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2	CORONER'S INQUEST
3	0011011211 2 2112022
4	INTO THE DEATHS OF
5	DIANE SIMPSON, TAYJAH SIMPSON and JAHZIAH WHITTAKER
6	BILL BILL BULL BILL BULL BILL BULL BILL BULL BILL BI
7	Held at the Coroner's Court, 15 Grosvenor Street,
8	Toronto, Ontario, on Thursday, March 24th, 2011,
9	commencing at 5:00 p.m.
10	Commencing at 5.00 p.m.
11	MOTION HEARING - EXPANDING SCOPE OF INQUEST
12	HOTION HEALTHO BRITANDING BOOTH OF INCORDE
13	
14	BEFORE:
15	
16	DR. DAVID H. EVANS - THE PRESIDING CORONER
17	("The Coroner")
18	( THE COTONET )
19	APPEARANCES:
20	
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23	ROGER ROWE Counsel for the Anderson Family
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28	navocate for entraren and routin
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31	Saunders)
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33	LINDA HOFBAUER ) Counsel for the Children's
34	SIMON FISCH ) Aid Society of Toronto
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36	WENDY LOPEZ Counsel for the Toronto
37	AVNEET GREWAL (Law Student) District School Board
38	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
39	DAVID BUTT Counsel for Toronto Victim
40	Services
41	
42	DAVID GOURLAY Counsel for the City of Toronto
43	-
44	MARNIE BACHER ) Counsel for Ontario Fire
45	KATIE CLEMENTS ) Marshall Office
46	
47	PETER LUKASIEWICZ Counsel for Toronto Community
48	(Not in Attendance) Housing
49	
50	
51	DETECTIVE LARRY REBELLATO - Investigating Officer
52	
53	CONSTABLE JAMES MURPHY Coroner's Constable
54	

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--- UPON COMMENCING AT 5:00 p.m. 1 2 THE CORONER: Thank you very much for coming this late hour, but it seems to be the only one we 3 4 could get where everyone is available. 5 This hearing is convened to hear a preinquest motion from the family and from the Provincial 6 Advocate for Children and Youth to enlarge the scope and 7 focus of the inquest. 8 9 I note that both the Court Reporter Ms. Ala Kleinberg and Coroners Constable James Murphy of the 10 Toronto Police Service have both been sworn in at a 11 12 previous hearing related to this inquest. 13 I would request counsel to identify 14 themselves for my knowledge because some of you I haven't 15 met, only by e-mail. Mr. Rowe for the Family. 16 Roger Rowe. Good evening. MR. ROWE: 17 THE CORONER: Thank you. Ms. Fraser, I 18 know. 19 MS. FRASER: Yes, and I'm here with Ms. 20 Breese Davies, she's just assisting me, I'll be away next 21 week. Good afternoon. 22 THE CORONER: Very well. For the Fire 23 Marshall, Ms. Bacher, I believe. 24 MS. BACHER: Yes, Mr. Coroner. And I should mention my colleague Katie Clements as well. 25

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1		THE CORONER: Oh, very well. Thank you
2		For Toronto Community Housing, nobody here I think.
3		Mr. Butt? Ah, yes, Mr. Butt.
4		MR. BUTT: Thank you.
5		THE CORONER: Ms. Hofbauer?
6		MS. HOFBAUER: Yes, Your Honour.
7		
		THE CORONER: For Toronto Children's Aid and Mr. Fisch.
8		
9		MS. HOFBAUER: And Mr. Fisch, yes.
10		MR. FISCH: Yes, good afternoon.
11		THE CORONER: Ms. Copeland?
12		MS. COPELAND: Yes, thank you. For the
13		three C.A.S. workers.
14		THE CORONER: Thank you. Ms. Lopez?
15		MS. LOPEZ: Here for the Toronto
16		District School Board and I'm here with my articling
17		student Avneet Grewal.
18		THE CORONER: Very well, thank you. And
19		Mr. Gourlay.
20		MR. GOURLAY: Good evening, sir.
21		THE CORONER: Thank you.
22		MR. ROWE: I can indicate that I also
23		have with me our articling student, Armita Bahadoor and
24		she's seated in the back.
25		THE CORONER: Thank you very much.

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I can indicate that I have received

Applications and Motion Material prepared and filed by

Mr. Rowe on behalf of the family and Ms. Fraser on behalf

of the Provincial Advocate for Children and Youth.

It occurred to me while reading the material that while I presented the Scope and Focus of this inquest at the pre-inquest meeting many months ago, many of the parties with standing, especially the more recent additions, may not be aware of the background and reasoning that prompted the Coroners Office to exercise its jurisdiction pursuant to Section 20 and call an inquest into this particular case.

As you are all aware, Diane Anderson,

Jahziah Whittaker and Tayjah Simpson all died in a fire
in their residence at the Toronto Community Housing

complex on Grandravine Drive on December 22nd, 2007.

In reviewing these three deaths, the

Coroners investigation, the Fire Marshall's investigation

and the Pediatric Death Review Committee, made the

following notable findings in relation to the deaths:

- the family had been involved with the Children's Aid Society
- the fire's origin had been on the main floor and was due to children playing with a lighter
  - Ms. Anderson's remains indicated that

2.

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she was extremely intoxicated at the time of her death and was unlikely to have been able to supervise the two children who were playing with a lighter

 no smoke alarms were triggered, and two disabled smoke alarms were found in a closet on the second floor.

Based on these combined findings, and since the deaths did not fall under the mandatory inquest categories of the Coroner's Act, consideration was given to Section 20 of the Coroner's Act which states:

- 20. When making a determination whether an inquest is necessary or unnecessary, the coroner shall have regard to whether the holding of an inquest would serve the public interest and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, shall consider,
- (a) whether the matters described in clauses 31(1)(a) to (e) are known;
- (b) the desirability of the public being fully informed of the circumstances of the death through an inquest; and
- (c) the likelihood that the jury on an inquest might make useful recommendations directed to the avoidance of death in

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similar circumstances.

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In this particular case, however, the requirements of section 20(a) are met as the answers to the five questions articulated in section 32 of the Act are clearly known in this case and in fact not disputed.

Consequently, the Coroners Office decided that a discretionary inquest should be called so that, pursuant to section 20(b) of the Coroners Act, the public could be fully informed of the unfortunate circumstances surrounding these deaths, and pursuant to section 20(c) of the Coroners Act, it was determined that there was a likelihood that a jury could make useful recommendations directed to the avoidance of death in similar circumstances.

With these reasons in mind, the scope and focus of this inquest was articulated to be as follows:

- 1) The involvement of the Children's Aid Society with the family;
- 2) Toronto Community Housing and its involvement with the family and in the fire safety of the unit;
- 3) The role of the Toronto Fire
  Department in the fire safety and prevention in Toronto,
  specifically in this case the Community Housing
  Communities.

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Consequently, the scope and focus has been defined in this manner, as these are the three main areas that if affected, could have prevented these particular deaths.

number of emerging sub-issues within the three areas, the sub-issues are also connected to and focused on understanding the circumstances of the death and making recommendations to prevent similar deaths in similar circumstances. Consequently, the focus has been, and as required by section 20 of the Coroners Act, must continue to be on the circumstances surrounding the deaths of Diane Anderson, Tayjah Simpson and Jahziah Whittaker.

I'd ask counsel to keep this in mind as they make their submissions as to why the existing scope should be expanded to include a review of social services' relationship with this family.

Ms. Edward, do you have any comments before we start?

MS. EDWARD: I don't at this point, Mr. Coroner. I can indicate that I did receive a letter from Peter Lukasiewicz today and I believe I forwarded it to you, indicating his position and his regrets in not being able to attend, but he does set out in position with respect to this motion.

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1 THE CORONER: Very well.

MS. EDWARD: And I believe that Mr. Rowe

is going to start with his application, followed by Ms.

Fraser.

THE CORONER: Very well. Mr. Rowe, will

you start?

SUBMISSIONS BY MR. ROWE:

Thank you. As you know, I represent the family at this inquest, the Anderson Family. The family's main concern is as follows:

They're concerned that the story of Diane

Anderson and her children be told accurately and that the

Coroner's jury receives the information it needs to make

effective recommendations so that this tragedy doesn't

happen again.

They're concerned that the scope, as currently defined, won't allow this to happen. Children living in circumstances such as Diane Anderson's, don't desire to die because of it. And one important purpose of this inquest is to consider what system changes might be needed to avert a repeat of the tragedy.

The affidavits that we've adduced from

Iesha Simpson and Sophia Anderson describe what issues

Diane and her children were facing at the material time.

The report that's appended to Sophia's affidavit, as

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Exhibit 3, if low income women of colour mattered in Toronto, shows that the issues facing Diane and her children were not unique to the family, that is that there are other families similarly situated in TCHC housing similar systemic challenges. And in respect of the coroner's public interest mandate, that is fully informing the public, in order to be able to make effective recommendations to avert a recurrence of this tragedy, the coroner's jury will need to consider this information.

At the time of their deaths, the following agencies were substantially involved in their lives:

Children's Aid, Toronto District School Board, the

Toronto Community Housing Corporation, Victim Services, and also the Employment and Social Services Division of the City of Toronto. And in fact I argue that the last entity, the ESSD, had more of an involvement in connection with the family than all of the other agencies combined. And as the sole source of income of the family and with responsibility to do ongoing monitoring, to have home visits, to recommend counselling where appropriate, locate employment opportunities, give employment skills training, they held a very significant position, vis-a-vis Diane and the children.

The services that were delivered by these

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different agencies were delivered against a contextual backdrop of systemic issues that Diane Anderson faced as a black single female head of household, sole support mother and social assistance, with low educational attainment, with substance abuse issues, with several children, residing in community housing. And some of those systemic issues include:

Lack of accessible supportive and therapeutic counselling, lack of access to gainful employment, lack of access to education and skills training, lack of community supports and services, inability to secure decent affordable housing, excessive responsibilities and overworked and being overloaded with unreasonable responsibilities.

And all of those systemic concerns that I just outlined are contained in the report that's appended as Exhibit 3 to the affidavit of Sophia Anderson. The purpose of appending that report is not to take this inquest down some sort of Royal Commission Inquiry into all the circumstances and causes of poverty. It's merely to provide a reference point to show that the experiences of the family, as set out in the affidavits of Iesha Simpson and Sophia Anderson, were not peculiar to the family, that Diane and her circumstances were part of a demographic that is over-represented in Toronto Community

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Housing. There are many other children that face the same vulnerabilities and risks that Diane and her children did by virtue of their station.

