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In The Supreme Court of Canada

ON APPEAL FROM THE FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN

DALE RICHARDSON

Applicant,

AND

v.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, ET AL.

Respondents.

Affidavit

DALE RICHARDSON
1292 95th St.,
North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2, Canada
Tel: 1 306 441-7010
Fax: 1 639 630-2551
Email: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

(DUE TO SAFETY CONCERNS EMAIL AND FAX SERVICE ONLY)

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AFFIDAVIT OF DALE RICHARDSON

I, **Dale J. RICHARDSON**, of the City of North Battleford, in the Province of Saskatchewan, affirm to the best of my knowledge as follows:

1. I have personal knowledge of the matters and facts deposed to in this affidavit. The information set out in this affidavit is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, except where stated to be on information learned from someone else and where that is stated, I believe the information to be true.

2. I was under my family doctor's orders not to participate in any court matters due to anxiety and the physical symptoms that I have experienced in the course of my litigation with the defendants in the various court actions that have severely contributed to the increased levels of anxiety. The period of time given to me was about 90 days from April 1, 2022. The reasons for this need for a break to take care of my health are apparent in the attached exhibits. (See Exhibit A: Family Doctor's Letters to Court and School)

3. I acting as agent of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. have provided a copy of the engineering report titled "THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)" to the Attorney General of Alberta the Honourable Tyler Shandro and to the MLA for the riding of the extra provincially registered office in Alberta for DSR Karis Consulting Inc., the Honourable Leela Aheer. I acting as agent of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. provided a letter to the aforementioned ministers in the Alberta legislative Assembly. (See Exhibit B: Letter Sent to Attorney General of Alberta and Leela Aheer and confirmation of Delivery)

4. The report and letter sent to the Attorney General of Alberta and the Honourable Leela Aheer outlined the national security risk to Canada and the United States based on criminally negligent engineering guidelines that were a critical weakness that were used to exploit a weakness that interfered with the territorial integrity of Canada and the United States. Every measure that arose from the suppression of the information is a product of criminal negligence. The suppression of the research has adversely affected the economic security of Alberta and resulted in loss of life and other negative effects. (See Exhibit B: Letter Sent to Attorney General of Alberta and Leela Aheer and confirmation of Delivery and Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

5. I have witnessed Derek Allchurch used deception in other court matters for financial gain. Exhibit D:

6. I have witnessed Derek Allchurch bring Astra Richardson-Pereira before Associate Chief Justice Rooke to withdraw as counsel with Nabeel Peermohamed acting as counsel for Shopper's Drug mart in the action. Derek Allchurch withdrew as counsel the day before the trial and Nabeel Peermohamed wanted to proceed with the trial against my sister Astra Richardson-Pereira who is suffering from a brain injury from the MVA without counsel. (See Exhibit C: Pipella Law – Nabeel – Rooke - SGI – DSR Karis Consulting Inc. Connection)

7. In October of 2020, Nabeel Peermohamed and Derek Allchurch came to an agreement on the slip and fall for Astra Richardson-Pereira to assume 75% liability and have shoppers assume 25% liability. Tara Pipella and Derek Allchurch told Astra Richardson-Pereira of the agreement days before the trial and pressured her

to take the deal. (See Exhibit C: Pipella Law – Nabeel – Rooke - SGI – DSR Karis Consulting Inc. Connection)

8. According to the professional advice given by James A. Richards of Slater Vecchio a BC injury law firm, the outcome of the MVA would be affected by the outcome of the slip and fall action to be litigated by Nabeel Peermohamed before Associate Chief Justice Rooke. James A. Richards stated that the MVA and the slip and fall were related and a reduction in the liability of the slip and fall could reduce the liability of the opposing parties in the MVA potentially reducing Astra Richardson-Pereira's payout in the MVA by 75% if she agreed to the deal Derek Allchurch and Tara Pipella were pressuring her into. (See Exhibit C: Pipella Law – Nabeel – Rooke - SGI – DSR Karis Consulting Inc. Connection)

9. Nabeel Peermohamed was representing SGI and its agent Jordan Ottenbreit in T-1115-20 in an action brought forth by DSR Karis Consulting Inc.. Kaysha Richardson is the Chief Communication Officer of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and had to flee for asylum to the United States after being abducted and tortured to extract corporate information on July 23, 2020 along with myself. We were both abducted and taken to separate facilities owned and operated by the Saskatchewan Health Authority and tortured to extract corporate information relating to DSR Karis Consulting Inc., presumably for DSR Karis Consulting Inc. bringing the action against the Saskatchewan Health Authority relating to the criminally negligent guidelines used in the implementation of the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic response. (See Exhibit C: Pipella Law – Nabeel – Rooke - SGI – DSR Karis Consulting Inc. Connection and Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

10. Astra Richardson-Pereira is the agent for service of DSR Karis Consulting Inc.'s Alberta office which is located at 116 West Creek Meadow Chestermere, AB. This is also the location of Astra Richardson-Pereira's residence. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

11. Nabeel Peermohamed acting as agent for SGI in the DSR Karis Consulting Inc. matter and in the slip and fall against the agent of DSR Karis Consulting Inc., Astra Richardson-Pereira that would affect a matter involving litigation with Astra Richardson-Pereira and how much SGI would have to pay out in that matter is an extreme conflict of interest and should have not been done. (See Exhibit C: Pipella Law – Nabeel – Rooke - SGI – DSR Karis Consulting Inc. Connection)

12. Derek Allchurch's litigation with DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and myself are also matters of interest, especially since Derek Allchurch and the opposing counsel in T-1404-20 financially benefited from committing fraud in the Federal Court of Canada by using fraudulent shareholder information of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to obtain a section 40 vexatious litigant order against myself, DSR Karis Consulting Inc., and Robert A. Cannon. The wording of the order was designed to prevent anyone from bringing any complaint related to that matter, and my children would be barred from seeking remedy in the event of my death, or the shareholder of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. would be prevented from seeking remedy for being defrauded. The shareholder of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. is listed on the corporate registry in Alberta and is on the public record. This is clear evidence that Derek Allchurch has

used crimes in the court for financial gain. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

13. Derek Allchurch, Tara Pipella, Nabeel Peermohamed, and SGI all benefited from the suppression of the research, while the province of Alberta suffered economic and other harm from the suppression of the research. (See Exhibit C: Pipella Law – Nabeel – Rooke - SGI – DSR Karis Consulting Inc. Connection and Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

14. Associate Chief Justice Rooke is directly responsible for suppression of the report in the province of Alberta and is directly responsible for all of the losses incurred as a result of the suppression including the loss of life. (See Exhibit B: Letter Sent to Attorney General of Alberta and Leela Aheer and confirmation of Delivery and Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

15. Associate Chief Justice Rooke has punished Kaysha Richardson for an application under that Hague convention that was submitted to stop the trafficking of Kaysha Richardson's sister and exercise her rights under the Hague Child Abduction convention. (Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

16. Associate Chief Justice Rooke punished me for trying to present the engineering report to the Court of Queen's Bench for Alberta to stop the criminal activity contained with the documentation which includes without limitation, child trafficking for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation, fraud, mortgage fraud, tax fraud, bioterrorism, treason, the crime of aggression and crimes against humanity. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

17. Derek Allchurch had an agreement with the review office in Alberta for costs for the matter for Astra Richardson-Pereira and when he was not satisfied went to get a charging lien against her in the Supreme Court of British Columbia asking for the value that was rejected by the review officer in Alberta. Exhibit C: Pipella Law – Nabeel – Rooke - SGI – DSR Karis Consulting Inc. Connection

18. Derek Allchurch went to get a charging lien against Astra Richardson-Pereira's son Isaiah Richardson-Pereira in the Supreme Court of British Columbia and Derek Allchurch used fraudulent means to obtain the charging lien, which is for financial gain. Deception of any kind to obtain financial gain is a crime.

19. Associate Chief Justice Rooke punished Astra Richardson-Pereira for asking the counsel in T-1404-20 and Jessica Karam acting for the Attorney General of Canada from harassing me when my family doctor provided a medical note giving me a period of 90 days from Court matters to look after my medical issues. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

20. Jessica Karam acting with the capacity of the Attorney General of Canada interfered in a matter under provincial jurisdiction in the Court of Queen's Bench for Alberta and lied and used a fraudulent order that is being used to traffick Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson my three and a half year old daughter to shield the rogue agents of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who abducted my daughter Kaysha Richardson and me on July 23, 2020 as we attempted to enter the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the Judicial Centre of Battleford and took us to separate facilities owned and/or operated by the Saskatchewan Health Authority to be tortured. Justice Karen Horner was presented evidence that the Attorney General of Canada lied and said that I lost custody without prejudice and was arrested. I presented an affidavit submitted by the RCMP in T-1404-20 and photographic and transcript and affidavit evidence that demonstrated that I was arrested before the order was made. I was never given a chance to present my case and Justice Karen Horner dismissed the case. Associate Chief Justice Rooke seized the matters after an emergency application for a writ of mandamus was denied to get arrest warrants issued from the torture files that were issued on July 3, and 7th of 2020 that were never dealt with and to stop the persecution and torture that my daughters, my family and I were subjected to. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))
21. Associate Chief Justice Rooke allowed the Attorney General of Canada to bring vexatious proceedings and tried to imply that I was a crazy violent black man who had no ability to write anything that made sense and barred my lawful access to the courts. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

22. Associate Chief Justice Rooke ignored letters from myself and several of my family members that demonstrated that the information presented by the Attorney General of Canada was a lie and that the “interim orders” issued by Justice R.W. Elson in the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan were obtained by kidnapping, torture and terrorism. The order itself was explicit evidence of child trafficking for the purpose of financial exploitation. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))
23. Associate Chief Justice Rooke ignored evidence of mortgage fraud perpetrated in the following courts without limitation, the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan, Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan and the Federal Court of Canada that was used for the express purpose of disrupting the essential services of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. that caused harm in clauses (A)-(C) in section 83.01(b)(ii) of the Criminal Code. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))
24. Many of the crimes that were mentioned in the attached documentation require conspiracy to commit them and would be impossible for a single person to commit them. Treason is an example of such a crime. It is impossible to commit treason without conspiracy, organized crime is also impossible without conspiracy. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

25. A full report must be written, as the preliminary reports were written under extreme duress of torture and persecution. It is in the public interest for a full report to be written. See Exhibit A: - Exhibit D:

26. All the matters involving Derek Allchurch, Tara Pipella, Nabeel Peermohamed, Astra Richardson-Pereira, Kaysha Richardson and myself are all related and any other matter that is tied to the engineering report in the affidavit or the authors/ contributors in the province of Alberta and must be examined in its totality. See Exhibit A: - Exhibit D:

27. There were patterns identified in the statistical analysis of the engineering report that are related to these matters and must be considered. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

28. I am the only expert in these matters qualified to create such a report as it is based on research that I pioneered and it is protected by copyright of three persons, and I have a unique understanding, knowledge and familiarity with the events. Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)

29. No lawyer is capable of properly representing the engineering guidelines and it is probable that based on the previous history that lawyers may be intimidated into not taking this matter. Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)

30. Derek Allchurch and Tara Pipella have taken steps to frustrate attempts of Astra Richardson-Pereira and Kaysha Richardson to obtain counsel.

31. I have pioneered research into SARS-Cov-2 infection controls relating to Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning during the course of my Bachelor of technology – Engineering and Applied Science major at Memorial University, and my degree is focused on researching and implementing technologies. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

32. The research that I have pioneered is scheduled to be published later this year.

33. I am the most qualified person to speak on the research that I have conducted. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

34. Assessing risk is an integral part of my training as a Mechanical Engineering Technologist, Bachelor of Technology with an Engineering and Applied Science Major, my research, and any work associated with my training. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

35. Based on what I have observed with the emergence of the Monkeypox contagion that in the course of my research, it is my expert opinion that the province of Saskatchewan is not equipped to mitigate this contagion based on the fact that there

is no basis for its issuance of its representation of the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

36. I know that faulty infection controls do not discriminate against who they affect, the defendants have loved ones and family that could be affected by this emerging contagion that can have up to a 33% fatality rate as cited in peer reviewed research, my actions are to help them as much as anyone else, because I believe it when the Bible tells me to love my enemies, and regardless of what they think of me I am acting in this matter to help anyone who needs the help, and at this time, based on my research, I know that innocent lives are at risk. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

37. On July 23, 2020 I was acting on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to litigate against the Saskatchewan Health Authority and several other parties including without limitation, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Chantalle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, and Cary Ransome at the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the Judicial Centre of Battleford in litigation related to table S-31 issued by the SHA for Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

38. I was arrested by the RCMP as I attempted to enter the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan on July 23, 2020 before the hearing. I was never able to litigate for the matter for DSR Karis Consulting Inc., nor was I able to represent myself for my family matter that was scheduled for that day. Both matters were first appearances. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))
39. I have never had an opportunity to litigate any matter on its merits in any court that I have ever been in. It is in the public interest to hear the matters that I have brought before the courts when the evidence I have presented to the courts demonstrate that people's lives are at risk because of the actions of the Saskatchewan Health Authority. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))
40. I have received an access to information request from the Ministry of Health for Saskatchewan on May 10, 2022 that informed me that there was no scientific justification for their implementation of Table S-31, nor was there any risk assessment or occupational health and safety report for the implementation of engineering guidelines, and this is poor engineering practice. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))
41. The Saskatchewan Health Authority are putting lives at risk and the threat to the public is extremely high when considering the factors with the emerging Monkeypox threat, and the threats outlined are included in the report attached to this affidavit.

