal with your superannuation.



Court Fees

- Divorce Application (Form 3) \$550
- Initiating Application (Form 1) \$243
- Response (Form 1A) \$243
- Application for Consent Orders \$ 80
- Fixing of a trial date per day (Magistrate - Judge)
\$444 - \$608
- Reduced fee (holders of concession cards) \$60



Court Fees (Notes)

- These are the current Court fees, they are subject to change. You can obtain a copy of the Family Court's fees brochure from our website or the Registry.



Being represented or representing yourself

- You don't have to get a lawyer if you decide to go to Court, but it is difficult to conduct Court proceedings without legal help. Some people employ a lawyer for only certain parts of the process and do the rest themselves. For example, a lawyer may prepare documents but the person may choose to represent him or herself in Court.
- If you intend to seek legal advice you should ensure your lawyer has experience in family law.
- There are brochures available online and also at the registry to assist self-represented litigants.



Legal Advice

The Court recommends that every party seeks legal advice from a lawyer with family law experience

- Law Society of WA – list of Family Law Specialists
Law Society of WA
89 St George's Terrace Perth
Phone: 9322 4911
- Legal Aid WA –
55 St George's Terrace, Perth
Toll Free: 1300 650 579
- Community Legal Centres Association
33 Moore Street
East Perth, WA, 6004
Ph: (08) 9221 9322
Website: www.communitylaw.net



Legal Advice (Notes)

- If you are looking for a lawyer you can contact the Law Society of WA and they will give you a list of family law specialists or you can check the Yellow Pages telephone directory.
- Legal Aid is not usually available for property cases. Legal Aid WA also has an Alternative Dispute Resolution Service, which is where you will be helped to reach your own agreement. Only one person needs to be financially eligible for you to participate.
- There are several suburban and regional Community Legal Centres which make family law part of their practice. Staff at these Community Legal Centres can help you to fill out your court forms and give you legal advice usually either free of charge or for a nominal fee. Their website will provide you with your local centre.



Lawyer's Fees

- The law prescribes a scale rate that lawyers can charge their clients. Unless you agree otherwise, lawyers cannot charge more than the scale rate per hour:
 - - \$429 per hour for a Senior practitioner (admitted 5 years +)
 - - \$297 per hour for a Junior practitioner (admitted less than 5 years).
- However, if you enter into a Costs Agreement with your lawyer, they can charge you above the scale rate.
- Your lawyer must keep you informed of all costs and expected costs for each stage. Lawyers must also disclose what they are charging to the Court and the other party.



Where Can I Get More Information?

Family Court of Western Australia website

www.familycourt.wa.gov.au gives you access to:

- *Family Law Act 1975 (Cth)*
 - *Family Court Act 1997 (WA)*
 - Daily Court Lists
 - Judgments
 - Frequently asked questions
-
- There are computers available to use at the Court on Level 1, 150 Terrace Road, Perth, most local libraries and internet cafes.



Need some more help?

- Law Council of Australia, Family Law Section
www.familylawsection.org.au
- My family is separating — what now?
www.familyseparation.humanservices.gov.au
- Family Relationship Advice Line
 - 1800 050 321
 - 8.00am to 8.00pm Monday to Friday; and
 - 10.00am to 4.00pm Saturdays.



Need some more help? (Notes)

- The Law Council of Australia has a family law section on their website where you can access information about property orders and dispute resolution.
- The Department of Human Services (DHS) has an online support tool to assist separated families in navigating their way through the family law system. It is called *My family is separating — what now?* and can be accessed at www.familyseparation.humanservices.gov.au.
- If you have questions you can phone the Family Relationships Advice Line from 8:00 am until 8:00 pm Monday to Friday and 10:00 am until 4:00 pm on Saturdays. They can refer you to a Family Relationship Centre.



End of Session

Thank you for viewing the
Information Session