According to the affidavits that we've adduced in support of this application, for whatever reason, Diane and her family did not receive all of the help they needed from these agencies, and these agencies provided a limited meaningful engagement and a lack of a sustained connection to the family help that could have averted this tragedy. So the coordination and the sufficiency of the services provided are a contributing factor to the deaths and relevant in understanding how this tragedy occurred and how it might be avoided in the future.

The Employment and Social Services

Department was a key player, given the nature and extent
of their involvement with the family at the material
time, as the sole source of the family's income and with
the responsibilities that connect further skills and
substance abuse and mental health counselling and
employment, the inclusion of the Employment and Social
Services Department is as justifiable as the inclusion of
TDSB, the Children's Aid Society, Victim Services, and
the Toronto Community Housing Corporation. And given
your recent ruling, the present scope is not broad enough

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to include all of these issues.

Now recognizing that an inquest is not a free wheeling inquiry into all aspects of a person's life, and recognizing the duty of the coroner to see that - and this is taken from one of the cases I reviewed in preparing this - to see that the sideshow does not take over the circus.

Unless the scope of the inquest is expanded to include consideration of the systemic issues and the coordination and efficiency of the services that Diane and her family were receiving at the material time, the inquest will fail in its most essential purpose, to fully inform the public, examine all the relevant circumstances contributing to the death and provide the jury with admissible evidence to allow them to answer the relevant questions, including making recommendations, how the deaths might be avoided in future, and recommendations respecting any other matter arising out of the inquest, including how the vulnerabilities and the risks peculiar to those similarly situated with Diane might be reduced if not eliminated.

As a state actor, the Coroners Office must act and exercise its discretion in a manner that's consistent with the values of our Charter, our Constitution. And a key purpose of the Charter includes

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the protection of vulnerable minorities. Protection of minority rights is an independent principle underlying our Constitution, hence there is a constitutional imperative that state actors exercise a discretion in a way that's respectful of fundamental human rights, such as the equality concerns in Section 15 of the Charter.

So to relate that to the instant request for expansion of the scope, as a member of a visible minority group, Diane faced risks and vulnerabilities by reason of her personal characteristics. And I've outlined what those are already. And a consideration of relevant contextual factors, that is the systemic issues that she faced by virtue of her demographic is a critical part of the overall analysis regarding how the death occurred and what can be done to prevent it happening again.

Historical or sociological disadvantage is a key element of this analysis. And as Diane, and those similarly situated to her, faced systemic issues that contribute to this strategy. A decision by the coroner or an exercise of discretion that precludes the expansion of the scope to include consideration of these issues will result in the perpetuation of a disadvantage and the stereotypes that she, and other similar situated, faced as a member of that demographic, with a real danger that

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the inquest fails in its public interest mandate to fully inform the public and with a danger that the tragedy will happen again, given the number of children that are in the same position that Diane and her children were currently.

So that, in a nutshell, is the basis that's motivating the request for the expansion of the scope.

Now in respect of the affidavit materials, I know that you've had an opportunity to review them and I appreciate the analysis that you did in respect of the Affidavit of Iesha Simpson, in which you outline which paragraphs you believe are properly within the current scope and which ones will require an application to expand the scope.

I guess, in a nutshell, in respect of

Iesha Simpson's affidavit - and that appears at page 7,

Tab 2 of the Applicant's brief. The significant

information is the extent of involvement of the

Employment and Social Services Department. The lack of

home visits and the extent to which Diane was overwhelmed

by her situation.

The only reason that the affidavit refers to the post fire involvement of Iesha Simpson, with the very same welfare office and welfare worker that assisted

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her mother, is to show that or to emphasize that the same situation and competence of circumstances Diane faced in the days leading up to the tragedy are being faced all over again by her daughter, Iesha, who is black, sole support mom, unable to find affordable housing and not getting the assistance as she needs from the very same office.

The other significant point from the affidavit is the fact of the child Travari's special needs and behavioural issues, and the significant stress that placed on the household, given all the other issues that Diane had to deal with.

And of course the affidavit also talks about the efforts of Diane to report the severe disrepair problems to TCHC, and her desire to actually transfer from her unit.

So the affidavit is helpful in providing a backdrop to some of the significant system issues that Diane and her children were facing at the material time.

The Affidavit of Sophia Anderson, at Tab

4, underscores the extent of Diane's mental health and
substance abuse issues as reported by her sister, Sophia,
who was in contact with her on a regular basis prior to
the fire, and the efforts to get help. And the
experience that Diane had with that particular welfare

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office, at paragraph 3, feeling belittled, crying after attending at the office because of how she was treated there. There never being any home visit by the case worker to her home. And the fact that the welfare office appears to have designated it a "no visit" area because it was considered too dangerous to go to.

All that is included to underscore that -oh, and we've also attached the police directives of the
Social Services office, the job description of the case
worker, all of which outline the responsibilities of case
workers and of the office in terms of providing supports
and assistance to Diane and the family as recipients of
social assistance.

And when you look at all of those, I know you've reviewed them, it appears that what was suppose to happen didn't happen, and had it happened we might not be here. And this is what underscores the necessity of expanding the scope to include a review of what that office did, the role it had, and what could have perhaps been done differently. And the further importance of this is underscored by the fact that the experiences and systemic issues that Diane Anderson and her family were facing, again, were not peculiar to her family, that there are many others similarly situated in Toronto Community Housing as we speak, going through this very

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same experience.

recommendation so that this doesn't happen again, not only Diane and her children, but to those others who are similarly situated, those other children who are living in those same kind of circumstances. And to the extent that the current scope was not expanded to allow for this, then the jury can't get the relevant information that it needs to make nuance recommendations, that can address the peculiar vulnerabilities that a person and family in this demographic could experience this, that is lack, sole support parent, low educational attainment, on assistance, living in community housing.

Now I'm happy to take you through the responsibilities, I mean in terms of the affidavit it's at paragraph 5, which is page 14, and the actual polices and procedures, protocols of the Social Services office are contained in Tab 5. And I know that there's a similar motion by my friend Ms. Fraser, and I don't want to have too much duplication here, I guess to give you a nutshell executive summary, those directives confirm that case workers are suppose to make home visits. They're suppose to help Diane and that's contained at page 18 of the record and pages 20 to 21.

THE CORONER: Sorry, would you repeat

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1 that?

MR. ROWE: Sure. The case workers are suppose to make home visits, that's one of their responsibilities. And that's straight out of the job description at page 18 of the record. And I'll take you right to it. Page 18, if you look under the subheading "Job Description" and if you look at the second bullet point - so it's in our application record, page 18.

THE CORONER: Carry on, I'll find it.

MR. ROWE: And it states one of the aspects of the job description of the case worker is to "Conduct interviews with clients by phone or in person at various locations, such as offices, community centres and clients' homes."

And then to continue, "Assess and refer client's to appropriate services, including career counselling, training, employment opportunities, education, housing, other community supports, advocate on behalf of clients for services in areas of career opportunities, life skills, education, health, comfort housing and community support systems..." et cetera.

Further authority for the requirement of home visits is contained at page 20. It's itemized under the Ontario Works Policy Directives 2.8. And the application of the policy is all set out there.

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And if you look at page 21, delivery agents - and they're referring to the Social Services office - the second full paragraph on page 21, "should establish a method for identifying situations where a home visit may be required" and indicates how they're to do that.

And it goes on at the penultimate

paragraph of that page to state that "Applicants..." 
that is those welfare recipients - "...are to be advised

that the possible consequence of refusing a home visit

without a valid reason may result in denial or

cancellation of assistance."

The bottom line is that the Social Services office had sufficient authorization to make home visits to see how the family was doing, and from the evidence adduced did not.

And when you look at all the duties contained in the job description and then look at the evidence as to what actually was done, we contend that had the things that were suppose to have been done by this office we might not be here. And if we're trying to ensure that this tragedy doesn't happen again - and as I said before, we owe it to those similarly situated on welfare assistance, living in Toronto Housing, kids, that appropriate recommendations are made so that systems work

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1 better.

And by the way, another one of the policy directives is that the case workers liaise with other agencies in helping the family. And the degree of liaise on the quality of coordination and the quality of service and sufficiency of service, those are issues that we are looking at in the context of the four agencies that were involved with the family that are currently parties:

Children's Aid, Toronto District School Board, Victim Services, and Toronto Community Housing Corporation.

So what we're asking isn't adding that much to the current scope and to the time it'll take to address the issue I'd estimate a day, we're probably adding a day. However, the consequence of not including this or not expanding the scope is far more serious and prejudicial to the family and to ensuring that the public interest component of the coroner's mandate is properly carried out.

Do you have any questions about any of this so far?

THE CORONER: No, I'm just listening to you.

MR. ROWE: Well I think I've stated our case. It's for these reasons that we are requesting that the scope be expanded.

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THE CORONER: I have no questions at the

2 moment. Thank you very much.

MR. ROWE: Thank you.

THE CORONER: Ms. Fraser?

SUBMISSIONS BY MS. FRASER:

Mr. Coroner, I'm mindful of your comments and I'll try to make mine germane.

I'd like to be able to ask Iesha Anderson at this inquest what do you think would have helped your mother? How do you think she understood her problems? And I'd like her to be able to answer that question in a way that's true to her experiences and in a way that gives her an opportunity to talk about what she saw as the problems within her family.

It's the role of the Advocate to try to help elevate the voices of young people. And I think in the circumstances of this inquest, where you have a young person who was playing a parenting role in the family, from what we understand from the brief, Iesha Simpson was playing a parenting role, helping her mother with the children. She suffered a loss of both of her mother and of her siblings, and here she is now finding herself to be a parent.

That's a very compelling story from my client's perspective, I think it's a compelling story to

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all of us and I'd like her to be able to tell her story and I'd like to be able to ask her questions about what could have made a difference, if she had a magic wand and could wave her wand, what would she want to see have been done differently.

And what I worry about is that the family having raised these issues and you having expressed some concerns about them being within the scope, as you have previously defined it, that those questions cannot be asked.

So I want to talk to you a little bit more about why I think those questions are important because I think the answer, from what we know from the affidavit material, is that from Iesha Simpson's perspective that her mother's interaction with Social Services played a negative role in terms of her mother's mental health, the comments about the belittling and feeling belittled. And also her mother's concerns about the adequacy of her housing. Of course that can be seen both as a question of the nature of the housing that Toronto Community Housing Corporate was able to provide, but also what her options were, given her circumstances, to be able to find other housing if she wasn't satisfied with the housing that she had.

I have taken care to try to ground this

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application in the narrative of the family and the very obvious factors that affected their well being, both positively and negatively. So the mother's mental health obviously is a clear component here. You've identified that as being one of the issues of the mother being intoxicated on the night of the fire and the children being unsupervised. Obviously if we can strengthen the mother, if the mother had been in a stronger position, had sought help or had had a better connection with the help that was offered, that's obviously something, from my client's position, that could have made a difference.