One unusual aspect of this emerging Monkeypox event is the countries in which the cases are occurring which are outside the normal areas of infections, which suggests that an abnormal mode of transmission is taking place i.e. aerosols. This is compounded with the knowledge that Monkeypox is a contagion that has been studied in level 4 labs for the purpose of studying aerosol transmission. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

42. When designing for human beings, the greatest care must be taken, and over-designing must occur, because human life is not replaceable. For example, if an elevator is rated to lift 2000 pounds, it must be designed to lift 20,000 pounds if it is carrying human beings. This is applicable to infection controls, as it is imperative to ensure that infection controls are going to be effective. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

43. It is my opinion that the Saskatchewan Health Authority had no basis in which to proceed with any sort of vexatious litigation when they are defending the right to kill Saskatchewan residents with admittedly criminally negligent guidelines, issued using no engineering practice and have done a grave injustice to the people of Saskatchewan. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

44. I believe that the bulk of the persecution, torture and other crimes that I have been subjected to is because of my political opinion and whistle-blowing of the poor risk

assessment and the risk arising from it and the threat to the general public. There are other factors that have affected how some of the criminal actions were taken out on me such as my race and religion. However, this is a matter that many other people regardless of race or religion have been persecuted and suppressed for speaking against the political position of their respective governments. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

45. I am aware that other provinces in Canada are using these negligence guidelines and this issue must be rectified before thousands of people die or in a worst case scenario, millions of Canadians die, and peer reviewed studies suggests that children are more affected by Monkeypox than adults. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

46. The problem with the guidelines is not when it is put into the hands of an engineer or technologist; they are trained to search for answers when information is complete. The issues arises when incompetent persons are being handed the incomplete guidelines that they do not understand. I have presented evidence of such a case and nothing was done. Without a competent person examining the infection controls it is impossible to determine whether the systems are going to work or not. I could identify a number of things wrong with the case presented in the report. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

47. The distribution of the guidelines will disproportionately affect small businesses as they are unlikely to call an engineer or technologist, and this is compounded by financial duress, stress, fear, low worker morale, anxiety, uncertainty, the state of the economy and a long list of uncertainties today. These are things that should have been accounted for by the Saskatchewan Health Authority, yet no mention was made about this from the manager of risk. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))
48. The current engineering guidelines are a disaster waiting to happen and with the emergence of Monkeypox, a disease with a high fatality rate it is coming to our doorstep and there is little to no preparation for it. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))
49. This vexatious litigation initiated by the Saskatchewan Health Authority has cost the lives of the public when they are using guidelines that will most certainly kill people and serve to spread contagions. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))
50. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. is a federal corporation registered to operate in the jurisdiction of Saskatchewan and Alberta. It was incorporated federally on April 1, 2020 with its registered office located at 1292 95th Street, North Battleford Saskatchewan. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was registered extra-provincially in Alberta in August of 2020, and the shareholder information is submitted to the

corporate registry in Alberta as a part of the annual returns. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

51. I do not own any shares of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and therefore it is not “my company” as multiple documents have fraudulently stated to obtain orders against me, DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and others. Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)

52. DSR Karis Inc. owns 100% of the shares of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. making it the owner of the “company” that was fraudulently represented as being mine. This information can be obtained on the corporate registry of Alberta. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

53. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was never part of any action that I personally was a part of. Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)

54. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I have made separate criminal complaints relating to the Bioterrorism and any parties who have supported them both domestically and internationally, and the parties who have been complained are currently under

investigation for the same. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

55. I have been deprived of a right of defence in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan from the first hearing on July 23, 2020 all the way through and the evidence contained in this affidavit will demonstrate this.
56. Evidence demonstrates that Patricia J. Meiklejohn has been conspiring to defraud me, torture me and kill me from June of 2020. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))
57. Evidence demonstrates that Kimberley A. Richardson has been complicit in and/or conspiring with Patricia J. Meiklejohn and others to defraud me, torture and kill me from 2020. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))
58. Evidence in this affidavit demonstrates that I have never received due process in any Court that I have been in demonstrating complete diversity with respect to corruption. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))
59. Evidence that has been placed before the Court demonstrates that multiple agents in multiple courts have lied and placed me in a position of extreme prejudice to ambush me and deprive me of rights. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

60. Whenever the evidence relating to the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance is presented before a court a similar reaction is made. Actions are taken to malign me in some way to ignore the evidence. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))
61. A brief statistical analysis has suggested that there is a potential correlation between submitting the evidence of the criminally negligent guidelines and the crimes used to prevent its reporting and negative out comes in court hearings. The preliminary analysis which is part of the discussion on risk in a larger study has identified some disturbing trends. There has been an alarming amount of orders issued based on statements that are not factual. Many of the statements contradict evidence that are submitted by the opposing counsel in the numerous actions. For example, on July 23, 2020 Justice R.W. Elson issued orders relating to custody and the sale of a home on a first appearance in a divorce hearing after instructing the RCMP to keep me out of the court. This was called a lawful order of the court when it was not so. No evidence was ever provided to demonstrate any justification for any such order as the law does not permit this. Yet this was used to justify lawful challenges to the order. Another concerning trend is the fraudulent shareholder information regarding DSR Karis Consulting Inc. that was used to obtain orders against several persons when no evidence was ever provided by the parties who brought that claim. The validity of the shareholder information was easily obtainable on the public record from the province of Alberta. More discussion in Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK).
62. The timing of events suggests a relationship consisting of a pattern that seems to be unfavourable to any person who has agreed with my political opinion relating to AGMP's guidance in the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic. This pattern is very unfavourable to

persons with respect to legal matters. This warrants further study. See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)

63. An examination of the differences in the custody matters between my oldest daughter Kaysha Richardson who was a permanent ward of Winnipeg Child and Family Services (“CFS”) and Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson who is the subject of a family dispute. In 2000, I submitted a 15 page letter and was able to have CFS reverse their position. As of May of 2022 the Attorney General of SK was in possession of 673,000 pages of evidence relating to the matters surrounding Karis and I am unable to get even 1 picture of Karis. This is a 4,486,667% increase in the amount of evidence provided and it has yielded no rulings in my favour or any reasonable access to Karis. 4,486,667% is a substantial increase in the evidence provided. Further investigation is warranted. See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)
64. Another alarming relationship is the reaction of any member of the judiciary or court official who is presented with the engineering guidelines. It is treated as if it does not exist, direction is used to remove it off the court record, evidence is struck, evidence is sent back, rule contravention is inconsistently applied, when it is in the public interest to have evidence that suggests that members of the public are being killed from poor engineering guidelines relating to the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic. This relationship warrants further study. See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)

65. The actions of any counsel or judge that has had any connection to me or any of the corporations that I represent or any of my family or affiliates should be investigated as the evidence suggests that my family members have been affected by the negative outcomes. A preliminary examination of the evidence suggests a high degree of bias against me. This demands further study. See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)
66. The registered office of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in Alberta is located at 116 West Creek Meadow Chestermere AB, which is also the residence of Astra Richardson-Pereira. Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK).
67. Astra Richardson-Pereira is the person listed for service of documents for DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in Alberta. Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)
68. Defendants in T-1404-20 obtained a favourable outcome by fraud and other crimes in T-1404-20 in the Federal Court of Canada in a matter that I initiated against him. One of the crimes was using fraudulent shareholder information of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to obtain the favourable outcome. The shareholder information was on the public record and it was demonstrated that the shareholder information used in multiple orders and motions does not match the certified securities register from DSR Karis Consulting Inc. or certified documentation from the Alberta corporate registry. The Alberta corporate registry and DSR Karis Consulting Inc.'s shareholder

information agree with each other. Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK).

69. The research regarding SARS-Cov-2 that I pioneered that is covered by copyrights that are owned by myself, DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. a Delaware corporation are at the root of the matter. It demonstrates how existing guidelines used for the SARS-Cov-2 can be used to distribute a biological weapon and interfere with the territorial integrity of Canada and the United States. Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)
70. I believe based on the pattern of events over the last two and a half years as outlined in the documentation, any person connected to me or the research has been targeted for punishment. The connection to the matters of counsel in this affidavit demonstrates that there is reason for concern.
71. There should be an investigation into the events based on the serious nature of the criminal activities. The risk is too great to not investigate.
72. Any person who fails to investigate will be responsible for killing people.
73. It is statistically impossible that I could lose 100% of the court matters that I took to court in multiple jurisdictions in multiple countries. In many cases the opposition did not show up and I still lost. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))
74. The “order” given to sell the home was given by Justice R.W. Elson on July 23, 2020 on a first appearance, after Justice R.W. Elson had by the testimony of unknown

members of the RCMP swore in that he directed them to keep me out of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the Judicial Centre of Battleford for the matters I was scheduled to appear on July 23, 2020. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

75. I was to appear as a respondent in DIV 70 of 2020 a family matter and as a plaintiff for QBG-156 of 2020 for DSR Karis Consulting Inc.. QBG-156 of 2020 was related to the failure of the RCMP to investigate the criminal negligence complaints tied to the negligent guidelines and poor risk assessment used in implementing the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic response. The SHA was also a defendant in QBG-156 of 2020. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

76. I never was permitted to enter the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the Judicial Centre of Battleford on July 23, 2020. I and my oldest daughter were arrested attempting to enter the court at about 9:50 am on July 23, 2020. This is also confirmed by an affidavit of an unknown member of the Battlefords RCMP. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

77. The PACT team showed up at my house on July 22, 2020 with several members of the Battlefords RCMP. The persons in attendance were, Tonya Browarny, Ken Startup, Cst. Rivest and Cst. Reid. Ken Startup wanted to speak with Kaysha Richardson, however, I did not permit him to speak with her. I served the members present of the RCMP for the hearing the next day as they were denying me entrance to the Battlefords detachment to serve them for QBG-156 of 2020. I shut the door

and locked it after. I was never directed to submit to a medical examination by anyone. Tonya Browarny's notes present in my medical records corroborate this fact. (See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

78. The Attorney General of Canada has refused service to try to thwart my efforts to have their crimes exposed. For two and half years I have been suppressed in silence. I am tired of this and I want to be left alone. The actions that I have witnessed are so evil that it would shock the senses of the general public. Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)

79. It can be demonstrated that the rogue agents in the Saskatchewan Courts are corrupt and have been involved in criminal activity. (Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK))

80. I am terrified of what the rogue agents of the Attorney General of Canada, Attorney General of SK and other parties will do to me and my family if something isn't done. I believe that I will be tortured and killed. I was horrified that the Attorney General of Canada would use my three year old child as a shield for their crimes.

81. I am being punished by multiple courts for telling the truth and complaining of torture. The Federal Court of Appeal is attempting to cover up the criminal activity in the Federal Court of Canada. I am tired and exasperated of the extreme prejudice that I

am being subjected to by the courts. Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)

82. The parties that have hindered my court actions are all directly responsible for the situation that occurred in Ottawa. It is a reasonable conclusion that there would have been no protest in Ottawa in February of 2022 if the events relating to COVID-19 came to light in the numerous cases that I had brought before the Saskatchewan and Federal Courts. The parties are directly responsible for the deaths of Canadians and Americans resulting from the deliberate misrepresented guidelines that creates unknown failures to spread the COVID-19. Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)

83. I have not had any of the accused in the matter respect my rights, and in fact I have been forced to deal with the people who I have made criminal complaints against over and over again allowing them to use their position to punish me for making complaints against them. See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK).

84. I have been treated like less than a person and the actions of forcing me to deal with persons who I have made serious criminal complaints against demonstrates that I have been effectively stripped of all rights by the state and have less rights than a slave. See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK).

85. Associate Chief Justice Rooke is abusing his position and using the civil court to shield crime. The preliminary statistical analysis supports this assertion. The correlation between child trafficking, the engineering report and negative outcomes in my court matters are compelling evidence that corruption is taking place. See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK).
86. Chambers hearings off the record are where the greatest abuses occurs. These matters have to be done in open court for the public to witness what is occurring in the court cases, as I have had all my rights stripped from me and lies were presented by parties in the judiciary without evidence. See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK).
87. The corporate registry in Alberta demonstrates that the Attorney General of Canada, Attorney General of SK and all of the counsel in T-1404-20 committed fraud for financial gain in the Federal Court of Canada. Lies about me owning DSR Karis Consulting Inc. were used to obtain financial gain and I am not the shareholder of DSR Karis Consulting Inc., and the owner of 100% of the shares is listed on the public corporate registry in Alberta. No evidence was presented of that and now I am having to deal with the people who have been exposed for their criminal fraud in the civil court to try to get remedy. This situation is the worst abuse I have ever faced in my life. I have been continually subjected to deal with people in the judicial system who were actively committing crimes against me to try and get justice. See Exhibit D:

THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK).