The circumstances of living in Toronto

Community Housing and the issues that have been raised by

the fire investigation, those are connected. That the

adequacy of that housing and the issues that come with

being in Toronto Community Housing and having a landlord

that's an institution that's connected to Social Services

in the sense that Toronto Community Housing describes

itself from time to time as a caring landlord.

The trauma of the family experienced - and in a way that's already been identified in these proceedings - the death of Leroy Whittaker by a shooting in 2005 and the mother's downturn, it appears to be the downturn that followed that.

So we've tried to ground the application

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in understanding the factors that have already been identified. You are, of course, permitted to determine the scope of the inquest, and that you do on the basis of your investigation, on the basis of the PDRC Report, but the benefit of the inquest, of course, is that it allows greater participation in those processes. And so it allows us to reflect on what the investigation told us and allow others to offer their input.

You've granted my client standing based on its unique perspective on these issues and my client believes that the examination of these issues, framed in the context of the experiences of the family, can assist us in solving the problems. And I'm going to tell you a little bit more about how I think that is to happen.

The Advocate, of course, approaches it as a public interest party with standing in contrast to the family which approaches it as a party with standing which has a private law interest in these matters. And I think that makes a difference just in terms of it's not simply a public interest intervenor saying that these are relevant factors, it's actually coming from those who are closely connected to the deceased.

People First and Porter tells you that it is you who determine the scope of the inquest and not the parties. It also tells you that there is this wider

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interest in the preventative function and that the inquest process has grown to include that perspective.

Young people tell the Advocate that adults often make problems more complicated than they are and that looking for solutions that adults really know what children need to thrive and survive. And from our perspective and what young people tell us is that young people need resources, connection and voice. They need practical resources to housing, to financial assistance, to mental health resources. And those should come from where the young person identifies their need. And that's the voice component, that the young person should have a voice in the component, in the identification of what those resources are, and that there should be a connection, and that that connection, wherever it is made, one sustained connection can make a difference for an individual.

Those three factors speak so loudly in this case that you have a number of different community agencies connecting, but that connection isn't sustained. We don't see an engagement with those service providers, with the exception of the social worker who came to the house over that period of the school year and provided services to Trevon, but I don't actually see sustained connections. And there are reasons for that and I'm sure

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we'll hear those reasons.

what we know - and I'm going to tell you a little bit more about why I think the ESSD of the City of Toronto plays a role in this - it would be a mistake to say this is what our investigation shows, so if there are other factors that come up and may have had a role to play, we're not going to consider them. I think that where there's evidence that there was a role for those other services to play, that that is very important.

I have been at many inquests where decisions were made based on -- where mistakes that led to the death were based on a mythical view of the law. And I'm thinking about mental health inquests where people didn't understand the law. And so the jury ends up making recommendations to fix the mental health law without actually providing - even though the law already would have fixed the problem.

And so what I would like to seek to avoid is the creation of recommendations for new systems and not looking at systems that are already in existence and already in play that may have made a difference had they worked the way that they said they were to work. And I don't think that inquests should be about creating extra layers of things, sometimes the inquest should be about

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1	making systems work better together.
2	I've referred in our materials - and
3	that's a bound application and you should have it, Mr.
4	Coroner, application of the Provincial Advocate for
5	Children and Youth. Do you have that?
6	THE CORONER: Yes.
7	MS. FRASER: Could I ask you, Mr.
8	Coroner, please, to turn to Tab 2
9	THE CORONER: Unfortunately I just have
10	a paper, I wasn't given the tabs.
11	MS. FRASER: Oh, Ms. Edward has the one
12	that was intended for you. You know what, if there's no
13	objection, I'll hand up mine?
14	MS. EDWARD: I can give him my copy. It
15	was e-mailed to him.
16	MS. FRASER: I see. I'm sorry, we were
17	in a rush, so Ms. Edward should have had a bound copy as
18	well. I just think it'll be easier.
19	THE CORONER: Thank you.
20	MS. FRASER: So I would ask you to turn
21	to Tab 2, page 54. And there what I've included are the
22	Ontario Works Policy Directives, they're taken from the
23	government website and they're attached to an affidavit
24	from my assistant. And what they do is they actually

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provide an overview.

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And if you look at the legislative authority, it talks about the nature of the Ontario Works Program, and of course welfare is grounded in the Ontario Works Act. And the Act establishes, it says that:

"The Act establishes a program that recognizes individual responsibility and promotes self-reliance through employment, provides financial assistance to those most in need while they meet obligations to become and stay employment and effectively serves people needing assistance and is accountable to the taxpayers of Ontario."

And it is the intent of the program, as described below that portion, Mr. Coroner,

"It is the intent of the Ontario Works

Program to help people in temporary financial need to

find sustainable employment, an of self-reliance through

the provision of effective, integrated employment

services and financial assistance."

So on the face of it, it's not immediately apparent that there's a role to play because it's about employment assistance and it's about temporary financial support. But when you look deeper into the way that the program is intended to operate - and I put some of this in my Notice of Motion, turn the page to page 55, principle one, it says:

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"Delivery agents provide a range of employment assistance activities with a focus on engaging participants in a collaborative process to identify and take steps to help participants attain sustainable employment. Service planning for the provision of employment assistant supports seamless and accessible service for participants through client centred pathways to employment in integrated local planning."

So it's envisaging a system where it's not about the delivery of a cheque, it's about engaging the client and helping the client become self-reliant and moving out of the system. And this kind of connects to the job description that Mr. Rowe referred you to when Mr. Rowe referred you to the job description contained in his materials, there was a portion of that job description that included advocating for clients on housing, on social supports - and I'm just going to tell you where you find that job description again. That was on page 18 of Mr. Rowe's record:

"Advocates on behalf of clients for services in areas of career opportunities..."

MR. ROWE: Mr. Coroner, I can hand you mine, if I may?

THE CORONER: Sorry, I'm all paper, so I don't have a book, that's what makes it difficult for me.

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1 MR. ROWE: Page 18 of the affidavit.

THE CORONER: Yes, thank you.

MS. FRASER: So this is the job

description that Mr. Rowe took you to, and under "Job Description" on the sixth bullet point down, it says:

"Advocates on behalf of clients for services in areas of career opportunities, life skills, education, health, comfort, housing and community support systems."

And if that doesn't really jump out as what was needed in this case, then I would be -- I think that just really speaks to what was needed in this case in terms of an advocate for this family who was engaged and helping the mom to become self-reliant and accessing the supports that she needed.

We have, on the witness list, a number of different professionals, helping professionals who were engaged with this family. And I would like to be able to ask them what the strengths were, what the weaknesses were of this family - because from my perspective that's a starting point of understanding an individual's problems and understanding what they need and what services are to be provided.

So I think that those factors of what the strengths were of this family. Obviously a mother who

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was very dedicated to her family, but had challenges, a tight knit family it appears with other family members who were attached with a number of systems engaged. But I think it's important to understand what the strengths and weaknesses were of that family because that allows you to consider whether services can be delivered differently. And without really saying who was this person and not just what her name was and where she lived, but what challenges she had, then I don't think that the public interest is served.

I have other concerns about not addressing these issues now that they have been raised. I expect that some people may be critical of the adult relatives, of Diane Anderson. I expect that the reluctance of adults to contact the Children's Aid Society may be something that's raised with the family and I want them to be able to respond to what the reasons were that they didn't do that and the barriers without worrying about whether they're crossing a line that's not within the defined scope of the inquest. I'd like to be able to ask those questions too about what the barriers are, but I worry about, if you make a ruling shutting down an inquiry that includes an examination of the services that were provided by what is to be the social service agency of the City, Employment and Social Services Division, as

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I understand it to be called, that would be a mistake.

I also worry, Mr. Coroner, and I've articulated this in the Notice of Motion, that one of the purposes of the inquest is to quash any kind of suspicion or doubt, so that the public understands that all of the circumstances of the death have been examined. And I worry about the public confidence in this process where the family raises an issue as being relevant and the family is not entitled to pursue it as a private law party.

Advocate for Children and Youth to say that, you know, you really should be looking at the Ontario Works and the role of the case worker and the question of home visits. And you could say, well Ms. Fraser, you know, your client doesn't have any direct connection. But here you have someone with a direct connection, so I think that sets it apart from some of the other cases. The traditional case that we go to is People First and there it was a public interest body that was trying to expand the scope of the inquest. So I just wanted to sort of alert you to that, I think that they are two different questions.

The family situation here is really the touchstone for our argument, that they've identified these issues, that a young person who had a strong role

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in caring for her siblings and who has survived this tragedy, has identified an issue. And I think that's a very compelling reason to, even though it appears that it will cause - if you were to go down this road, that fairness would dictate that there'd be an adjournment. I think that, in the circumstances, that you have an opportunity to meaningfully look at who this family was and to make effective recommendations about the delivery of service to those individuals.

So we've proposed some wording that we think can accomplish that objective and it's contained in our record. And I don't think that my record is actually marked up too much, so I'll leave mine with Ms. Edward so that she can have a copy and I've got a computer version that I can work with.

THE CORONER: Thank you.

MS. FRASER: Thank you.

THE CORONER: Anybody else in support of

the motion?

MS. COPELAND: Yes.

THE CORONER: Please, Ms. Copeland.

MS. COPELAND: Thank you.

SUBMISSIONS BY MS. COPELAND:

 $$\operatorname{I'm}$$  here on behalf of the three CAS workers who have standing at the inquest. And we support

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the motion on two grounds, which I think are perhaps somewhat narrower than the grounds put forward by Mr. Rowe and Ms. Fraser.

The first is a substantive ground about why it should be raised, and the second is a procedural ground.

The first one relates to the issue of recommendations which the jury may be asked to make at the end of the inquest. And I would come back in making the submission to your comments at the outset, that one of the reasons this inquest was called was because the Coroner's Office found that the jury could likely make useful recommendations to prevent deaths in similar circumstances pursuant to Section 20(c) of the Coroners Act.

In our submission it's likely that the jury will be asked at the end of this inquest to make recommendations in relation to the social services that were available to the family at the time, and in particular with respect to communications between various different service providers. And in our respectful submission, if there is an agency that had a mandate relevant to the Anderson Family and that worked with the family at the relevant time period, and in my respectful submission ESSD meets both of that criteria, it had a

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mandate relevant to this family and it had a relationship with the family at the time relevant to the inquest.

If that agency's relationship with the family is not explored at the inquest, the jury will only have a partial picture of the responsibilities of various social service agencies with respect to this family. And in my respectful submission, a partial picture - not intentionally, but has the effect of being a distorted picture, they will learn about the mandate of social services and whether that mandate was met.

And in my respectful submission,

proceeding on this basis with an incomplete picture

before the jury, runs the risk of the inquiry not

performing its function of the jury making

recommendations likely to prevent deaths in similar

circumstances because they won't have a full picture.

My second submission, which is a procedural one, is that if you limit the scope of the inquest to the scope as it's currently set out, there is a risk, in my submission, that these issues will arise through the cross-examination through the inquest.

Now certainly you have the authority - and one will assume you would exercise it - to limit cross-examination, to stick within the scope of the inquest, but when you have before you a number of social service

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agencies already - the Toronto CAS and a number of CAS workers, Victim Services, the Toronto School Board, and Toronto Community Housing - and there's an issue about communication between those agencies, in my respectful submission, despite everyone's best efforts, not to get into ESSD, if you maintain the current scope of the inquest, I think there's a serious risk that that may arise in the course in the inquest. And if it does it will create real procedural difficulties because it could lead to delay of the inquest in the middle of the inquest when you already have a jury sworn or possibly if ESSD were to seek standing late in the process and there was some unfairness to them, the need to recommence the inquest. And in my respectful submission it would benefit the process to avoid that type of situation occurring. So subject to any questions, those are my

So subject to any questions, those are my submissions.

THE CORONER: Thank you. Any other party wishing to speak for the motion? Yes, Mr. Fisch? SUBMISSIONS BY MR. FISCH:

MR. FISCH: Very briefly. Thank you, Dr. Evans.

The Children's Aid Society of Toronto, as communicated to all of the parties, does not oppose the

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request being sought by both the family members and the Child's Advocate.

However, in terms of the scope as defined in the motions, the Society would support if you were to grant an expansion of the scope rather than a reframing of the issues in the manner that has been suggested, simply building on the issues and the scope already set out by your earlier ruling and looking at the first scope, which previously read or currently reads the involvement of the Children's Aid Society with the family, simply adding to that the Victim Services, the Toronto District School Board and ESSD, if you're inclined to grant the expansion and this would allow for an effective and an appropriate examination of a number of different issues rather than a narrowing of it as set out in the actual proposed expansion.

So while not opposed, that would be the Society's submission if you were inclined to grant the expansion of the scope.

Subject to any questions, those are the Society's submissions.

THE CORONER: Thank you. Ms. Lopez, anybody in ---

SUBMISSIONS BY MS. LOPEZ:

I'd like to start off by saying that while

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the Toronto District School does not necessarily oppose the addition of ESSD, we don't support the motion in its current state or in its current wording, that which has been articulated in both Mr. Rowe's application and in Ms. Fraser's application as well. And actually now that I've heard CAS's submissions we also do not support the wording of the CAS as well.

The reason for such is that it's our position that this effectively expands the focus of the TDSB's involvement with respect to the family. I think that perhaps - I'm not sure if all counsel here, but they probably could appreciate that the TDSB provides a variety of services. Again, I don't want to speak for my friend at Victim Services or at CAS, but they come in at very specific times, whereas the TDSB had ongoing relationship with not only Diane Anderson, but also all of the children who were actually attending. This could include just educational services, social work services, psycho-educational services, special education services, et cetera.

So it is our concern that the expansion with this language would effectively cause either an examination when the wording "examination" would result in the TDSB going back and having to add a whole bunch of witnesses for this case. For example, the wording such

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as "sufficiency of the service", for us that can mean anything and everything. We're unclear as to what that means.

We tried to look in the applications from both Mr. Rowe and from Ms. Fraser. I don't think there was any mention of the TDSB or any type of -- I'm not really sure if that was intent, but I can certainly say that the language, as it's written right now, concerns us because it would effectively make us look at the entirety of the service, from the children entering kindergarten, to the point where they either left or retired form the TDSB, and that's our concern. When reviewing the Provincial Advocate's materials, there actually was no reference to any educational services or an examination such.

So for us it's a bit unclear as to what the language really means or what an examination would mean or what an involvement would mean because there's such a variety of services that the Toronto District School Board provide.

The language which is present right now, as the scope has been enunciated at this point in time, it is clear to the Toronto District School Board exactly what the focus of the TDSB is within these proceedings.

I do believe that there was some mention

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in Mr. Rowe's oral submissions - and again, I don't know if this was with relation to education or not - with one of the child's behavioural issues. I mean it's my respectful submission that the behavioural issues did not begin to occur until after the deaths and they were obviously noted by the school and they were dealt with or the services were provided as such, but they were after the deaths.

I think I also heard Ms. Fraser mention that she would, in order to have an effective and meaningful proceeding, that she would like to ask the family what are the strengths and weaknesses of family. I don't necessarily oppose that position because I think, you know, I can appreciate that this is important to these types of proceedings. Again our concern is, with this language and with that type of questioning, what it will do is it will effectively expand the focus of the TDSB because the strengths and the weaknesses of that family could be in relation to the educational services that were provided to them from the Toronto District School Board.

So for those reasons we're asking that the motion not be granted, at least not in its current form.

And that in the alternative, if it is granted, again I'd like to say that we're not opposed to ESSD being added or

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that scope being expanded in that sense, but that the TDSB's name be severed from that wording because it would effectively expand the scope for the TDSB.

And if it is granted in its current form, we would request an adjournment and a clarification in writing as to the focus for the Toronto District School Board because, like I said, it's very -- like we could have 20 plus witnesses from the Toronto District School Board if it's expanded in its current form.

I do appreciate that I did hear Mr. Rowe say that it really effectively wouldn't be adding much.

And again, I'd like to say that we're not opposed to ESSD being added, but not in this form.

And just lastly, again, we don't disagree with Ms. Copeland's position as well, that from that perspective, you know, as procedural and substantive issue perspective, that ESSD could be added, but we just don't see it with respect to this wording. And unfortunately I don't have a counter or proposed or alternative wording, the only thing I can say is that we ask not to be included in that wording.

Those are all my comments. Thank you.

THE CORONER: Very well. Ms. Bacher, do

you have any comments?

MS. BACHER: The OFM is not taking a

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position.

2 THE CORONER: Any position, very well.

Mr. Butt?

4 MR. BUTT: Yes, thank you very much.

SUBMISSIONS BY MR. BUTT:

The Victim Services of Toronto, obviously given the nature of the organization, first of all, is extremely sympathetic to the position in favour of the motion. Naturally, given the work that they do, their first inclination would, in a perfect world, be to support. They don't live in a perfect world though.

Their difficulty with the proposed expansion and what I submit would be a necessary adjournment is simply that it has too significant an impact on their own operations. And so that they're reluctantly in a position where they cannot support the expansion or the adjournment.

And the reason for that I think it's important to understand, given that naturally their inclination would be to offer as much support as they could, Victim Services operates 24/7, 365. They serve - last year 19,142 victims across the entire the City of Toronto with core funding totalling \$815,000 which is \$42 and change per victim. They are a tiny organization that is frankly stretched to deliver the services they

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provide. And so the participation in an inquest like this, although obviously necessary given the properly delineated scope, is very much a hardship for them.

The adjournment after the jury was selected of course occasioned considerable costs.

Another adjournment would occasion more costs and an expansion would be an expansion of the chapter that they would participate in. I've made it clear in communication that I'll be here for that chapter involving Social Services, but will not be here for the fire safety and the housing pieces.

So much as I endeavour to limit my participation, the expansion that's proposed is to the inter-agency communication piece that they would have to participate in.

So for those really internal resource oriented issues, the Toronto Victim Services very reluctantly do not support it.

There is one other governance internal imperative that also leads them to take this position and that is that if it were expanded, if it were adjourned, recommendations would not be forthcoming until many months down the road. And for planning purposes, a jury verdict in the spring would be more advantageous to Victim Services review of their operations as might be

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necessary from jury verdicts. So that's the other issue that creates a problem for them.

THE CORONER: Very well. Mr. Gourlay?

MR. GOURLAY: Thank you, Mr. Coroner.

SUBMISSIONS BY MR. GOURLAY:

Mr. Coroner, as a preliminary matter, I act of course for the Fire Service, but the name of my client is the City of Toronto. And so of course, for the purpose of this application, I'm appearing on behalf of the Employment and Social Services Division. If the applications are granted, there may be some change to that situation because we need to look at whether there are internal conflicts and really that depends on what, if any, new issue is defined in your decision.

So for the purposes of today I am counsel for ESSD. And in that role I submit that the issue as defined is too broad for this inquest. It goes well beyond the three issues that you previously defined. It also delves into not just the circumstances of the family, let alone the circumstances of the deaths, it gets into the circumstances of a much larger group of people, a demographic, and that bears the risk of damaging this process in terms of its focus which should be on the circumstances of the death of the three individuals.

The scope, as defined in the applications,

touches on all services provided by the Employment and Social Services Division, the breadth of that alone is extraordinary, it doesn't just touch on referrals that maybe should have been given or were given or weren't given.

As worded, it certainly touches on the sufficiency of welfare payments in the Province. The treatment of not just a demographic, but how poor people cope in the Province.

It's an extraordinary broader inquiry, it touches on what was done by the City, of course, but it also touches on what should be done by the Province and it brings other players into potential interest of the inquest.

And I'm thinking of course of the Ministry of Community and Social Services, perhaps the individual case worker who is mentioned in the affidavit material, she may want to have her own standing. And as we saw in the CAS case in this inquest, of course the union might get involved as well.

So it's broad, but more importantly it strays, in my submission, to quite a distance from the nexus to the death of these three individuals.

Of course other social service agencies

are involved and comparisons have been drawn, but if we look at the original scope of the inquest, we had three issues: we had CAS named in particular and of course if CAS, for example, were found to have missed a step in its internal communications alone, leaving aside external communications, perhaps that would have resulted in the children improperly not being removed from the home, for example.

And this is of course just purely based on speculation, but as an example if CAS had missed a step that's linked to the children being in the home at the time of the fire and potentially could have - if that step had been taken, for example, the removal of the children - that could have avoided the fire, it certainly could have avoided the deaths. And I'm not saying that the evidence plays that out, that's the purpose of the inquest, but that question is central to the nexus to the death.

The other issues, as we originally defined them, dealt with TCHC, and TCHC obviously had the direct link, not just to the family, but to the family's housing situation, to the upkeep of the unit and to the fire safety equipment within the home. All of that is linked very closely to the death.

TDSB and Victim Services, of course, chose

to enter the inquest process based on those issues as they were defined and nobody objected to their applications for standing. But their applications for standing did not require or entail an expansion of the scope of the inquest and indeed, arguably, if Victim Services or TDSB attempted to expand the scope of this inquest parties could object. And Mr. Coroner, you could limit the questioning away from specific issues that those parties might want to bring.

We still have a three-issue defined inquest. We have more parties than were mentioned in those issues, but many of them are here by choice.