88. I have been targeted by Jessica Karam and have had her spread lies and unsubstantiated claims without any evidence. The evidence that I have presented has continually been disregarded in favour of those who have no evidence. I have been the only dark skinned black person in all of the matters that I have litigated in face to face. It is likely that racism is a factor in these decisions. See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK).
89. It is impossible for someone to pay in excess of 6.7 million dollars in legal fees if they cannot afford a house costing \$170,000.00. It is proof of criminal activity and from a risk assessment standpoint it is probable that counsel for Kimberley A. Richardson wanted the division of property put over sine di in the divorce to avoid having to demonstrate where the \$6.7 million dollars in legal fees came from. See Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK).
90. On October 12, 2022 I sent documents to the United States District Court of South Carolina under the Crime Victim's Rights Act. This action is tied to threats I received from Trench Brunson after he verbally received knowledge of my reporting treason against the United States and him stating that he understood the distribution of a biological weapon that was used to interfere with the territorial integrity of the United States. My daughter Kaysha Richardson was also subject of those threats that came after his son Jayln Markell Frazier assaulted her with a firearm. See Exhibit E: District Court of South Carolina Materials

91. On November 3, 2022 I appeared before the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan to speak on two prerogative writs that I placed before the courts that were incidental to my appeal in CACV4048 but were affecting my ability to litigate in that appeal. The aforementioned crimes were still being committed against me and my two daughters are still being trafficked. I had argued that it is impossible for me to litigate while I am being victimized by gross crimes and my daughters should not be subjected to such gross crimes as it will adversely affect my ability to litigate. (See Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan)
92. On October 31, 2022 Amy Groothius Registrar of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan sent me an unsigned document purportedly at the direction of the Court. I have reported Amy Groothius multiple times for criminal acts against me which includes without limitation fraud, mortgage fraud, child trafficking for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation, terrorism, treason, criminal negligence causing death, murder and torture. The criminal complaints are tied directly to the abuse of her position as Registrar. The document purportedly directed by the Court “ordered” me to be limited to 15 minutes to explain an engineering report in a Mandamus and prohibition hearing tied to the shutdown of COVID mandates in Saskatchewan. It also requested an investigation and arrests for preexisting criminal negligence complaints and two torture complaints. I was also given 15 minutes for a Mandamus Prohibition and Certiorari into the crimes committed in the lower courts to deprive me of my right of defense in a family matter in which I was a defendant. (See Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan)
93. On November 3, 2022 I made mention of my credentials and they were sent to the court previously in communications to the court and are also present in the engineering report submitted to the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan as part of the evidence for the hearing. Near the beginning of the hearing I asked the panel of judges for adequate time to present the case that was based on the engineering report titled “THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)”. I advised that it was my expert opinion based on the engineering research report that I pioneered during the course of my degree and compiled for DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. that he would be responsible for killing people and he refused to give me the time to explain the engineering report in relation to the two prerogative writs which both included a writ of mandamus. (See Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan)

94. On November 18, 2022 I received a copy of an order that was not signed purportedly from the Judges from the November 3, 2022 hearing. In the order there are numerous fraudulent claims. In paragraph [8] on page 2 the order states that I authored "The Engineering of Bioterrorism, Child Trafficking, Treason and the Crime of Aggression Update". However the United States copyright information states that DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. is the author and that qualifies as felony copyright infringement as the document contains fraud and was used to award costs. (See Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan)
95. In Paragraph [11] on page 3 of the order stated that DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was not party to the chambers hearing. It also failed to mention that I was not party to that hearing and the transfer of title was done under the land titles act and not the family property act which is not permitted in a divorce and that fraudulent documents were used and submitted to the court to unlawfully transfer the title. The court did not have the power to change the appeal of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to me and one of the judges sitting on the panel was the judge who made that change and had no jurisdiction to oversee something that she had done that was a crime. That was criminal intimidation of a witness. I was punished with costs for refusing to speak on an appeal that I did not file. (See Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan)
96. The orders did not address the prerogative writs which in themselves gave the reasons as to why original jurisdiction should be granted and the tests of mandamus were written down and articulated. The judges did not address any of the conditions for the writ of mandamus. (See Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan)
97. In paragraph [22] the judges have committed outright lies. The witnesses present were able to understand the arguments and the written arguments were coherent. Even law enforcement personnel who read the documents described it as "Well written". (See Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan)
98. The second writ of mandamus was deliberately not analyzed when the judges were told by me who listed my capacity to speak regarding the engineering report and made determinations on it based on lies. Words were misconstrued that were never stated in that manner in front of the public. (See Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan)
99. The orders given by the judges were outright lies that were committed in front of people who were present in the Court and watched online. (See Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan)

100. I believe that these judges pose a grave national security threat to the people of this country as they exercised capacity they did not possess. (See Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan)
101. The judges stated that there were allegations made but refused to consider the evidence that substantiated the allegations beyond a reasonable doubt. (See Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan)
102. I believe that since the judges would benefit from dismissing the evidence that it is highly probable that this dismissal was to protect themselves from criminal liability. Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan
103. In paragraph [22] the judge mentions the “criminally negligent implementation of “engineering controls used for the SARS-Cov-2” pandemic response”. However since the judge is not an engineer or an engineering technologist, he does not have the capacity to state whether engineering controls are criminally negligent or not. This is beyond his capacity to do as he has not had a professional with the capacity to make that determination. This was further prejudiced by giving only 15 minutes to speak on the 3,000 page report titled THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK) and the 50 page mandamus. (See Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan)
104. The judge said “Given that Mr. Richardson has already had an opportunity to put his case forward in the Court of Appeal, it is in the overall interests of justice to address his application on its merits and to thereby resolve it”. However nowhere has any of the writs of mandamus been addressed by its merits and that is a lie. I don’t see any of the merits addressed in any part of this “order” and it is not a lawful order of the court. Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan
105. Numerous complaints have been made to law enforcement regarding criminal activity in the civil courts and that it is a multi jurisdictional matter that needs to be rectified. I have not had any relief from the crimes that were committed and numerous complaints were made in Canada and the United States. Exhibit G: Law Enforcement Materials
106. I believe based on the attached materials that my life and liberty is at risk.
107. This affidavit demonstrates the need for a full copy of the report to be created because the public interest demands it.

108. I attest that the information contained in the documents contains material facts that are true to the best of my knowledge.

109. Attached exhibits:

Exhibit A: Family Doctor's Letters to Court and School

Exhibit B: Letter Sent to Attorney General of Alberta and Leela Aheer and confirmation of Delivery

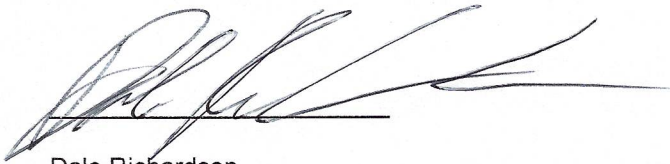
Exhibit C: Pipella Law – Nabeel – Rooke - SGI – DSR Karis Consulting Inc. Connection

Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)

Exhibit E: District Court of South Carolina Materials

Exhibit F: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan

Exhibit G: Law Enforcement Materials



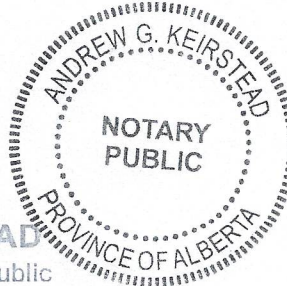
Dale Richardson

Affirmed before me at the City of Chestermere, in the Province of Alberta, in the Country of Canada, this 18th day of November, 2022.



Notary Public

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public



CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Dale Richardson; 1292 95th Street, North Battleford SK S9A 0G2; Telephone number: (306) 441-7010; Email address: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

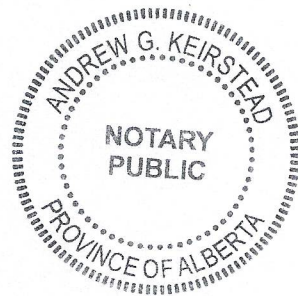
**EXHIBIT A: FAMILY DOCTOR'S LETTERS TO
COURT AND SCHOOL**

This is Exhibit "A" referred to in the
Affidavit of
Dale Richardson
Sworn before me this *18* day
of *March* A.D. 20*05*

A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public





Richardson, Dale James <djrichardson@mun.ca>

classes

Richardson, Dale James <djrichardson@mun.ca>
To: "Registrar, MI (Degree programs)" <mi_registrar@mun.ca>

Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 4:19 PM

Hi,

I have attached a letter from my Doctor, and I require a medical withdrawal from the three BTECH classes that I am taking. TECH 4014-081, TECH 4012-081 and TECH4090-081. If I need to forward this information to someone else please let me know.

—

Regards,

Dale Richardson
Student
Bachelor of Engineering Technology
Marine Institute of Memorial University
St. Johns, NL

 **Doctors Letter.pdf**
316K

Dr. Moses Ovakporaye, MD, CCFP, FCFP

Clinic at Walmart, 255 East Hills Blvd SE, Calgary, AB

Phone: (403) 273-2215 Fax: (403) 273-2213

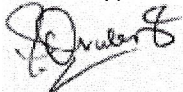
2022-Apr-01

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Patient: Dale Richardson
PHN: 172 271 452
Birthdate: 1974-Jul-16 **Age:** 47 Yr
Address: 1219 95th St North Battleford, S9A 0G4 S9A 0G4
Phone: H: (306) 441-7010 W: (000) 000-0000 C: (306) 441-7010

This patient requires Withdrawal from school for the current semester for Medical reasons

Sincerely,



M. O. Ovakporaye, MD
Prac ID: 524231108

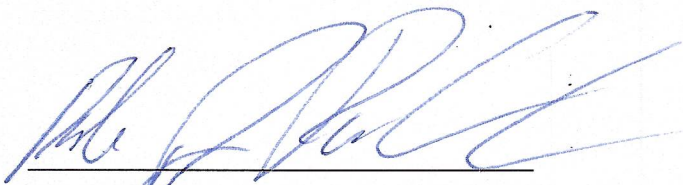
To: The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan
the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan
Patricia J. Meiklejohn
Kimberley A. Richardson

April 1, 2022

Attn: Registrar

Re: DIV 70 of 2020, and any other matter relating to Dale J. Richardson

I am writing this letter to request that all matters relating to DIV 70 of 2020 including without limitation, the notice of Application for Judgment by Kimberley Richardson requesting certificate of divorce dated March 30, 2022 and a Notice of Application for Procedural Matters/ Notice of Objection by Kimberley A. Richardson, and all other matters set for April 14 2022 and to pause all future applications until I am cleared by my doctor to resume the matters and am able to provide a defense without being impeded by health issues or any other hindrances. It would be extremely prejudicial to proceed with a matter when a person is ill and cannot proceed due to medical reasons. The matters will also include the materials served to Patricia and mailed out by Monday April 4th, 2022. As this condition has affected me to the point that I have also had to withdraw from school as well. I would expect that there would be some accommodation due to illness from Kimberley Richardson for me to see my daughter who I have not been able to see for two years due to fear of torture and death traveling anywhere in Saskatchewan to a known location. I believe that compassionate accommodations are more than warranted for illness.



Dale J Richardson

Dr. Moses Ovakporaye, MD, CCFP, FCFP

Clinic at Walmart, 255 East Hill Drive SE, Calgary, AB

Phone: (403) 273-2215 Fax: (403) 273-2213

2022-Apr-01

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Patient: Dale Richardson
PHN: 172 271 452
Birthdate: 1974-Jul-16 **Age:** 47 Yr
Address: 1219 95th St North Battleford, S9A 0G4 S9A 0G4
Phone: H: (306) 441-7010 W: (000) 000-0000 C: (306) 441-7010

This patient requires about 90 days to be able to participate in his legal issues due to medical reasons

Sincerely,



M. O. Ovakporaye, MD
Prac ID: 524231108

To: The Federal Court of Canada
Virgil A. Thomson
Chantelle Eisner
Jessica Karam
Marie Stack
Bruce Comba
Justin Stevenson
Elizabeth Ulmer
Jay Litman


April 1, 2022

Attn: Emily Price

Re: T-1404-20 any other matter relating to Dale J. Richardson

I am writing this letter to request that all matters relating to T-1404-20 including without limitation, the vexatious litigant hearing scheduled for May 30, 2022 and any other matters and to pause all future applications until I am cleared by my doctor to resume the matters and am able to provide a defense without being impeded by health issues or any other hindrances. It would be extremely prejudicial to proceed with a matter when a person is ill and cannot proceed due to medical reasons. As this condition has affected me to the point that I have also had to withdraw from school as well. I believe that rescheduling when I am restored to good health is more than warranted.

Attached to this letter is a copy of my doctor's letter.



Dale J. Richardson

Dr. Moses Ovakporaye, MD, CCFP, FCFP

Clinic at Walmart, 255 East Hill Drive SE, Calgary, AB

Phone: (403) 273-2215 Fax: (403) 273-2213

2022-Apr-01

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Patient: Dale Richardson
PHN: 172 271 452
Birthdate: 1974-Jul-16 **Age:** 47 Yr
Address: 1219 95th St North Battleford, S9A 0G4 S9A 0G4
Phone: H: (306) 441-7010 W: (000) 000-0000 C: (306) 441-7010

This patient requires about 90 days to be able to participate in his legal issues due to medical reasons

Sincerely,



M. O. Ovakporaye, MD
Prac ID: 524231108

To: The Supreme Court of Canada
Patricia J. Meiklejohn

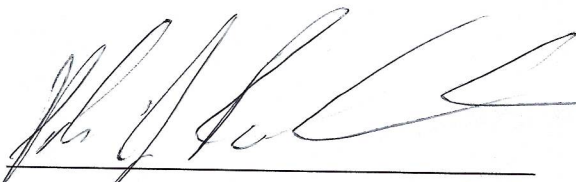
April 1, 2022

Attn: Registrar

Re: File no. 39960

I am writing this letter to request that all matters relating to File no. 39960 be paused or set aside and to pause all future actions until I am cleared by my doctor to resume the matters and am able to provide a defense or litigate without being impeded by health issues or any other hindrances. It would be extremely prejudicial to proceed with a matter when a person is ill and cannot proceed due to medical reasons. As this condition has affected me to the point that I have also had to withdraw from school as well. I believe that rescheduling when I am restored to good health is more than warranted.