Apart from that, both Victim Services and TDSB, in my submission, are fairly closely linked in analogous ways to CAS, to the deaths, analogous to CAS and to TCHC, although they are more distant and therefore they weren't mentioned specifically in the scope of the inquest.

In other words, in my submission, the scope in the pre-inquest phase has drifted to an area where other parties have taken a role in this inquest and nobody objected to their voluntary participation, their choice to apply for standing, but that doesn't affect the scope of this inquest.

If Social Services though - and in my

submission, Social Services is a step back from the circumstances of the life and the death of this family. Certainly they were involved and certainly they were the sole source of income, but income of course overlaps with the life of this family, the circumstances of this family, but it's a significant step removed from the circumstances of the deaths of these three individuals.

Now in terms of what's required, if the application is granted, Mr. Rowe's material defines the relevant terms as two years prior to the deaths and two years prior to the fire. And I'm certainly not seeking an expansion of that time period in terms of what the general inquiry of all the parties can be, but to the extent that this family was involved with Social Services for more than a decade, I believe 16 years, that background most likely will colour the appropriateness of the response of Social Services and to the extent that Social Services finds that that material is relevant, we will seek to adduce evidence to that effect.

So all of which is to say, not having reviewed the file, because it has been archived until we recently got the notice of this application, this could be quite a large endeavour. And as it's framed now, I'm just flagging that as an issue, that even the limitation on the time period might constitute a potential

1 unfairness to Social Services.

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Now turning to the evidence, Mr Coroner,

I'll ask you to refer to Mr. Rowe's materials - and I

don't have a tabbed copy, I'm sorry to say, but it

appears to be - and the page numbering stops as well, but

I believe page 19 is the first page of the Ontario Works

Policy Directive 2.8, dealing with Home Visits. And Mr.

Rowe referred to this document. I'll ask you to turn

that up, please.

THE CORONER: Sorry, 2.8, Home Visits?

MR. GOURLAY: Yes, that's correct. And

Ms. Edwards is showing me page 20 I believe for you.

THE CORONER: Yes, 20. Thank you.

MR. GOURLAY: Mr. Coroner, I'll refer

Visits". Now Mr. Rowe's submission is that things weren't done that should have been done and that social

you to the paragraph headed "Applicant Request for Home

services should have performed home visits. And

presumably, if that had been done, perhaps more would

have been learned about the circumstances of the family,

perhaps that would have led to a number of other

referrals that weren't made, although there's no evidence

to support that at the moment, but I'll return to that

24 point in a moment.

The reason I direct you to this paragraph

is just for that first point, that things weren't done that should have been done. Mr. Coroner, do you have the page in front of you, sir?

THE CORONER: Yes.

MR. GOURLAY: Okay. It says:

"An applicant may request an intake appointment be scheduled at a location other than an Ontario Works office, including the home. Due to his/her mobility or transportation issues, care giving or work responsibilities, training or school requirements, illness, health and safety of the applicant or other extraordinary needs."

"extraordinary". There's no evidence that a request was made, let alone that the request should have been granted under this policy, there's no evidence of an extraordinary circumstance. In fact there's evidence that unfortunately these circumstances may be all too common for clients of Social Services. That all goes to the point that it appears that home visits weren't required, and in fact there's no evidence that they were requested.

Now Mr. Rowe and Ms. Fraser also asked you to turn up the preceding document which is the Job Description, and I'll ask you to turn that up as well,

please, page 18. And it's true, that the job description contains the wording "conducts interviews with clients by phone or in person at various locations, such as offices, community centres and clients' homes." And the only reason I direct you to that, sir, if somebody is applying to be a case worker, yes, in the appropriate circumstances they will be required to make home visits to clients, but that doesn't establish that in this circumstance this family requested or would have received appropriately a home visit.

And so we lack, in my submission, an evidentiary link that would establish that things weren't done that should have been done. And even if that evidentiary link was there, we lack a jump from -- a nexus from such an absence of action to something that would have made a difference to the circumstances of the deaths.

There is evidence that in preparing for the visits to the case worker, Ms. Anderson got dressed up and she found it stressful. And in my submission that appears to suggest that she likely would have hidden her addiction issues, especially since they may have led to concerns about her ability to maintain her benefits. And so there's no evidence that Social Services should have seen that there is an addiction issue or perhaps that

> they could have. The evidence isn't there, but in fact what evidence is there seems to suggest the opposite, that addiction issues may have been hidden from Social Services. And that's entirely understandable of course, but in terms of understanding from the perspective of Ms. Anderson, I think nobody would fault her for that, but it goes to the point of what could or should have Social Services done in the circumstance?

Now over the years I understand that some referrals were requested and given, but not mental health referrals, not addiction services referrals. Those referrals I understand would have been available had they been requested or even had the case worker observed that a need might be there, but there's no evidence that that was observed or that it could have been observed.

In terms of the focus on employment, sir, I'll ask you to turn up one more document, and I apologize because I don't have page numbers, as I say, consistently, so I'm counting back from page 49. roughly ---

Mr. Rowe's page 49? THE CORONER: Yes, in Mr. Rowe's MR. GOURLAY: materials. Actually I believe it's page 22 likely,

> 8.4, "Addiction Services"? THE CORONER:

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sorry, wrong tab, sir.

1 MR. GOURLAY: No, sir, it's 2.5, "Participation Requirements", which is three pages before 2 page 49, which I believe is likely ---3 4 MS. EDWARD: 43. MR. GOURLAY: Oh, first page of the 5 document is 43. Thank you, Ms. Edward. I'm looking at 6 7 page 4 of the document. 8 THE CORONER: "Participation 9 Requirements", 2.5? 10 MR. GOURLAY: Yes, sir. Thank you. 11 Under the heading "Temporary Deferral of 12 Participation Requirements": 13 "Participation requirements are deferred 14 in the following circumstances..." And the first point 15 is a deferral for "a sole support parent with at least one dependent child or at least one child for whom TCA is 16 17 being received" - that doesn't apply - "...and publicly funded education is not available." 18 So effectively that's a deferral for a 19 sole support parent with a child under four. And that is 20 a deferral that would have applied to Ms. Anderson at the 21 time of her death, and in fact I believe it would have 22 23 applied to her for quite some time, given the spread of 24 ages of the children in the family. 25 And so that deferral effectively defers

her from participating in part of the mandate that Ms.

Fraser referred to which was the requirement to make an

effort to get a job, to find employment. And of course

the corollary, which would be Social Services' efforts to

assist in that process, the employment process, that's

important for the employment exemption.

It also feeds into a document that you mentioned when - you're one step ahead of me, I guess, in where I was going with this - the ASI Directive. And in fact, sir, I won't ---

THE CORONER: Page 22 of Mr. Rowe's document.

MR. GOURLAY: Yes, thank you.

8.4, this is an initiative to assist clients of Social Services providers, it's to mandate them to assist their clients with addiction services, addiction counselling, addiction medication measures when those issues stand in the way of the client obtaining employment, but of course the deferral from the requirement to seek employment affects that applicability of this directive. In other words, this policy doesn't apply to Ms. Anderson, and for many years before her death it didn't apply because she was deferred from the requirement to seek employment under Ontario Works, her benefits would proceed regardless of her employment and

therefore the analysis of whether an addiction issue stood in the way of employment didn't enter into what Social Services should have done.

Now having said that of course, if they were aware of an addiction issue there would have been an appropriate referral, but nobody could force Ms. Anderson into counselling or rehabilitation for addiction or what have you. And in fact the evidence in the affidavit suggests that she was resistant to obtaining that help when it was recommended. She refused the one counselling session that's show in the affidavit.

So that picture, in my submission, sets

Social Services a further step removed from the

circumstances of the death. So if there were evidence

that a referral should have been made, even that might

not have made a difference in the circumstances of the

death, but it gets us a step closer to a nexus. And in

my submission that evidence isn't before you.

And just very briefly, my friend estimated that this might take no more than a day if this issue is added. I have concerns in that regard. The phrasing of the issue is very broad, we're dealing with demographic issues. There's already, in the affidavit material before you a report that touches on the circumstances of a much broader troop of people than just the family that

we're dealing with her.

And so it shouldn't be the main concern of a decision before you, but it is a factor that this inquiry might end up being extraordinarily broad and might take a lot of time and resources. But more importantly than just the time and resources, it does risk becoming a distraction from, for example, the fire safety issues in the home, the issues more closely linked to the deaths. And those were the issues of course that were defined inn your initial decision on the scope of the inquest, which is a discretionary decision, it's a discretionary inquest, and the decision before you today is discretionary of course but, sir, I'd suggest that there's not sufficient evidence before you to ground the breadth of this request.

Now there are more narrowly defined issues that have been suggested to you, one from Mr. Fisch and another definition - it seemed similar to me - from Mr. Lukasiewicz in his letter. Those I believe are crafted in an attempt to expand the scope without touching on the very broad systemic issues. But, sir, they don't - while I prefer them - they don't allay my concerns about the breadth of this inquest.

I'll take Mr. Lukasiewicz' letter, he suggests that "The issue could be defined as an inquest

into the involvement of Toronto Employment and Social Services with Diane Anderson between January 1st and December 22nd, 2006, 2007." That issue alone, of course, is narrower and doesn't involve as broad an inquiry. Sir, I'll wait for you to turn it up, it's on the second page of Mr. Lukasiewicz' letter.

THE CORONER: Yes, I've got it.

MR. GOURLAY: For one thing the temporal limitation potentially could cause a difficulty in the City's ability to respond to these issues once raised.

And so if this were an issue that you chose to add, to the extent that I can, I'd like to reserve the right to the City to present evidence of at least to contextualize that period of time. But in terms of the services provided by Social Services, we're talking about an inquiry perhaps into the appropriateness of the quantum of Ontario Works payments, the appropriateness of perhaps the amounts paid in terms of rent, TCHC. It's a very broad inquiry which of course touches on poverty issues at large. And so I don't think this entirely resolves the issue of a very broad inquest.

Now, Mr. Coroner, subject to questions, those are my submissions on the substance of the application.

I had an alternative request which is for

an adjournment, that if the inquest is to be expanded in this way, whether it's me or whether it's another counsel for this division of the City, Employment and Social Services is not prepared to adequately participate in the inquest. And so I've not heard from any of my colleagues that they oppose that request. I make it grudgingly of course because this inquest has already been delayed, nobody wants this to be delayed.

But in terms of fairness, it's no secret that up until now, while I've been representing the City, by a quirk of the City's corporate structure, the City includes both the Fire Service and the Social Services Division, but they're entirely separate entities, with separate personnel, separate policies, and in terms of this inquest really separate issues. Until this application arose, I was focusing my personal efforts on fire safety issues.

And so I don't know how strenuous I need to argue this because I don't know -- I'll just state that I regret that I have to make the request, but if you are inclined to expand the breadth of the inquest I do have to request an adjournment. A couple of issues would need to be worked out even before I can figure out exactly how long the City would need to prepare, the first being whether there's a conflict between my two

potential clients.

Having said that, they are of course one client, I don't mean to mislead, I don't think that

Social Services would need to make a separate request for standing, for example, because the City is represented.

But it's not uncommon for two separate divisions of the City to have potential legal conflicts. I don't see one yet and that's why I can act on this application for Social Services, but before we really sink our teeth into these issues I'd have to have very frank conversations with both client groups and assess that.

And that inquiry can't be made until we have a decision from you on what the scope of the inquest is. That alone will take some time and then there are mechanical issues of course to - we're talking about a five-week inquest and we're six business days away from its first day. I simply can't meet with all the people I need to meet with, and I understand that the manager of the branch is currently on vacation until April 4th which of course is the first day of the inquest.

So with that picture and with regrets and indeed apologies to yourself and the parties here, I do need to make the request that if you are to expand, the City cannot proceed on April 4th. I thought about whether it was conceivable to start perhaps two weeks

later, I just don't think that's enough time to sort out all the issues that need to be sorted out. As I said there are other parties that might also need to be involved, one being the Ministry of Community and Social Services, and while she's not a separate party in that she is an employee of the City, the City worker might also want to seek standing on her own or through her union. Those issues would have to be resolved as well. And I can't even speak to how long those issues would take.

So unfortunately I have to ask for this adjournment and unfortunately two weeks, for example, wouldn't be enough time, and in my estimation -- we have five weeks set aside for the inquest and I don't think anybody in the room would think that if we started on April 19th, which would be the two-week adjournment, we'd get it done, but any later of course I think we lose the entire month. I don't need four months or seven months to do this preparation, but I understand that that's the kind of time line that we're looking at in terms of an adjournment and I regret that, but even so I must make that request.

So subject to any questions, sir, those are my submissions.

THE CORONER: Thank you very much. Just

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as an addendum, Ms. Lopez, to what Mr. Gourlay has said, are you potentially requesting an adjournment, depending on what the ruling is, have you any suggestions as to what sort of time you are looking at?

MS. LOPEZ: I think that it would depend. In my submissions I said that we would request not only an adjournment, but also clarification of what the scope or what the focus was, so once we knew what that was ---

THE CORONER: Look at the worst scenario.

MS. LOPEZ: The worst scenario? Okay, that's pretty bad. If I were to look at the worst scenario it would be looking at the TDSB's involvement in the lives of Diane Anderson as well as the four children that were of school age and their entire educational careers with the TDSB, including making sure we had all of their records, plus all of their teachers, their principles and any other services they had from TDSB. That could be anywhere between 30 to 50 witnesses that I would have to interview, so that would be a lot of time. So that's the worse case scenario.

If we're talking about perhaps the two years that Mr. Rowe has suggested in his application, even then I think that you're looking at somewhere in

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around 20 witnesses. 1 2 THE CORONER: So how long ---MS. LOPEZ: We have three right now. 3 4 THE CORONER: But how long would that take you to deal with, from your point of view in 5 preparation I'm talking about? 6 From my point of view ---7 MS. LOPEZ: THE CORONER: I'm not talking about the 8 inquest, I'm talking about your point in time for 9 10 preparation. It would probably, at the 11 MS. LOPEZ: 12 very least - and this is ambitious - take a month or two, 13 and bear in mind that at this point in time it's also 14 very difficult because we're in what we call light spring 15 staffing mode, so most administrators, teachers and 16 principals are unavailable until end of April, I would 17 say May, June. And then my witnesses are unavailable during the summer months. So it would effectively be 18 19 September I would probably say. 20 THE CORONER: Very well. I just want to 21 have some idea, that's all. 22 MS. LOPEZ: That's probably ---23 THE CORONER: Based on Mr. Gourlay's 24 request, I just wanted to have some idea from you. 25 MS. LOPEZ: I would say September we

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could be ready.

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THE CORONER: Okay. Ms. Edward, would you please care to present?

MS. EDWARD: Yes, thank you. And just before I make comment on it. I can indicate that I've spoken to the Ministry of Community and Social Services to advise them of the situation, this potential expansion of this scope. Their indication to me just along these lines is that at this point they're content not to be involved, but if the scope was to be expanded they may also reconsider participating, so that could again potentially affect the time frame we're looking at. So that's just another consideration.

## SUBMISSIONS BY MS. EDWARD:

I'll try to be brief, Mr. Coroner. I
think the parties have been aware of position, but I've
been trying to keep an open mind with respect to this
because I appreciate the concerns the family has
expressed and Social Services has been fairly involved
with this family's life, 16 years is what Mr. Gourlay has
indicated and that's a fairly significant period of time.

The difficulty I have with what's being proposed - and unfortunately, none of the motion material that Mr. Rowe or Ms. Fraser has provided me has moved me on this, is that it isn't of sufficient connection to

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these particular deaths. So I would ask, Your Honour, to consider not expanding the scope here for two specific reasons.

The first one being the connection to the death, the close connection to the death. We don't know, unfortunately, that if the Social Services or CAS had done home visits or had made a referral for substance abuse counselling or had helped Diane Anderson get a job, these deaths wouldn't have occurred. We just don't have a foundation for that. And Iesha's affidavit and Sophia's affidavit don't help us with that unfortunately.

So we don't have anything that would connect us to the specific deaths. And as you commented in the opening, the reason we've got the three areas of scope is because they are all connected to the death. And I think as Mr. Gourlay has indicated, if CAS had perhaps approached the situation differently, we could say that the kids may not have been in the situation or if something could have been -- there might have been an effective that wouldn't have caused them to succumb to the fire.

THE CORONER: Excuse me. Constable, could you return that to Mr. Rowe in case he needs it please?

CONSTABLE MURPHY: Yes, sir.

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1 MR. ROWE: Thank you.

MS. EDWARD: That is what we can say, and we can also say that if there was better education and awareness around the importance of smoke detectors and better enforcement for non-compliance, if there may have been a functioning smoke detector in the residence at the time of the fire, perhaps the deaths could have been affected. We can also say that if there was a functioning smoke detector, the family might have been alerted sooner and gotten out of the house. And we can also say that if the kids in the family had been better advised of fire safety awareness and training, they may have been able to get out of the house.

And that's how Toronto Community Housing, the Children's Aid Society and Toronto Fire Services have become involved as agencies in this inquest and the Toronto District School Board and Victim Services have become involved because through our exploration of the CAS' involvement with the family. So they're not here because of their own issues.

And as Ms. Lopez indicated, if we were going to go into the Toronto District School Board's involvement with the family, it would be a huge area and an expensive area. And the same concern, the same thing with Victim Services, if we were to look at Victim

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Services offered in the City of Toronto and in the Province, that's an expansive area that we cannot cover in this inquest. So Victim Services and Toronto District School Board are here simply as we're looking at the CAS factor with respect to this family.

And again, the reason we've gotten to these three areas of scope is because of what the Pediatric Death Review Committee and the Ontario Fire Marshall's investigation and our investigation have indicated.

Now there are some pressing and serious concerns that need to be addressed and that is why the Coroner's office exercises its discretion under Section 20 and called this inquest.

And connected to that is a timeliness factor. It reaches a point when the urgency here is no longer urgent and I think we're unfortunately reaching that point. In certain respects it's been a good thing because I think some of the agencies that are involved have already started to communicate and started to generate changes that we wanted to see happen, but it gets to a point, if we adjourn it further, there may not be any further need for this inquest and I think that's a real concern given these circumstances. So in my respectful submission that is one of the major

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considerations that needs to be had.

And the second consideration is just in fact the breadth of this area. I think it's difficult and perhaps unfair to narrow down the Social Services factor to simply two years at this point. And actually looking at it in a comprehensive manner is quite intensive, it requires a number of further investigations that our office would need to consider, a number of interviews. I don't see how an additional day would, unfortunately, address this.

And I don't know if that's something Mr.

Rowe can address for us, but I'm not sure what other

witnesses he's proposing that would satisfy his concerns
in this area because I think further investigation is

definitely necessary. We don't have enough information
at this point to even hazard a guess as to how much time
it would take.

So based on those reasons, Mr. Coroner, my submission would be that the scope shouldn't be expanded at this point.

THE CORONER: Mr. Rowe, based on Ms.

Edward's comment, have you any comment to say regarding

any witnesses that you might be considering calling, that

are not already on the witness list?

MR. ROWE: Sure, I do, but I also have

Examination of Transcript ANDERSO		
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1	comments on wh	at my predecessors have said.
2		THE CORONER: No, I'm asking you the
3	question, that	's what I want you to answer.
4		MR. ROWE: Thank you, I was just seeking
5	clarification.	
6		At this point I wouldn't be looking to
7	call any furth	er witnesses beyond the two family affiants
8	on this point.	And I'd be looking to cross-examine the
9	witness or wit	nesses who appear on behalf of ESSD. In
10	terms of which	witnesses they might be, for sure we would
11	like to speak	with Joanne Smith, who was the case worker.
12	And maybe	
13		THE CORONER: But you are not
14	specifically r	ecessarily going to call any witnesses
15	other than the	e family members?
16		MR. ROWE: Correct, but on the
17	understanding	that I'd be given the opportunity to cross-
18	examine the wi	tnesses called on behalf of the ESSD.
19		THE CORONER: Yes, as part of the
20	process, after	examination in-chief, you are allowed to
21	cross-examine	the witnesses, yes.
22		MR. ROWE: Thank you, sir.
23		MS. EDWARD: I'm sorry, but just to

clarify that. I think what Mr. Rowe is indicating is

that he would expect that the Coroner's Office would call

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a number of other witnesses from ESSD, is that right?

And then you would be given an opportunity to crossexamine them if we were t expand the scope. You'd want
us to call Joanne Smith, you'd want us to call some other
representatives from ESSD, that's what you're indicating,
correct?

MR. ROWE: Well whether it's Ms. Edward or it's Mr. Gourlay or Mr. Gourlay's successor who calls the witness on behalf of ESSD, it doesn't matter to us, but the expectation would be that someone is going to call at least one witness on behalf of ESSD. And at this point I don't have any intention myself to call anyone other than the family at least.

Now if none of the other parties calls any witness on behalf of ESSD, then I'd request that at least Joanne Smith be summonsed.

THE CORONER: Obviously if the scope and focus of the inquest is changed, then the whole brief has to be relooked at, which will mean more investigation by our investigator. So again that would mean then that those people, a decision as regards as to who of those people interviewed would be required as a witness would be the Crown's decision.