Attached to this letter is a copy of my doctor's letter.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale J. Richardson', written over a horizontal line.

Dale J Richardson

Dr. Moses Ovakporaye, MD, CCFP, FCFP

Clinic at Walmart, 255 East Hill Drive SE, Calgary, AB

Phone: (403) 273-2215 Fax: (403) 273-2213

2022-Apr-01

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Patient: Dale Richardson
PHN: 172 271 452
Birthdate: 1974-Jul-16 **Age:** 47 Yr
Address: 1219 95th St North Battleford, S9A 0G4 S9A 0G4
Phone: H: (306) 441-7010 W: (000) 000-0000 C: (306) 441-7010

This patient requires about 90 days to be able to participate in his legal issues due to medical reasons

Sincerely,



M. O. Ovakporaye, MD
Prac ID: 524231108

To: The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan
Patricia J. Meiklejohn

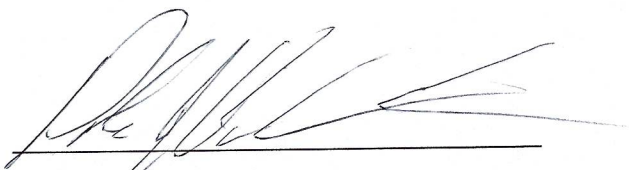
April 1, 2022

Attn: Registrar

Re: CACV3745 any other matter relating to Dale J. Richardson or that I am acting as representative for

I am writing this letter to request that all matters relating to CACV3745 and CACV3798 be paused or set aside and to pause all future actions until I am cleared by my doctor to resume the matters and am able to provide a defense or litigate without being impeded by health issues or any other hindrances. It would be extremely prejudicial to proceed with a matter when a person is ill and cannot proceed due to medical reasons. As this condition has affected me to the point that I have also had to withdraw from school as well. I believe that rescheduling when I am restored to good health is more than warranted.

Attached to this letter is a copy of my doctor's letter.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale J. Richardson', written over a horizontal line.

Dale J Richardson

Dr. Moses Ovakporaye, MD, CCFP, FCFP

Clinic at Walmart, 255 East Hill Drive SE, Calgary, AB

Phone: (403) 273-2215 Fax: (403) 273-2213

2022-Apr-01

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Patient: Dale Richardson
PHN: 172 271 452
Birthdate: 1974-Jul-16 **Age:** 47 Yr
Address: 1219 95th St North Battleford, S9A 0G4 S9A 0G4
Phone: H: (306) 441-7010 W: (000) 000-0000 C: (306) 441-7010

This patient requires about 90 days to be able to participate in his legal issues due to medical reasons

Sincerely,



M. O. Ovakporaye, MD
Prac ID: 524231108

To: The Federal Court of Appeal ~~Canada~~ *Canada*
Cheryl Giesbrecht


April 1, 2022

Attn: Registrar

Re: T-1367-20 (transfer of Federal Court of Appeal file A-239-20)

I am writing this letter to request that all matters relating to T-1367-20 be paused or set aside and to pause all future actions until I am cleared by my doctor to resume the matters and am able to provide a defense or litigate without being impeded by health issues or any other hindrances. It would be extremely prejudicial to proceed with a matter when a person is ill and cannot proceed due to medical reasons. As this condition has affected me to the point that I have also had to withdraw from school as well. I believe that rescheduling when I am restored to good health is more than warranted.

Attached to this letter is a copy of my doctor's letter.



Dale J Richardson

Dr. Moses Ovakporaye, MD, CCFP, FCFP

Clinic at Walmart, 255 East Hill Drive SE, Calgary, AB

Phone: (403) 273-2215 Fax: (403) 273-2213

2022-Apr-01

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Patient: Dale Richardson
PHN: 172 271 452
Birthdate: 1974-Jul-16 **Age:** 47 Yr
Address: 1219 95th St North Battleford, S9A 0G4 S9A 0G4
Phone: H: (306) 441-7010 W: (000) 000-0000 C: (306) 441-7010

This patient requires about 90 days to be able to participate in his legal issues due to medical reasons

Sincerely,



M. O. Ovakporaye, MD
Prac ID: 524231108

To: The Court of Queen's Bench for Alberta
Chief Justice Mary T. Moreau
Associate Chief Justice Rooke
Jessica Karam
Patricia J. Meiklejohn
Unknown Calgary Police counsel

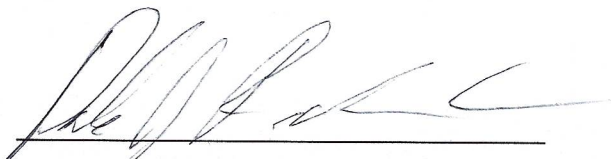
April 1, 2022

Attn: Registrar, Chief Justice Mary Moreau and Associate Chief Justice Rooke

Re: 2201 02896 and 2201 03422

I am writing this letter to request that all matters relating to 2201 02896 be paused and set aside including the Court Access Restrictions Order. This is to not prejudice me from having to be beyond an appeal period and subjecting me to having to ask for leave for something that I have a right of appeal for. If this is not done then an ill disabled man will be placed in a position of extreme prejudice. I am requesting a pause on all future actions until I am cleared by my doctor to resume the matters and am able to provide a defense or litigate without being impeded by health issues or any other hindrances. It would be extremely prejudicial to proceed with a matter when a person is ill and cannot proceed due to medical reasons. As this condition has affected me to the point that I have also had to withdraw from school as well. I believe that dealing with the matters when I am restored to good health is more than warranted.

Attached to this letter is a copy of my doctor's letter.



Dale J Richardson

Dr. Moses Ovakporaye, MD, CCFP, FCFP

Clinic at Walmart, 255 East Hill Drive SE, Calgary, AB

Phone: (403) 273-2215 Fax: (403) 273-2213

2022-Apr-01

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Patient: Dale Richardson
PHN: 172 271 452
Birthdate: 1974-Jul-16 **Age:** 47 Yr
Address: 1219 95th St North Battleford, S9A 0G4 S9A 0G4
Phone: H: (306) 441-7010 W: (000) 000-0000 C: (306) 441-7010

This patient requires about 90 days to be able to participate in his legal issues due to medical reasons

Sincerely,



M. O. Ovakporaye, MD
Prac ID: 524231108

**EXHIBIT B: LETTER SENT TO ATTORNEY
GENERAL OF ALBERTA AND LEELA AHEER AND
CONFIRMATION OF DELIVERY**

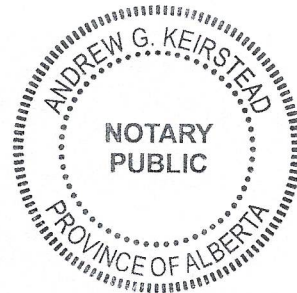
THIS IS EXHIBIT "B" referred to in the
Affidavit of

Ale Richardson

Sworn before me this 18 day
of November A.D. 2022

[Signature]

A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta



ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

ENGINEERING REIMAGINED

To: Minister Tyler Shandro, Attorney General of Alberta

CC: MLA Leela Aheer

September 9, 2022,

From: Dale J. Richardson, Director
DSR Karis Consulting Inc. (AB office)
116 West Creek Meadow,
Chesteremere, AB
T1X 1T2
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel: 587-575-5045
Fax: 639-630-2551

Re: Criminal activity in the Judicial System in Alberta

Dear Minister Shandro,

This transmittal is to inform you of the serious nature of criminal activity that is occurring within the judicial system within the province of Alberta that has negatively impacted the lawful operation of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("DSR Karis") a federal corporation extra-provincially registered to operate within the jurisdiction of Alberta. Attached is the preliminary report titled "THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)" protected by United States copyright. This material outlines threats to the territorial integrity of Canada and the United States that have had a negative impact on the province of Alberta and its economic security.

Federal encroachment unauthorized by the constitution has been permitted by Associate Chief Justice Rooke in the Court of Queen's Bench for Alberta. Associate Chief Justice Rooke is directly responsible for this continued federal encroachment that has negatively impacted Alberta interests in a manner expressly forbidden by law.

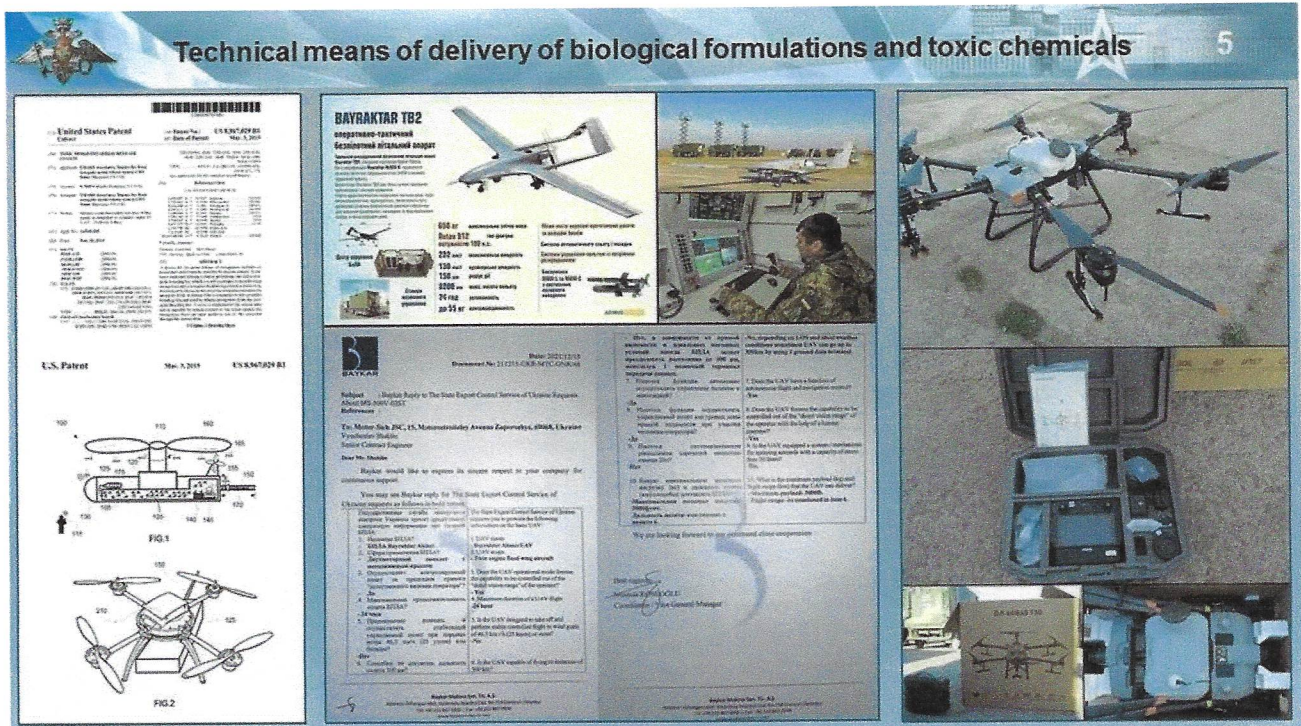


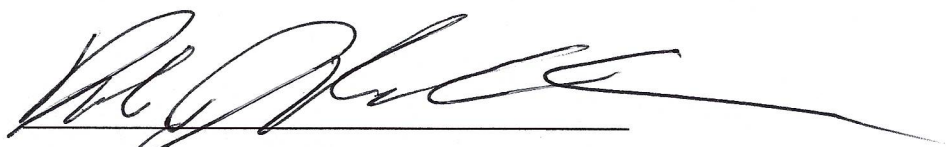
Illustration 1: Delivery of biological formulations

Illustration 1: Delivery of biological formulations outlines the potential risk of delivery of a biological agent to a target. A possible means of introduction is a ventilation system which could be used to attack an unsuspecting population in a terrorist attack. When analyzing risk, this is an unacceptable risk to leave unaccounted for. Such risk assessment is part of pandemic response until terrorist attack can be safely ruled out. However as the attached documentation states response to bioterrorism and pandemic response are similar. The attached report that is a culmination of research conducted by three persons which includes DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and its CEO, Dale J. Richardson. The aforementioned research is protected by United States copyright and the research of the CEO is currently in the process of coming to print.

The document suggests that pandemic response could potentially lower operating costs for small and mid sized businesses who are more likely to be affected by the impact of the pandemic or threat of bioterrorism. This would have a positive benefit on the operation and viability of businesses in Alberta and is an area that cannot be overlooked.

The unlawful restraint and facilitation and participation in gross criminal activity within the ministry under your direct control is hindering the security of Alberta, Canada and the United States. Unlawful and unwarranted state interference into a federal corporation registered to operate in the province of Alberta is unacceptable. DSR Karis demands that swift action be taken to mitigate the unlawful threat to the interests of the province of Alberta by rogue elements operating with in it.

The Director can be reached at the contact information above.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale J. Richardson', written over a horizontal line.

Dale J. Richardson

**Tracking number**

9508188708817349

Delivered**Shipping service:** Expedited Parcels**Delivery standard:** Sept. 12**Reason for delivery standard date change:** Item was received by Canada Post at a different location than expected.**Latest updates**

Date	Time	Location	Progress	Post office
Sept. 13	12:19 pm		Signature available	
Sept. 13	12:19 pm	STRATHMORE, AB	Delivered	
Sept. 13	9:19 am	STRATHMORE, AB	Item out for delivery	
Sept. 13	7:07 am	STRATHMORE, AB	Item processed	
Sept. 12	1:37 pm	STRATHMORE, AB	Item rescheduled for delivery next business day.	
Sept. 12	8:50 am	STRATHMORE, AB	Item processed	
Sept. 9	8:39 pm	CALGARY, AB	Item processed	
Sept. 9	4:16 pm	CALGARY, AB	Item accepted at the Post Office	
Sept. 9			Electronic information submitted by shipper	

Features and options

Signature Required

Date: 2022/09/13

Dear Sir or Madam

Please find below the scanned delivery date and signature of the recipient of the item identified below:

Item Number 9508188708817349

Product Name Expedited Parcels

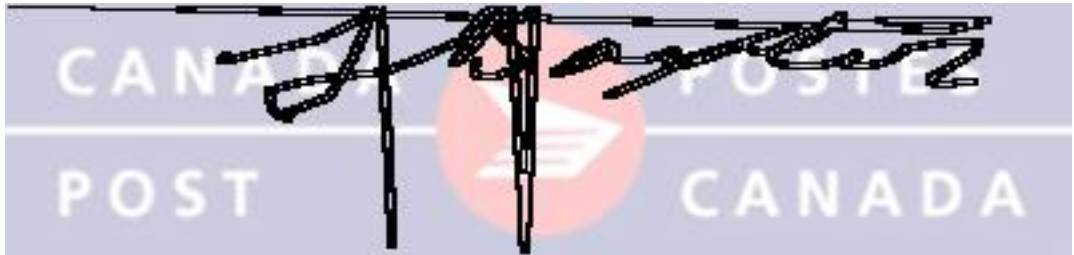
Reference Number 1 Not Applicable

Reference Number 2 Not Applicable

Delivery Date (yyyy/mm/dd) 2022-09-13

Signatory Name L AHEER

Signature

A handwritten signature in black ink is written over a large, semi-transparent watermark of the Canada Post logo. The logo features the words 'CANADA POST' and 'POSTES CANADA' in a stylized font, with a red circular emblem containing a white arrow pointing to the right. The signature is written across the middle of the logo, appearing to be 'L AHEER'.

Yours sincerely,

Customer Relationship Network

1-888-550-6333.

(From outside Canada 1 416 979-3033)

This copy confirms to the delivery date and signature of the individual who accepted and signed for the item in question. This information has been extracted from the Canadapost data warehouse



Tracking number

9508188708455343

Delivered

Shipping service: Expedited Parcels

Delivery standard: Sept. 12

Latest updates

Date	Time	Location	Progress	Post office
Sept. 12		EDMONTON, AB	Delivered	
Sept. 12			Signature available	
Sept. 12	7:18 am	EDMONTON, AB	Delivered to recipient's delivery partner	
Sept. 12	7:18 am		Signature available	
Sept. 12	7:14 am	EDMONTON, AB	Out for delivery	
Sept. 11	6:34 pm	EDMONTON, AB	Item processed	
Sept. 10	12:17 am	CALGARY, AB	Item in transit	
Sept. 9	9:17 pm	CALGARY, AB	Item processed	
Sept. 9	4:16 pm	CALGARY, AB	Item accepted at the Post Office	
Sept. 9			Electronic information submitted by shipper	

Features and options

Signature Required

Date: 2022/09/13

Dear Sir or Madam

Please find below the scanned delivery date and signature of the recipient of the item identified below:

Item Number 9508188708455343

Product Name Expedited Parcels

Reference Number 1 Not Applicable

Reference Number 2 Not Applicable

Delivery Date (yyyy/mm/dd) 2022-09-12

Signatory Name A W

Signature



Yours sincerely,

Customer Relationship Network

1-888-550-6333.

(From outside Canada 1 416 979-3033)

This copy confirms to the delivery date and signature of the individual who accepted and signed for the item in question. This information has been extracted from the Canadapost data warehouse

**EXHIBIT C: PIPELLA LAW – NABEEL – ROOKE -
SGI – DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC.
CONNECTION**

This is Exhibit C referred to in the

Affidavit of

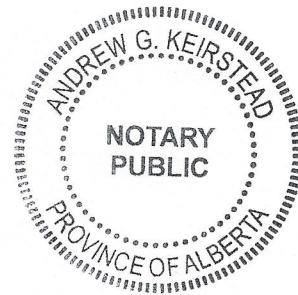
Dale Richardson

Sworn before me this 18 day

of November A.D. 2021

.....
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public





SLATER VECCHIO LLP BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

MAIN 604.682.5111
FAX 604.682.5197
TOLL-FREE 888.737.9990

PO BOX 10445 PACIFIC CENTRE NORTH
18TH FLOOR, 777 DUNSMUIR STREET
VANCOUVER, BC V7Y 1K4 CANADA
www.slatervechio.com

MICHAEL J. SLATER, Q.C.*
JAMES U. BUCKLEY*
AIMEE A. KING
NICHOLAS S. TSOI
JAIME M. SAROPHIM
SAMUEL J. JAWORSKI
AZKA AHSAN
TODD N. LUCYK
JASON G. SMITH
HANNAH L. SIEGMUND
ANDREA C. ROULET

ANTHONY A. VECCHIO, Q.C.*
JAMES A. RICHARDS*
SARO J. TURNER
NICOLE M. KELLY
L.W. VIVIAN CHEUNG
BO R. BAHARLOO
VIC S. MAAN
RYAN W. PROKOPISHIN
RYAN T. MATHEUSZIK
JUSHIN GHUMAN

April 11, 2022

BY E-MAIL to a.stra.n.r@gmail.com

Astra Richardson-Pereira
116 West Creek Meadow
Chestermere, AB T1X 1T2

Dear Astra:

Re: Our file review

Thank you for your patience in allowing us to obtain your previous counsel's file for review so that we could figure out how best to help.

Upon review of your previous counsel's file, what is clear is that you are seriously hurt and totally disabled. There is no question that you've suffered greatly as a result of these accidents. What is also clear is that there are numerous medical expert reports. Some supportive, some contradictory, and some inconclusive. While this is not unusual in cases of this nature and significance, not having clarity amongst the medical experts raises challenges and concern. Specifically, the questions of whether or not you suffered a head injury in the car accident, whether the slip and fall was a serious or less serious contributing event, and the involvement of your RIS diagnosis to your overall disability assessment. It is complicated. And it has yet to be clarified despite the number of experts and reports involved in your case to date.

This tells me that while you are totally disabled as is agreed amongst the experts, the cause of your disability will be in dispute. The MVA defendants will argue that the slip and fall is a major contributing factor to your injuries and disability. This is complicated by the fact that liability in your slip and fall case is disputed. If the store is not liable and or you are held contributory negligent your total claim will be discounted by that %. Similarly, your RIS diagnosis will be argued to be a disability on its own and a further discount to your total claim.

Adding to these concerns is what I touched upon in our first discussion together. Specifically, that your prior counsel started your MVA legal action in BC when it could have been started in Alberta then and certainly when the slip and fall and fall case action occurred in Alberta in 2017. The reason for this is to avoid what is now happening. There are two actions, not joined, 1 in BC and the other In Alberta which allows for the defendants in each of those actions to point the finger at each other for the cause of your ongoing disability. If these actions remain apart, there is room for two different judges to decide the answer to that question. Whereas, if joined in one action in Alberta it would provide more certainty to that analysis.

Another reason to move the BC action to Alberta to join with your slip and fall action, is that in BC there is a more recent "disbursements rule" that has been imposed by our government that now limits the amount of disbursements (i.e. medical reports and other various expenses) that the defendants have to pay you to only 6% of the value of the settlement and or judgment at trial. In reviewing your file, we have confirmed that there is over \$130,000 spent in disbursements to date. Given the status of your claim, and the likelihood of additional reports required, there will be further disbursements needed on top of this. Therefore, the reality is that if you keep your MVA action in BC you will run the significant risk of getting less money at the end given the more disbursements you incur to prove your claim. However, in Alberta, joining your MVA action to your slip and fall action protects you from the 6% rule. Another important reason why my opinion is that you should be moving your claim from BC to Alberta and joining it with the slip and fall claim.

On the added point of the breakup with your previous counsel, I think it's important to say, that the breakup was not as clearly one sided as I understood from our conversation together. While it's clear that you were told by your previous counsel to go find other counsel and later advised they were told to do so at the direction of the Law Society, this is not the same as being terminated by your counsel as I initially believed. The issue that arises in this scenario is whether or not your counsel is deserved of the legal fees that she seeks. This will have to be addressed at the conclusion of the claim as between your new counsel and old. But in the meantime, your previous counsel is doing everything she can to secure her right to fees. While I could express to you what the rules here in BC would be, it's not the same as in Alberta. This will have to be addressed as well by an Alberta counsel. A further reason why I recommend that you seek Alberta counsel to assist with all claims.

In summary, while I wish I could assist further, it is my opinion that keeping your claim in BC is not the way to go. It comes with the risks and the costs that I've outlined here. And for that reason, what is in your best interest and, therefore, my recommendation, is to seek Alberta counsel immediately.

I think you'll be able to use my outline here as a road map to discuss with potential Alberta counsel to help guide you with what I believe is needed. I can certainly make recommendations as to whom I believe could help you if you would like me to.

Yours truly,

SLATER VECCHIO LLP

James A. Richards
Direct Line (604) 602-5470
/nms

Dale Richardson

From: Burgess, Vicki <vburgess@brownleelaw.com>
Sent: October 5, 2020 1:11 PM
To: Dale Richardson
Subject: DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v. Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan et al Action
NO.: T-115-2- Our File No.: 86508.0016
Attachments: B3801458.pdf

With respect to the above-noted matter, please find correspondence attached from Nabeel Peermohamed.

Thank you.



VICKI BURGESS | LEGAL ASSISTANT | BROWNLEE LLP
ASSISTANT TO NABEEL PEERMOHAMED, CHRISTIANNE MURPHY & MARK HEIN
m. 403-232-8300 | d. 403-260-5302 | f. 403-232-8408 | vburgess@brownleelaw.com
SUITE 1500 | 530 - 8 AVENUE SW | CALGARY, AB T2P 3S8
Toll-Free. 800-661-9069 | www.brownleelaw.com

Please note that our Calgary office has moved. We are now located in Watermark Tower at 530 8 Ave SW, Suite 1500.

To help limit the spread of the COVID-19, the Brownlee LLP Edmonton and Calgary offices are closed to the public. Email, telephone, and video conferencing, including Zoom and Skype are the primary channels of communication for our clients with their lawyer instead of in-person meetings. Please refer to our [COVID-19 resource page](#) that features articles written by our lawyers that examine how COVID-19 is affecting different industries and municipalities.

Brownlee LLP would like the opportunity to send you invitations and legal news electronically. Please give us your permission by [clicking here](#).

This information transmitted is intended only for the addressee and may contain confidential, proprietary and/or privileged material. Any unauthorized review, distribution or other use of or the taking of any action in reliance upon this information is prohibited. Attachment to this E-mail may contain viruses that could damage your computer system. We do not accept liability for any damage which may result from software viruses. If you received this in error, please contact the sender and delete or destroy this message and any copies.

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify this is a true copy of the federal corporations records

Dale James Richardson



BROWNLEE LLP
Barristers & Solicitors EST. 1935

Suite 1500
530 8th Ave. SW
Calgary, AB Canada T2P 3S8
Telephone: (403) 232-8300
Telecopier: (403) 232-8408
E-Mail: e-mail@brownleelaw.com
WebSite: www.brownleelaw.com

Refer to: Nabeel Peermohamed
Direct Line: 403-260-5301
E-mail: npeermohamed@brownleelaw.com
Our File No.: 86508.0016

October 5, 2020

VIA EMAIL: dale.richardson@dsrkariconsulting.com

DRS Consulting Inc.
c/o Dale Richardson
1292 – 95th Street
North Battleford, Saskatchewan S9A 0G2

Attention: Dale Richardson

Dear Sir:

Re: DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v. Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan et al
Action No.: T-115-20

We are writing to advise you that we have just been retained to represent the interests of the Defendants, SGI and Jordan Ottenbreit, in the above-referenced action.

Yours truly,

BROWNLEE LLP

Nabeel Peermohamed

NSP/vb

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify this is a true copy of the federal corporations records

Dale James Richardson

Dale Richardson

From: Burgess, Vicki <vburgess@brownleelaw.com>
Sent: October 15, 2020 4:01 PM
To: Dale Richardson
Cc: Nabeel Peermohamed
Subject: DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v. Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan et al Action No.: T11520 Our File No.: 86508.0016
Attachments: B3814790.pdf; B3814327.pdf

With respect to the above-noted matter, please find correspondence from Nabeel Peermohamed attached, along with noted enclosure.

Thank you.