MR. ROWE: Crown's decision? However, on that point I think my answer also would just depend on

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the temporo aspect. Are we looking at two years or 16?

I still maintain that two years is enough. I don't think we have to go through a 16-year investigation for the purpose of this inquest. However, if you ---

THE CORONER: Well I asked you a question about witnesses, that's fine. Now I'm going to ask you about your comments regarding the comments by your colleagues. And then I'll ask Ms. Fraser after that.

MR. ROWE: Thank you. I'll be brief.
REPLY BY MR. ROWE:

Regarding Ms. Lopez's comments, we maintain that the proposed expansion of scope in respect of inclusion of the ESSD would not necessitate the expansion of TDSB's scrutiny or the expansion of the role of TDSB and a review of their involvement beyond what is the current scope that's outlined for TDSB.

So expanding the scope to include ESSD will not require a corresponding increase of consideration or further scrutiny of TDSB beyond what the current description of their role is. So I hope that allays any concern and provides clarification to her in that regard.

We don't need to know every teacher, every service provided to every one of the five children and

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including Diane Anderson's high school record from 30 years, we just don't need to go back that far and have an inquiry that is that broad for the purposes of this inquest.

THE CORONER: So you're limiting your comments, the wording - I can't remember - the wording that you commented on Ms. Lopez, you are saying strictly applies to ESSD?

MR. ROWE: ESSD.

MS. LOPEZ: Concerning the language as such, it's too broad the way it's drafted at the current moment, what it suggests is an examination of the services and resources provided to the family and then it goes on to list the TDSB and the coordination of those services and the sufficiency of those services. And while I appreciate Mr. Rowe's oral submission that that wasn't the intent I imagine, but the wording as it is right now doesn't support that because what it would do is it would bring the TDSB directly within the scope, whereas it was my understanding that the scope of it or the narrow -- the focus of the TDSB was within the framework of CAS which is the way it is enunciated now.

So our issue is really around the wording and the format, which I did say at the beginning of my submission that we're not necessarily opposed to the

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addition of ESSD. And if it can be framed or worded in another way - and again I leave that to the Provincial Advocate and to Mr. Rowe - then we're not going to oppose that necessarily, but we do oppose this language because it leaves it open.

THE CORONER: Very well.

MR. ROWE: I am certain that a language can be fashioned that will appease the concern of Ms.

Lopez and the TDSB. We aren't looking to have that broad

-- I think in looking at the overall issue of how broad

the scope should be, I think we have to use I use reason

and common sense in terms of how far we go. And I think

the concerns expressed by Ms. Lopez in terms of going as

far as she believes that would take us, if the current

proposed wording were used, to be fair, that would be

going too far and that's not any of our intention at all.

And so I'm happy to propose a wording in conjunction with whoever wants to join me that would appease those concerns.

THE CORONER: Very well. Any other comment?

MR. ROWE: Regarding the submission from Mr. Butt, the family is sympathetic to the financial constraints of the Victim Services. That's the reality that a lot of non-profit agencies have to work with, but

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from the family's perspective there's a larger issue in terms of ensuring that all the relevant information is put before the jury and ensuring that the public interest component of this inquest can be fulfilled. And that may be the price that we have to pay to ensure that the statutory mandate is fulfilled and the public interest component is properly addressed.

Regarding Mr. Gourlay's submissions, we're concerned that according to the evidence adduced, the ESSD office effectively declared the home address of the deceased as one that was too dangerous to visit. I say that to say that even if the family had requested a home visit it wouldn't have happened. And even if the case worker had requested a home visit it would not have happened because a determination had been made by the office that to not allow home visits to that location, that raises ---

THE CORONER: What evidence do you have of that?

MR. ROWE: The evidence of the affiant, Sophia Anderson ---

THE CORONER: No other evidence other than the affidavit?

MR. ROWE: Other than the affidavit evidence?

MR. ROWE:

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ROWE (Reply)

THE CORONER: 1 Yes.

> Well let me put it this way. We have evidence under oath that was the case. And Mr. Gourlay's office has not disputed it, that's a very significant point. And if we were wrong in this regard I'm sure that Mr. Gourlay would have pointed it out. And I think we can make the appropriate inference from his silence on the point.

> The other concern I have is the family hasn't come into this looking to lay blame on anybody or build a case against anybody - and I raised this when we had the lawyers' meeting - they just want to tell their story. And I think it's unfair to put the family in a position of having to build a case beyond a reasonable doubt against the state institution as a pre-condition to having such a significant issue being considered as a public interest component of an inquest.

If Mr. Gourlay's analysis, assessment of the protocol of the Social Service office around home visits, around deferrals, the point about if you have a child under four you're deferred from participation. all that is true, then from our perspective that underscores precisely why ESSD's involvement must be formally considered as part of this inquest because the practical implication of that is that a family in need

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did not receive the assistance that it required and it could have made a difference. What is being said is if you have a child under four at the material time, the Social Service office is relieved of any responsibility for ongoing monitoring of the family situation, and clearly that can be the case.

And if you look at the guidelines around the protocols and the responsibilities of the case workers, it's not a simple matter if the particular recipient has a child under a certain age they're deferred from participation and all involvement of the case worker ceases and the family is left to their own devices, there's an ongoing -- if you look at the guidelines and the protocol - there's an ongoing responsibility on the part of the office and the case worker to remain involved with the family, if only to ensure their continued eligibility for their financial assistance, but also in terms of being able to assess when they might be in a position to participate in the job skills training, the employment and those aspects of the Ontario Works Program. So it's not a situation where the family is just cut off and left to their own devices, especially when there's young children involved, it can't be that that's the case.

And so if Mr. Gourlay is right in all of

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that, then that underscores precisely why we should be having ESSD brought into this, if we're about trying to ensure this tragedy doesn't happen again because if the facts as Mr. Gourlay presents them is the case, then this tragedy will happen again and we are wasting our time.

And lastly, regarding Ms. Edward's concern that there's not a sufficient connection to the deaths, not a sufficient nexus, that there's an insufficient foundation to connect the ESSD to the deaths, I turn your attention to your ruling on standing - and it's excerpted from the Provincial Advocate for Children and Youth record, I don't have a tabbed record, but your ruling is there.

And in terms of the basis of standing, you indicated - and this would be your ruling of - one moment. At page 63, when we look at - this is about four paragraphs down - the basis on which standing was granted to CAS, TCHC, TDSB and the Office of the Advocate for Children and Youth, is on the basis of them having a substantial and direct interest in the inquest.

Well I think clearly, as the agency that had the most direct and ongoing involvement in such a material way with the deceased, as ESSD, by that standard ESSD should be included clearly.

If we turn to page 64 and we look on the

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basis on which the union, the CAS Union was denied, you indicate "does not have a close personal relationship with any of the deceased". Well I think clearly the ESSD had a close personal relationship as the main welfare agency involved in their lives over that duration of time and given the nature of responsibilities they had for ongoing monitoring and for recommendation of counselling and so on where appropriate and employment skills, upgrading and so on, the very things that could have facilitated the escape of the family from their situation.

You indicate "The union may not be subject to explicit criticism or be blamed in some way directly or indirectly for the deaths". Well I think if the evidence adduced so far regarding the ESSD is any indication, there is the very real possibility, if not probability, that they will be subject to explicit criticism or be blamed in some way directly or indirect for the deaths because they had the means to supply and the opportunity to supply the family with the services that they needed to ameliorate the situation and facilitate their transfer.

The next reason that you gave for refusing the union here is "That their reputation will not suffer as a result of the inquest and I feel they would not be

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recipients of recommendations." Well on this test alone the ESSD ought to be included, the scope ought to be included to allow them standing and to require scrutiny of their role in this because I think from the evidence adduced it's clear, that if any of that is true their reputation is going to suffer.

And you better believe that if this information gets to the jury that there's going to be recommendations about how they do business.

And this is where the fact of the systemic issues are highlighted in Exhibit 3 at the affidavit of Ms. Anderson is relevant because, as I said before, we're not doing it to take this inquest down some path of some huge Royal Commission Inquiry into everything that causes poverty. We're putting it there solely for the purpose of demonstrating to the Coroner and to the jury that the family experience of the systemic issues is not something that was peculiar to them, that is something that others similarly situated as them experience everyday and are contributing factors to the tragedy that happened, that with appropriately nuance to recommendations has the potential to result in the kind of positive systemic changes that can prevent the kind of cascading circumstances that attended Diane and her family from happening again to anybody else, it's as simple as that.

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1 Thank you.

2 THE CORONER: Ms. Fraser?

MS. FRASER: Thank you, Mr. Coroner.

REPLY BY MS. FRASER:

Just in terms of what we do at inquests in terms of the nature of drafting recommendations and proposing recommendations, much of that is crystal balling or speculative.

Last year I was involved in an inquest where a young girl in foster care killed another three-year old foster child and there were a range of issues connected with that inquest. None of us really knew at the end of the day what would have prevented a teenage girl from smothering a three-year old child. Scores of recommendations were drafted and proposed for the hope that that death was not in vain.

The Advocate is mindful of the concerns imposed by parties that the exploration of additional issues might impose upon people, but that can't be the driving factor. The driving factor should be what does your investigation reveal, what do I do as a coroner now that I have additional information flowing from the family about their perception of the needs of the family and how can I draft the scope of the inquest such that there's a meaningful consideration of the circumstances

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of this death?

I hear the concerns of the Toronto District School Board, and the Provincial Advocate by no means wants a complete exploration of the education. But the reason that we have drafted the relief in the way that we have in our Notice of Application is because it appeared that within the context of your three broad recommendations that there were sub-issues that would be explored, including the coordination of services between agencies. And that, from my perspective, drives the way that we have drafted the recommendation, which is by including all of the agencies listed as agencies providing services to the family, including Toronto Community Housing, including EESD - and I've now got the acronym wrong, but I'll just call it Social Services so there's no confusion. And your counsel has repeatedly said that the communications between those agencies is going to be explored at this inquest.

So that's how we got that, but the suggestion was not to have a broad inquiry. Our position is that the nature of inquests is such that this is a natural issue that will unfold in the context of talking about this family, that they were poor, that they lived in the Jane/Finch neighbourhood in Toronto Community Housing and for whatever reason the mother failed to rise

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out of that neighbourhood and - not out of the neighbourhood because the neighbourhood has all kinds of strengths to it, so I don't want to say that, but rise above her situation and get out of what appears to be a situation of poverty from which she failed to escape.

Your counsel suggested that it might be found at this inquiry that there was an internal misstep that resulted in the failure by CAS to remove the children from the care. That's not what I saw the PDRC recommending. The PDRC, as I understood it, had a number of issues that are identified in their report which were directed towards the CAS involvement.