VICKI BURGESS | LEGAL ASSISTANT | BROWNLEE LLP
ASSISTANT TO NABEEL PEERMOHAMED, CHRISTIANNE MURPHY & MARK HEIN
m. 403-232-8300 | d. 403-260-5302 | f. 403-232-8408 | vburgess@brownleelaw.com
SUITE 1500 | 530 - 8 AVENUE SW | CALGARY, AB T2P 3S8
Toll-Free. 800-661-9069 | www.brownleelaw.com

Please note that our Calgary office has moved. We are now located in Watermark Tower at 530 8 Ave SW, Suite 1500.

To help limit the spread of the COVID-19, the Brownlee LLP Edmonton and Calgary offices are closed to the public. Email, telephone, and video conferencing, including Zoom and Skype are the primary channels of communication for our clients with their lawyer instead of in-person meetings. Please refer to our [COVID-19 resource page](#) that features articles written by our lawyers that examine how COVID-19 is affecting different industries and municipalities.

Brownlee LLP would like the opportunity to send you invitations and legal news electronically. Please give us your permission by [clicking here](#).

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Dale James Richardson



BROWNLEE LLP
Barristers & Solicitors EST. 1935

Suite 1500
530 8th Ave. SW
Calgary, AB Canada T2P 3S8
Telephone: (403) 232-8300
Telecopier: (403) 232-8408
E-Mail: e-mail@brownleelaw.com
WebSite: www.brownleelaw.com

Refer to: Nabeel Peermohamed
Direct Line: 403-260-5301
E-mail: npeer Mohamed@brownleelaw.com
Our File No.: 86508.0016

October 15, 2020

VIA EMAIL: dale.richardson@dsrkariconsulting.com

DRS Consulting Inc.
c/o Dale Richardson
1292 – 95th Street
North Battleford, Saskatchewan S9A 0G2

Attention: Dale Richardson

Dear Sir:

**Re: DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v. Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan et al
Action No.: T-115-20**

With respect to the above-mentioned matter, please find enclosed on behalf of our clients', SGI and Jordan Ottenbreit, an unfiled copy of our Statement of Defence. We have sent a copy for filing and will provide you with a filed copy as soon as we receive it.

Yours truly,

BROWNLEE LLP

Nabeel Peermohamed

NSP/kk
Enclosure

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify this is a true copy of the federal corporations records

Dale James Richardson

ACTION

Court File No.: T-1115-20

FEDERAL COURT

BETWEEN:

DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC.
Plaintiff

and

KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON, COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN, KATHLEEN CHRISTOPHERSON, JILL COOK, GLEN METIVER, JUSTICE R.W. ELSON JUSTICE CROOKS, BATTLEFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, JAMES KWON, MAZEL HOLM, GARY LUND, DAWN LUND, CIPRIAN BOLAH, JEANNIE JOHNSON, MANITOBA-SASKATCHEWAN CONFERENCE, MICHAEL COLLINS, MATRIX LAW GROUP, CLIFFORD HOLM, PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN, JAYLYN E. LAWRENCE, SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, REBECCA SOY, ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND GEOSCIENTISTS OF SASKATCHEWAN, ROBERT H. MCDONALD, ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, TERRY BERG, TARUN CHHABRA, CHANTELE THOMPSON, JENNIFER SCHMIDT MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD APPEL, IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN, JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY RANSOME, OWZW LAWYERS LLP, VIRGIL A. THOMSON, BATTLEFORDS UNION HOSPITAL, BATTLEFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE, REGINALD CAWOOD, DR. EJEZE, RIVER CITY PLUMBING & HEATING LTD., TODD WYNTERHALT, PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN, HONOURABLE JUDGE M. PELLETIER, SGI, JORDAN OTTENBREIT, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, DANIELLE GAUDET, RAYMOND HEBERT, LINDA HEBERT, EMI HOLM, CHAR BLAIR, COMMUNITY FUTURES, and LISA CIMMER

STATEMENT OF DEFENCE OF SGI AND JORDAN OTTENBREIT

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Dale James Richardson

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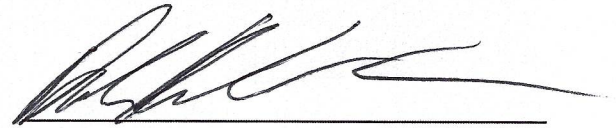
Dale James Richardson

1. The Defendants, SGI and Jordan Ottenbreit (collectively, the "Defendants") deny each and every allegation set out in the Statement of Claim as if each such allegation were set out and denied separately

Any matters that defeat the claim of the Plaintiff:

2. In response to the whole of the Statement of Claim, the Defendants state that the allegations set out in the Statement of Claim should be struck, in whole or in part, on the basis that:
 - a. The allegations and contents of the Statement of Claim do not disclose any reasonable or comprehensible case of action against the Defendants;
 - b. The allegations are scandalous, frivolous, or vexatious; and,
 - c. The allegations are an abuse of process.
3. In further answer to the whole of the Statement of Claim, the Defendants specifically deny that they were negligent or breached any duty of care they owed or may have owed to the Plaintiffs, either as alleged in the Statement of Claim, or at all.
4. In further answer to the whole of the Statement of Claim, the Defendants specifically deny that the Plaintiff has suffered any losses, damages, and/or expenses whether as alleged or at all, and puts the Plaintiff to the strict proof thereof.
5. In response to any claims in the Statement of Claim resembling allegations of defamation, the Defendants categorically deny that its alleged conduct was slanderous or defamatory of the Plaintiff or that it has published any untrue words or statements that, in their plain and ordinary meaning, would have lowered the Plaintiff's reputation in the estimation of right thinking members of society.
6. Further, in response to any claims in the Statement of Claim resembling allegations of defamation, the Defendants state that any statement or documents created by, or in control of, the Defendants were not published to any third party without proper authority in law. Any records produced were not discussed in a public setting.

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Dale James Richardson

7. Further, in response to any claims in the Statement of Claim resembling allegations of defamation, the Defendants state that documents produced pursuant to appropriate authority were produced through counsel and the Defendants provided no documents to any other party.
8. Further, in response to any claims in the Statement of Claim resembling allegations of defamation, the Defendants rely on the defences of Absolute Privilege, Qualified Privilege and Justification.
9. In response to any claims in the Statement of Claim resembling allegations of conspiracy, the Defendants state there was no agreement between two or more persons to take action against the Plaintiff which intended or resulted in damage to the Plaintiff in any way.
10. In response to any claims in the Statement of Claim resembling allegations of intentional infliction of emotional harm, the Defendants state there were no overt acts conducted with the intention to produce harm.
11. In response to any claims in the Statement of Claim resembling allegations of abuse of process, the Defendants state that any documents were produced as required by law and the Defendants did not commence any legal proceedings in any capacity related to the Plaintiff or the matters referred to in this Action.
12. In answer to the whole of the Statement of Claim, the Defendants deny that the Plaintiff has suffered any losses, damages and/or expenses as alleged in the Statement of Claim, or at all, and puts the Plaintiff to the strict proof thereof.
13. In further response to the whole of the Statement of Claim, if the Plaintiff has suffered losses, damages, and/or expenses, as alleged, which are not admitted but specifically denied, the Defendants state the damages claimed are unreasonable, excessive and exaggerated, and are too remote and not recoverable at law.
14. The Defendants plead and rely upon the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, RSA 2000, c F-25, the *Defamation Act*, RSA 2000, c D-7, the *Contributory*


Negligence Act, RSA 2000, c C-27 and the *Tort-feasors Act*, RSA 2000, c T-5 and amendments thereto and regulations thereunder.

Remedy sought:

- 15. Dismissal of the Plaintiff's claim.
- 16. Costs of this action on a full indemnity basis in favour of the Defendants.
- 17. Such further relief as this Honourable Court deems just.

DATED at the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, this 15th day of October, 2020.

BROWNLEE LLP



I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify this is a true copy of the federal corporations records

Per: Nabeel Peermohamed
Solicitors for the Defendants,
SGI and Jordan Ottenbreit



Dale James Richardson

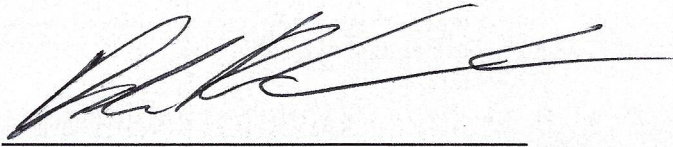
Suite 1500
530 – 8th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3S8

Telephone: (403) 232-8300
Fax: (403) 232-8408
E-Mail: npeermohamed@brownleelaw.com
Our File No. 86508.0016

TO:	THE ADMINISTRATOR Federal Court of Canada Canadian Occidental Tower 635 Eighth Avenue SW 3 rd Floor, Calgary, AB T2P 3M3
AND TO:	DSR Karis Consulting Inc. Power of Attorney for the Plaintiff, DSR Karis Consulting Inc. 1292 95 th Street North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2

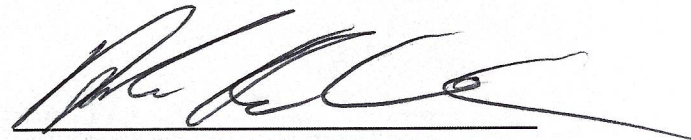
	Attention: Dale Richardson Telephone: (306) 441-7010 Email: dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com
AND TO:	COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN Defendant, 291 23 Street, Battleford, SK S0M 0E0; and 520 Spadina Crescent E., Saskatoon, SK S7K 3G7

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Dale James Richardson

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify this is a true copy of the federal corporations records



Dale James Richardson

AND TO:	KATHLEEN CHRISTOPHERSON Defendant, 291 23 Street, Battleford, SK S0M 0E0
AND TO:	JILL COOK Defendant, 291 23 Street, Battleford, SK S0M 0E0
AND TO:	GLEN METIVER Defendant, 520 Spadina Crescent E., Saskatoon, SK S7K 3G7
AND TO:	JUSTICE R.W. ELSON Defendant, 520 Spadina Crescent E., Saskatoon, SK S7K 3G7
AND TO:	JUSTICE CROOKS Defendant, 520 Spadina Crescent E., Saskatoon, SK S7K 3G7
AND TO:	BATTLEFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH Defendant, 1611 93 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0C5
AND TO:	JAMES KWON Defendant, 1611 93 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0C5
AND TO:	MAZEL HOLM Defendant, 1611 93 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0C5
AND TO:	GARY LUND Defendant, 1611 93 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0C5
AND TO:	DAWN LUND Defendant, 1611 93 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0C5
AND TO:	CIPRIAN BOLAH Defendant, 1611 93 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0C5

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify this is a true copy of the federal corporations records



Dale James Richardson

AND TO:	JEANNIE JOHNSON Defendant, 1611 93 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0C5
AND TO:	MANITOBA-SASKATCHEWAN CONFERENCE Defendant, 1004 Victoria Avenue, Saskatoon, SK S7N 0Z8
AND TO:	MICHAEL COLLINS Defendant, 1004 Victoria Avenue, Saskatoon, SK S7N 0Z8
AND TO:	MATRIX LAW GROUP Defendant, 1421 101 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 1A1
AND TO:	CLIFFORD HOLM Defendant, 1421 101 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 1A1
AND TO:	PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN Defendant, 1421 101 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 1A1
AND TO:	JAYLYN E. LAWRENCE Defendant, 1421 101 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 1A1
AND TO:	SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY Defendant, 701 Queen Street, Saskatoon, SK S7K 0M7
AND TO:	REBECCA SOY Defendant, 701 Queen Street, Saskatoon, SK S7K 0M7
AND TO:	ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND GEOSCIENTISTS OF SASKATCHEWAN Defendant, 300 4581 Parliament Avenue, Regina, SK S4W 0G3
AND TO:	ROBERT H. MCDONALD Defendant, 300 4581 Parliament Avenue, Regina, SK S4W 0G3

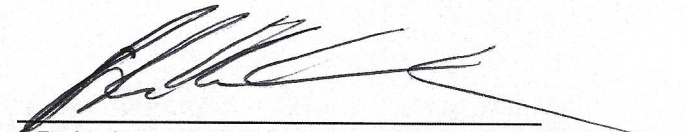
I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify this is a true copy of the federal corporations records



Dale James Richardson

AND TO:	ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE Defendant, 1052 101 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0Z3; and 73 Leikin Drive, Ottawa, ON K1A 0R2
AND TO:	BRENDA LUCKI Defendant, 73 Leikin Drive, Ottawa, ON K1A 0R2
AND TO:	ALFRED BANGALLOY Defendant, 6101 Dewdney Avenue, Regina, SK S4P 3K7
AND TO:	CONSTABLE BURTON ROY Defendant, 1052 101 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0Z3
AND TO:	CONSTABLE CARTIER Defendant, 1052 101 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0Z3
AND TO:	LASH-BERG TOWING Defendant, 121 4 Avenue West, Battleford, SK S0M 0E0
AND TO:	TERRY BERG Defendant, 121 4 Avenue West, Battleford, SK S0M 0E0
AND TO:	TARUN CHHABRA Defendant, 1152 101 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0Z6
AND TO:	CHANTELLE THOMPSON Defendant, 240 10 Research Drive, Regina, SK S4S 7J7
AND TO:	JENNIFER SCHMIDT Defendant, 1202 102 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 2Y7
AND TO:	MARK CLEMENTS Defendant, 1202 102 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 2Y7