I would hope that it would not be the only answer, that the only answer for this family was for the children to be removed from their mother, that I would hope with the number of agencies that were involved that there are other solutions. And I thought that this process would be about looking at what would have made a difference, knowing that there were apparent barriers for the receipt of services because of Ms. Anderson's desire not to have treatment or failure to take up some of the suggestions.

I can think of some easy ways, some sort of foundational reasons why she might not have made it to Mount Sinai or to Sick Kids after the shooting, and those

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are geography logistics and child care issues. Those are really practical issues that I think flow from the facts here and that's what I'm talking about, insufficiency of services and the delivery of services, is that there's really practical barriers that arise out of her situation that make our normal way of doing business a little bit more difficult because of her vulnerabilities.

So I don't want to go -- I think you've heard me on those issues, but I want to just deal with a couple of points.

Mr. Gourlay referred you to the home visits portion and you'll remember he talked about if the -- it's page 20 of Mr. Rowe's record. Just underneath that part, there is where the administrator wants to conduct a home visit and the circumstances in which the administrator wishes to conduct a home visit.

And so there's a whole set of circumstances in which home visits can occur that Mr. Gourlay did not take you to, and that's a very different situation. And when you read that language - and I encourage you to do that, Mr. Coroner, when you're making your final decision - you'll see that there's circumstances in which a person in receipt of social assistance cannot actually refuse a home visit, although there's context to that as well. So I think it's

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important that you understand that component to it.

Mr. Gourlay talked about the exemption from participation, and I understand that exemption participation is the participation related to the compliance with the employment requirements. And I didn't see that as being a sort of corresponding exemption on behalf of Social Services to not provide the services. So there's a slight distinction there.

I do believe that Mr. Rowe, in acting for the family and then coming on when he did, acted quickly to get all of these issues before you and your counsel, Mr. Coroner, that the earliest correspondence I think is mid-February and certainly all of us were aware of it on the first of March that Mr. Rowe had concerns. And timing and circumstances are such that the family doesn't have the institutional resources that this resulted in this. And so I think he's done everything that he can to get it to you at the earliest opportunity.

And he's also been forthright about what the family's concerns are. Sometimes these things come out of the blue in the course of an inquest which necessitate people seeking standing in the middle of an inquest. And unless we're going to censor the witnesses in answering the question: What would have made a difference for your family? - then I don't see how you

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can't permit that question to go ahead.

I think that if you are concerned about the breadth of this inquiry that you can do that within the scope of a ruling, but from my perspective and how I would approach this as counsel for the Advocate who wishes to see these issues explored, is to lay the foundation for these issues through witnesses, to see if these issues actually existed - and that's the way it normally happens at inquests, is that within the scope you ask questions relevant to your perspective and sometimes new issues arise. Here you know that this is an issue for one of the parties with standing.

And so I understand that there are a number of different parties who will be inconvenienced and that there is going to be a general cost to everybody here, but most acutely to the citizens of the Province of Ontario. But I think that if we're going to engage in this collaborative process together, that we ought to do it in a way that provides meaning to these deaths and from my client's perspective that means looking at it from the perspective, not only of the agencies who are here, from my client, of course your coroner's counsel acting in the public interest, but also the family which was most acutely affected.

So those are my submissions, Mr. Coroner.

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1 Thank you for your time.

2 THE CORONER: Thank you. Any rebuttal,

Ms. Edward?

MS. EDWARD: Perhaps briefly, Mr.

Coroner.

REPLY BY MS. EDWARD:

I feel I need to explain again one of the comments Ms. Fraser made with respect to information I've relayed to the parties in terms of communication within agencies. And I think the referral again is to a comment I made when I was trying to assist Mr. Rowe with his legal aid application and then I was referring to issues, a sub-issue that I thought might arise within the first area of scope which is the CAS' relationship with the family.

And as I've already indicated, Victim

Services and Toronto District School Board already become involved because of that exploration of that area of the scope. And that's what I was referring to when I indicated that there would be a consideration of perhaps the communication between those agencies because they were already implicated in exploring that issue.

And I think I've said this a number of times, but I'm going to say this one more time just for the benefit of the record here. That I wasn't by any

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means trying to suggest that we should expand the scope to include a number of other agencies because I think that there are a number of agencies the family was dealing with, CAMH being one and a number of other family doctor services, who were all trying to assist the family.

So I think by expanding the scope to include all these people who had significant relationships with the family, that's a considerable danger.

I think the inquest was created or started for a reason and it's important to stay focused so that the important identified issues get addressed. I don't think we're trying to censor anyone here, but I think the issues need to be a parcel to be focused on and not just every issue you can possibly think of.

And I don't mean to suggest that we should stop the family from expressing their views here, but we don't have any indication that there was a problem with this Social Services worker or she should have done her job any differently in this particular case. And no one is suggesting coming up with, you know, Ms. Smith should have done this, this and this, and that's not being suggested here.

So to go into this whole area when we have

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no information that that should have been done differently, I think it's a bit of a fishing expedition at this point.

And Mr. Gourlay has indicated, in Sophia's affidavit, that she found out that this address was blacklisted so to speak. So I think his submission was and if I can refer back to it - was if there was a requirement, then it would likely have not happened. That's a lot of speculation. There is no indication here that a home visit was required by either party or that a home visit would have been helpful. In fact I think the evidence is that if a home visit would have happened and let's not forget, we can't do surprise home visits, we need to tell people we're coming because again that's another invasion of privacy issue. So by giving them notice, our information is that similar to what Ms. Anderson did with Children's Aid Society, when they did home visits, she pulled herself together, she took care, cleaned up the house a little bit and presented well. I mean our information was that she was a functioning addict.

So I'm not sure what a home visit here would have accomplished. And we don't have any evidence that it would have accomplished anything. So again, my concern there is with respect to having no foundation to

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go into this area.

MS. FRASER: Mr. Coroner, I'm just rising - and I'm loath to interrupt my friend. But the evidence before you is clear that home visits may occur with or without notice. I just don't want you to misapprehend ---

THE CORONER: Sorry, with or without?

MS. FRASER: The directive is such - and it's at page 21 - that home visits may occur with or without notice to the applicant. Okay, the applicant being the person in receipt of social assistance. You'll find that on the second page of the policy 2.8.

MS. EDWARD: Perhaps maybe I should clarify that. But even if there is a home visit that occurs, a surprise home visit, if the family doesn't want to let you in, there is no requirement for that to occur. So you can't impose yourself into somebody's house, I mean let's be clear on that. I mean that's what we're suggesting should have been done here. So if somebody has turned up by surprise and forced themselves into Ms. Anderson's house, maybe they would have found her in a drunken state and maybe it would have been of concern. I think that's unfortunately far too removed from what we're dealing with here. We don't have any information that that would have actually made a significant

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difference in this particular case.

And just with respect to another comment.

I am not suggesting that the only way that we could have dealt with this situation, with the Children's Aid issue, is by removing the child from the home, that's not what I was trying to suggest. I think if perhaps the family had provided information about Ms. Anderson's addiction, maybe if they knew there was an issue there, they could have been working with the family and being alert to fire safety concerns, so dealt with that issue without necessarily having them removed from the home. That's what I was alluding to, not necessarily taking them out of the home because I think we will be getting into, the different options that are open to CAS.

I just want to make sure I've addressed everything.

Just one further comment with respect to what Mr. Rowe indicated. He took you to you grantings of standing, your rulings with respect to that. And he quoted specifically from your ruling with respect to the union. Unfortunately, that's a very I guess unique situation that was being looked at there in terms of what your ruling covered. So I don't know that it's a clear relation to this situation.

And unfortunately, simply because someone

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has a substantial and direct interest in the matter, is not a reason for the scope to be expanded, these are two different issues here. The scope being the topic we're covering versus standing being whether or not you should be involved in the process because you are already connected. So those are two different issues and I think those issues are being blurred slightly by Mr. Rowe in his submissions.

And when I'm speaking annexed to the death, that's what I'm talking about, connection that these different agencies or these different parties have to that death. And I think, just to be clear, that's what I was talking about in terms of whether or not -- I mean if the Children's Aid had more information with respect to the situation, could the kids have been out of the fire situation, could the fire situation have been dealt with if there were working smoke alarms, could the fire have been prevented. That's why I went through that list and I won't go through that again, but that's why the scope was defined as it was and that's why the parties, initial parties become involved as they did because of that nexus. And unfortunately Social Services does not have that connection to this death. And I haven't heard anything here that actually connects them in that direct manner. There's a lot of "what ifs" and

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"if possibly" and "maybe if this had happened", there's no clear connection of something they could have done that could have affected whether or not the fire occurred or whether or not they would have been in the situation.

Thank you.

THE CORONER: Thank you very much.

MR. GOURLAY: Mr. Coroner, may I make a brief - I don't know if it's rebuttal or if it's really

clarification, sir, but may I speak?

THE CORONER: Clarification I'll allow.

MR. GOURLAY: Thank you, sir.

The City doesn't want to misstate the facts by omission. The fact is that there is, as I understand it, a safety tag attached to this address.

And so Mr. Rowe, in my submission, didn't have sufficient evidence to ground that, it was hearsay, but that's the fact.

Having said that, sir, I adopt Ms.

Edward's statement that had the home visits taken place there would have been, unfortunately, no difference in terms of the cause of the deaths and circumstances of the deaths et cetera.

THE CORONER: What exactly do you mean by a "safety tag"?

MR. GOURLAY: Well let me clarify. I

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was trying to be brief, but I think being complete is more important.

Back to the Home Visits Policy Directive, there is - immediately below the paragraph I read previously, it says:

"The final decision...of the intake appointment remains with the administrator..." the City
"...the health and safety of the applicant, participant and staff is a priority in determining a suitable location."

And so in the interest of protecting the safety of staff, there are certain addresses in the City that are flagged for health and safety concerns relating to staff. And my understanding is that this address was one of those addresses. And so the home visit wouldn't have taken place had it been requested, but it wasn't requested as far as the evidence shows. That's more clarification. Thank you, sir.

THE CORONER: Thank you.

Very well, it is now 25 to 8:00. I think we have expended all the information. So I will consider and give you my ruling by the end of the working day on Monday. We'll have it fax'd out to everybody by five o'clock on Monday. Make sure that the Coroner's Constable has all your contact numbers for your fax

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1	numbers so that there is no errors made.
2	This hearing is now adjourned.
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4	WHEREUPON THE MOTION HEARING WAS ADJOURNED AT
5	7:35 P.M.
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10	I hereby certify that the foregoing is a
11	true and accurate transcription of my
12	tape(s) to the best of my skill and
13	ability.
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16	Ala Kleinberg, Verbatim Court Reporter
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24	January 1, 1990 and are not certified without the
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