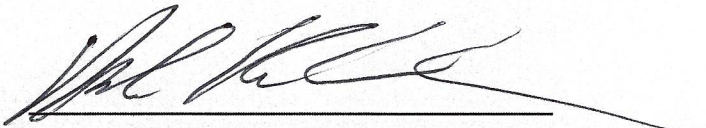
I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify this is a true copy of the federal corporations records



Dale James Richardson

AND TO:	CHAD GARTNER Defendant, 1202 102 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 2Y7
AND TO:	BRAD APPEL Defendant, 198 1 Avenue NE, Swift Current, SK S9H 2B2
AND TO:	IAN MCARTHUR Defendant, 240 10 Research Drive, Regina, SK S4S 7J7
AND TO:	BRYCE BOHUN Defendant, 1202 102 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 2Y7
AND TO:	KATHY IRWIN Defendant, 131 22 Street, Battleford, SK S0M 0E0
AND TO:	JASON PANCHYSHYN Defendant, 198 1 Avenue NE, Swift Current, SK S9H 2B2
AND TO:	CARY RANSOME Defendant, 198 1 Avenue NE, Swift Current, SK S9H 2B2
AND TO:	OWZW LAWYERS LLP; Defendant, 2002 Victoria Avenue #1000, Regina, SK S4P 0R7
AND TO:	VIRGIL A. THOMSON Defendant, 2002 Victoria Avenue #1000, Regina, SK S4P 0R7
AND TO:	BATTLEFORDS UNION HOSPITAL Defendant, 1092 107 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 1Z1
AND TO:	BATTELFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE Defendant, PO Box 512 Cochin, SK S0M 0L0

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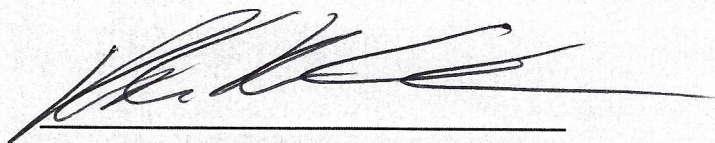


Dale James Richardson

AND TO:	REGINALD CAWOOD Defendant, PO Box 512 Cochin, SK S0M 0L0
AND TO:	DR. EJEZE Defendant, 1092 107 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 1Z1
AND TO:	DR. ALABI Defendant, 1092 107 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 1Z1
AND TO:	RIKKI MORRISSON Defendant, 1092 107 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 1Z1
AND TO:	CORA SWERID Defendant, 1092 107 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 1Z1
AND TO:	SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL Defendant, 1 Jersey Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 2X8
AND TO:	TONYA BROWARNY Defendant, 1 Jersey Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 2X8
AND TO:	RIVER CITY PLUMBING & HEATING LTD. Defendant, 841 106 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 1W3
AND TO:	TODD WYNTERHALT Defendant, 841 106 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 1W3
AND TO:	PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN Defendant, 3 Railway Avenue E, North Battleford, SK S9A 2P9
AND TO:	HONOURABLE JUDGE M. PELLETIER Defendant, 3 Railway Avenue E, North Battleford, SK S9A 2P9

AND TO:	UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN Defendant, 105 Administration Place, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A2
AND TO:	DANIELLE GAUDET Defendant, 105 Administration Place, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A2
AND TO:	RAYMOND HEBERT Defendant, 1811 100 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0X1
AND TO:	LINDA HEBERT Defendant, 1152 101 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0Z6
AND TO:	EMI HOLM Defendant, 15 9800 Territorial Drive, North Battleford, SK S9A 3N6
AND TO:	CHAR BLAIR Defendant, 15 9800 Territorial Drive, North Battleford, SK S9A 3N6
AND TO:	COMMUNITY FUTURES Defendant, 504 Frontier Way, North Battleford, SK S9A 1B7
AND TO:	LISA CIMMER Defendant, 504 Frontier Way, North Battleford, SK S9A 1B7
AND TO:	KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON Defendant, 1202 102 Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 2Y7

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify this is a true copy of the federal corporations records



Dale James Richardson

Clerk's Stamp

COURT FILE NUMBER 1801-01931

COURT COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH OF ALBERTA

JUDICIAL CENTRE CALGARY

PLAINTIFFS JORGE FELINO PEREIRA, ASTRA RICHARDSON-PEREIRA,
AND ISAAH DAVID FELINO RICHARDSON PEREIRA, AN
INFANT BY HIS LITIGATION GUARDIAN, ASTRA
RICHARDSON PEREIRA, AND HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN
RIGHT ALBERTA

DEFENDANTS WESTMERE PROPERTIES INC., ABC CORPORATION,
SHOPPERS DRUG MART INC., SHOPPERS DRUG MART
CHESTERMERE STATION, o/a STORE #2308, SALINA
BANDALI, TODD MOSELEY, LOBLAW COMPANIES
LIMITED, JOHN DOE I, JOHN DOE II, and JOHN DOE III

DOCUMENT **FORMAL OFFER TO SETTLE**

PARTY FILING THIS WESTMERE PROPERTIES INC., ABC CORPORATION,
DOCUMENT SHOPPERS DRUG MART INC., SHOPPERS DRUG MART
CHESTERMERE STATION, o/a STORE #2308, SALINA
BANDALI, TODD MOSELEY, LOBLAW COMPANIES
LIMITED

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE AND **BROWNLEE LLP**
CONTACT INFORMATION OF 1500, 535-8th Avenue SW
PARTY FILING THIS Calgary, AB T2P 3S8
DOCUMENT

Attention: Nabeel Peermohamed
Solicitors for the Defendants

Telephone: (403) 232-8300
Fax: (403) 232-8408
Email: npeermohamed@brownleelaw.com
File No.: 83498.0069

NOTICE TO PARTY RECEIVING OFFER:

JORGE FELINO PEREIRA, ASTRA RICHARDSON-PEREIRA, AND ISAAH DAVID FELINO RICHARDSON PEREIRA, AN INFANT BY HIS LITIGATION GUARDIAN, ASTRA RICHARDSON PEREIRA, AND HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT ALBERTA

You have received a formal offer to settle. Go to the end of this document to see what the consequences are if you fail to accept this offer.

Parties making the offer:

1. The Defendants.

To whom the offer is made:

2. The Plaintiffs.

What the offer is:

3. The Defendants shall accept they are 25% liable for the Plaintiffs' slip and fall accident that occurred on April 28, 2017.

Conditions attached to the offer:

4. Acceptance of this offer must be in compliance with Rule 4.25 of the *Alberta Rules of Court*.
5. This offer is open for acceptance for two (2) months of the start of a hearing for judgment, whichever comes first, after which time this offer will automatically expire and be withdrawn by the Defendants without further notice.
6. If this offer is accepted, the parties shall make arrangements for the appropriate consent order.

Interest:

7. N/A

Costs:

8. N/A

Requirements that must be complied with to accept the offer:

9. Pursuant to Rule 4.25(2) of the Alberta *Rules of Court*, the Plaintiffs are required to file the Offer and the acceptance of it and serve on the Defendants notice that the Offer has been accepted and that the terms of any judgment or order in the Offer have been agreed to.

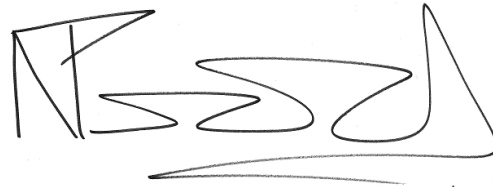
Form of acceptance of the offer:

10. Form of acceptance is attached.

Expiry date of this offer: 2 months from the date of service of this Formal Offer to Settle.

DATED at the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, this 24th day of March, 2021.

BROWNLEE LLP

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nabeel Permoahamed', written over a horizontal line.

Per: **Nabeel Permoahamed**
Solicitors for the Defendants

WARNING

If this formal offer of the Defendant is not accepted and subsequently the Defendant obtain a judgment or order in the action that is equal to or more favorable to the Defendant than this Formal Offer, the Defendant are entitled to double costs to which they would otherwise have been entitled for all steps taken in the action in relation to the action or claim specified in this Formal Offer, excluding disbursements after service of this Formal Offer.

COURT FILE NUMBER 1801-01931

COURT COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH OF ALBERTA

JUDICIAL CENTRE CALGARY

PLAINTIFFS JORGE FELINO PEREIRA, ASTRA RICHARDSON-PEREIRA,
AND ISAAH DAVID FELINO RICHARDSON PEREIRA, AN
INFANT BY HIS LITIGATION GUARDIAN, ASTRA
RICHARDSON PEREIRA, AND HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN
RIGHT ALBERTA

DEFENDANTS WESTMERE PROPERTIES INC., ABC CORPORATION,
SHOPPERS DRUG MART INC., SHOPPERS DRUG MART
CHESTERMERE STATION, o/a STORE #2308, SALINA
BANDALI, TODD MOSELEY, LOBLAW COMPANIES LIMITED,
JOHN DOE I, JOHN DOE II, and JOHN DOE III

DOCUMENT **FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF OFFER TO SETTLE**

DATE _____

TO WESTMERE PROPERTIES INC., ABC CORPORATION,
SHOPPERS DRUG MART INC., SHOPPERS DRUG MART
CHESTERMERE STATION, o/a STORE #2308, SALINA
BANDALI, TODD MOSELEY, LOBLAW COMPANIES LIMITED,
JOHN DOE I, JOHN DOE II, and JOHN DOE III

FROM JORGE FELINO PEREIRA, ASTRA RICHARDSON-PEREIRA,
AND ISAAH DAVID FELINO RICHARDSON PEREIRA, AN
INFANT BY HIS LITIGATION GUARDIAN, ASTRA
RICHARDSON PEREIRA, AND HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN
RIGHT ALBERTA

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to Rule 4.25 of the Alberta *Rules of Court*, the Plaintiffs hereby accept the Formal Offer of the Defendants dated March 24, 2021.

PIPELLA LAW

Per:

Derek Allchurch
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs

Jorge Perira and Astra Richardson-Pereira v. Tara Pipella, Pipella Law
 Q.B. File No. 2101 15892
 REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT PROCEEDINGS LOG

Appointment Filed on:	December 22, 2021
Original Return Date:	January 4, 2022 @ 10:30 a.m.

Adjournments:

Date Arranged	Adjourned to	Reasons for Adjournment & How Arranged
January 4, 2022	January 18, 2022 at 9:00 a.m.	This is a review of disbursements claimed under a contingency fee agreement, following a change in counsel. The file has not yet been transferred to the new lawyer and the Law Firm's claim for immediate payment may prevent the transfer. I adjourned the review to give the Law Firm a chance to work out a realistic file transfer arrangement with the new lawyer. If more time is needed for this, the parties may agree to a further adjournment, without the filing of an Amended Appointment for Review.
January 18, 2022	<i>Sine die</i>	Ms. Astra Richardson-Pereira was self-represented. The Law Firm was represented by Derek Allchurch. Both appeared electronically. Mr. Allchurch advised that he had had discussions with Mr. Horwiz and that they agreed that the disbursements would be paid at the end of the action. However, Mr. Horwiz has not yet entered into a new contingency fee agreement with Richardson-Pereira. I adjourned the review so that, assuming Mr. Horwiz agrees to act, he and Mr. Allchurch could come to an agreement on the disbursements or narrow the issues for a review of them. If they cannot come to an agreement, then they may rebook the review, without the need to file additional documents. On the issue of fees, the lawyers may set down a

		fee-split review if they cannot agree on a precise spit. This however, would be done after Ms. Richardson-Pereira's legal action has been successfully concluded.
January 20, 2022	February 11, 2022 at 9:00 a.m.	The parties have agreed to rebook this matter for February 11 th . A confirmation email is e-filed on the system.
February 11, 2022	<i>Sine die</i>	Ms. Richardson-Pereira appeared by telephone, with her brother, Dale Richardson. Mr. Allchurch appeared by Webex. Mr. Richardson advised that Mr. Horwiz would not act for Ms. Richardson-Pereira because he could not come to an arrangement with Mr. Allchurch's firm and was angry. Mr. Allchuch responded to this and advised that offers were made to Mr. Horwiz but because of his anger, he was unwilling to negotiate. I advised that there was nothing that I could do to resolve this situation and I suggested that Ms. Richardson-Pereira would have to make additional efforts to obtain new counsel, failing which she might have to make an application to the Court to resolve this issue. Thereafter, I adjourned the review, pending the resolution of the new counsel / file transfer issue.

Final Disposition:

Date of Disposition	Disposition



Written decision of the review officer

14 messages

Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>

Mon., Apr. 25, 2022 at 1:52 p.m.

To: ReviewOffice Edmonton <ReviewOffice.Edmonton@albertacourts.ca>

Good afternoon Marlene,

I am requesting all of the written decisions of Dennis Pawlowski from this year.

Thanks,

--

Have a fantastic day,

Sincerely,
Astra N. Richardson-Pereira

ReviewOffice Edmonton <ReviewOffice.Edmonton@albertacourts.ca>

Thu., May 5, 2022 at 2:44 p.m.

To: a.stra.n.r@gmail.com <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>

Good day, Ms. Richardson,

Review Officers do not write written decisions. Reasons for decisions are given orally at the end of a review.

Regards,

[Marlene Brown-Crichlow](#)

[Assistant to the Review Officer](#)

[2nd Floor, 1 A Sir Winston Churchill Square, Edmonton, AB T5R 0R2](#)

[Phone: 780 422-1520](#)

From: ReviewOffice Edmonton

Sent: May 3, 2022 12:11 PM

To: Dennis Pawlowski <Dennis.Pawlowski@albertacourts.ca>

Subject: FW: Written decision of the review officer

Marlene Brown-Crichlow

Assistant to the Review Officer

2nd Floor, 1 A Sir Winston Churchill Square, Edmonton, AB T5R 0R2

Phone: 780 422-1520

From: Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>
Sent: April 25, 2022 01:53 PM
To: ReviewOffice Edmonton <ReviewOffice.Edmonton@albertacourts.ca>
Subject: Written decision of the review officer

You don't often get email from a.stra.n.r@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

[Quoted text hidden]

Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>
To: ReviewOffice Edmonton <ReviewOffice.Edmonton@albertacourts.ca>

Thu., May 5, 2022 at 7:54 p.m.

Good evening Marlene,

How is a review officer decision enforceable if it is not written? How can someone prove the decision without it in writing? I need evidence of the oral decision in writing for proof of the decision and because the review office said so isn't going to cut it.

Provide me something in writing that I can demonstrate the decision of the review officer to another person please.

Thanks

Have a blessed day!

Thanks,
Astra N. Richardson-Pereira

[Quoted text hidden]

ReviewOffice Edmonton <ReviewOffice.Edmonton@albertacourts.ca>
To: Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>

Fri., May 6, 2022 at 1:05 p.m.

Ms. Richardson,

The decision of all review officers is recorded in a certificate of review and not by itself. I can provide you a copy of the certificate of review or if you require a copy of the transcript of the review hearing, you can order it from Transcript Management.

[Quoted text hidden]

Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>
To: ReviewOffice Edmonton <ReviewOffice.Edmonton@albertacourts.ca>

Fri., May 6, 2022 at 1:15 p.m.

Good day,

Yes I would like a copy of the certificate via email.

Have a blessed day!

Thanks,
Astra N. Richardson-Pereira

[Quoted text hidden]

ReviewOffice Edmonton <ReviewOffice.Edmonton@albertacourts.ca>
To: Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>

Fri., May 6, 2022 at 1:24 p.m.

What is the style of cause or the court file number of your matter, please?

[Quoted text hidden]

Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>
To: ReviewOffice Edmonton <ReviewOffice.Edmonton@albertacourts.ca>

Fri., May 6, 2022 at 2:01 p.m.

It was Jorge Pereira, Astra Richardson-Pereira vs Derek Allchurch and Tara Pipella of Pipella Law. The file number is 2101-15892.

Thanks,

Have a blessed day!

Thanks,
Astra N. Richardson-Pereira

[Quoted text hidden]

ReviewOffice Edmonton <ReviewOffice.Edmonton@albertacourts.ca>
To: Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>

Fri., May 6, 2022 at 2:07 p.m.

[Quoted text hidden]

Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>
To: ReviewOffice Edmonton <ReviewOffice.Edmonton@albertacourts.ca>

Fri., May 6, 2022 at 2:36 p.m.

Good afternoon Marlene,

I need a written copy of the decision to place the matter over sine die until the conclusion of the case and then the parties will come back at the end of the case and decide the division of costs. I need a written record of that decision.

I will also want a transcript of that as well.

For clarity I will list this again;

- 1) the decision of the review officer to adjourn the matter sine die because both parties agreed to have the disbursements decided at the conclusion of the cases and, (this must be an official court document)
- 2) a copy of the transcript from the day of the decision of the review officer that was mentioned in paragraph 1. (if this comes from the transcript office this is fine)

Have a blessed day!

Thanks,
Astra N. Richardson-Pereira
[Quoted text hidden]

ReviewOffice Edmonton <ReviewOffice.Edmonton@albertacourts.ca>
To: Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>

Fri., May 6, 2022 at 2:53 p.m.

I have provided you with the certificate of review. You can order a copy of the transcript from Transcript Management.

Transcript Management contact information can be found on the Alberta Courts website, under Review & Assessment.

[Quoted text hidden]

Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>
To: ReviewOffice Edmonton <ReviewOffice.Edmonton@albertacourts.ca>

Fri., May 6, 2022 at 3:15 p.m.

What I need is the record of the court action that was taken when I appeared before the review officer. The certificate that you sent bears today's date. That is not when the matter was adjourned sine die. I want some written record of what took place and the agreement that was made for both parties to come before the review officer at the conclusion of the case. The certificate that you are trying to give me is worthless. I need confirmation from the review officer as to what his decision was regarding the matter. I am aware that not all of the hearing was recorded, as the review officer mentioned when he was recording Mr. allchurch. I want in writing from the court a fiat of what happened each time I appeared before the review officer. there has to be a court memo or some form of written documentation recording what has happened. I want a copy of the court memo, fiat, notes or whatever it was because there was no certificate given.

Again I am requesting some form of court record of the actions of the review officer and what transpired those days. There must be court records of actions taken or they are meaningless. I want the records of what happened for each time I appeared please and thank you.

[Quoted text hidden]

ReviewOffice Edmonton <ReviewOffice.Edmonton@albertacourts.ca>
To: Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>

Mon., May 9, 2022 at 8:21 a.m.

Hello.

I have provided you with a copy of the review officer's certificate of review. This is the only record we have here at the courts except for the filed copy of Form 42 and confidential evidence.

If you require a copy of the transcript, please request it from Transcript Management. Transcript Management contact information is below.

If you have questions about ordering a courtroom transcript, or any TMS related inquiries, please contact:
Transcript

Management Services

Calgary Courts Centre

Suite 1901-N, 601-5th Street S.W

Calgary, Alberta T2P 5P7

Phone: 403-297-7392

Fax: 403-297-7034

Email: tms.calgary@gov.ab.ca

Thank you,

[Quoted text hidden]

ReviewOffice Edmonton <ReviewOffice.Edmonton@albertacourts.ca>
To: Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>

Mon., May 9, 2022 at 8:46 a.m.

Hello Astra,

I apologize for the confusing regarding your previous email. I have attached the Proceedings Log for the hearing. I hope this can assist you in your legal proceedings. Please confirm receipt.

[Quoted text hidden]

Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>
To: Unity <unity@dsrkariconsulting.com>

Tue., May 10, 2022 at 1:47 p.m.

Have a blessed day!

Thanks,
Astra N. Richardson-Pereira

[Quoted text hidden]

Unity

From: CalgaryResolution SupportCentre <CalgaryResolutionSupportCentre@just.gov.ab.ca>
Sent: March 23, 2022 9:26 AM
To: Unity
Subject: Filed order 2201 03422
Attachments: filed order 2201 03422

Hello,

Please find attached a courtesy copy of your filed court order. Please note that this email does not constitute service.

Please advise if you require a certified hard copy of your order. If so, please provide your **FULL** mailing address so it can be sent to you.

Regards,

Melissa

Resolution Support Centre staff are not lawyers and cannot give you legal advice nor predict the outcome of court proceedings. You may wish to speak with a lawyer about your legal issue.

This communication is intended for the use of the recipient to which it is addressed, and may contain confidential, personal and or privileged information. Please contact us immediately if you are not the intended recipient of this communication, and do not copy, distribute, or take action relying on it. Any communication received in error, or subsequent reply, should be deleted or destroyed.

Resolution Support Centre
Suite 706-S, Calgary Courts Centre
601 - 5 Street SW
Calgary, AB T2P 5P7
Phone: 403-476-4744

Unity

From: Do_Not_Reply_FMSADM@gov.ab.ca
Sent: March 23, 2022 9:23 AM
To: CalgaryResolutionSupportCentre@just.gov.ab.ca
Subject: filed order 2201 03422
Attachments: filed order 2201 03422.pdf

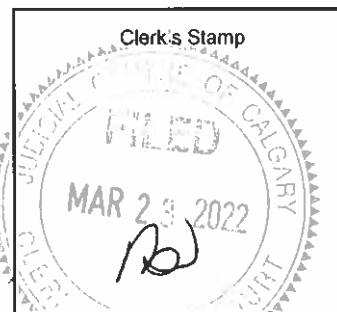
Please open the attached document. It was sent to you using a Xerox multifunction printer.

Attachment File Type: pdf, Multi-Page

Multifunction Printer Location:

Multifunction Printer Name: Xerox AltaLink C8170 (9D:8E:A2)

COURT FILE NUMBER 2201 03422
COURT Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta
JUDICIAL CENTRE Calgary
APPLICANT DALE J. RICHARDSON
RESPONDENTS KAREN HORNER JUSTICE,
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF
CANADA, KIMBERLEY
RICHARDSON
DOCUMENT **ORDER**
ORDER PREPARED BY Court Generated Orders Clerk –
Resolution Services



DATE ON WHICH ORDER WAS PRONOUNCED: 22nd DAY OF MARCH, 2022

LOCATION OF HEARING OR TRIAL: Calgary

NAME OF JUSTICE WHO MADE THIS ORDER:
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE C.M. JONES

*****These matters were conducted using a virtual courtroom, and all participants, exclusive of the Justice and Clerk, appeared via WebEx*****

THE COURT HAS REVIEWED THE APPLICATION FILED IN SUPPORT OF THIS APPLICATION AND HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE FOLLOWING:

DALE J. RICHARDSON, the Applicant, was present in Court;

KAREN HORNER JUSTICE, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA, and KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON, the Respondents, were not served with notice of this application ;

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

1. The application without notice of DALE J. RICHARDSON for mandatory, prohibitory and declarative relief as set out in the Applicant's materials is dismissed.
2. The applicant is at liberty to re-apply on proper notice to the Respondents.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'C.M. Jones', written in black ink.

Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta



Edward S. Pipella, Q.C. (1931 - 2014)
*Tara D. Pipella
Kimber R. Pipella

Derek Allchurch
Dan Thorn
**Patricia M. Gutek

Suite 200, Dorchester Square
1333 - 8th Street SW
Calgary, Alberta
T2R 1M6
www.pipellalaw.com

YOUR FILE:
OUR FILE: 6524
Assistant: Ivy Jensen
Email: ijensen@pipellalaw.com

Email: tpipella@pipellalaw.com
Telephone: (403) 265-8733
Facsimile: (403) 263-3153

April 9, 2021

Mr. Jorge Felino Pereira
Ms. Astra Richardson-Pereira
Ms. Astra Richardson-Pereira, Litigation
Guardian of Isaiah David Felino Richardson-Pereira
116 West Creek Meadow
Chestermere, AB T1X 1T2

**VIA EMAIL &
VIA PROCESS SERVER**

Dear Sir/Madam:

RE: *Richardson-Pereira et al v Westmere Properties Inc. et al*
Action No.: 1801-01931

Enclosed herewith, for service upon you, please find enclosed the following:

- Order granted by Associate Chief Justice Rooke on March 26, 2021, filed with the Clerk of the Court on March 31, 2021; and
- Notice of Withdrawal of Lawyer of Record, filed with the Clerk of the Court on April 2, 2021.

Yours sincerely,

PIPELLA Law

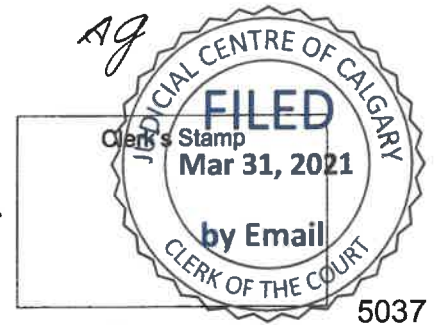
TARA D. PIPELLA

TDP/ij
enclosures

{00222973v1}

* Denotes Professional Corporation
** Extended Leave

COURT FILE NUMBER 1801-01931
COURT QUEEN'S BENCH OF ALBERTA
JUDICIAL CENTRE CALGARY



PLAINTIFFS JORGE FELINO PEREIRA, ASTRA RICHARDSON-PEREIRA, and ISAAH DAVID FELINO RICHARDSON-PEREIRA, an Infant, by his Litigation Guardian, ASTRA RICHARDSON-PEREIRA, and HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF ALBERTA

DEFENDANTS WESTMERE PROPERTIES INC., ABC CORPORATION, SHOPPERS DRUG MART INC., SHOPPERS DRUG MART CHESTERMERE STATION, o/a STORE #2308, SALINA BANDALI, TODD MOSELEY, LOBLAW COMPANIES LIMITED, JOHN DOE I, JOHN DOE II, and JOHN DOE III

DOCUMENT ORDER

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE AND CONTACT INFORMATION OF PARTY FILING THIS DOCUMENT
Derek Allchurch
PIPELLA LAW
Barristers & Solicitors
Suite 200, Dorchester Square
1333 – 8th Street SW
Calgary, AB T2R 1M6
Telephone: (403) 265-8733
Facsimile: (403) 263-3153
Email: dallchurch@pipellalaw.com
File No.: 6524

DATE ON WHICH ORDER WAS PRONOUNCED: Friday, March 26, 2021
NAME OF JUSTICE WHO MADE THIS ORDER: Associate Chief Justice John Rooke
LOCATION OF HEARING: Calgary, Alberta

UPON THE untimely application of counsel for the Plaintiffs pursuant to Rule 2.31 of the *Alberta Rules of Court*; AND UPON HAVING READ the Affidavit of Ivy Jensen; AND UPON having heard from Astra Richardson-Pereira and counsel for the Defendants;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. Pipella Law is granted immediate leave to withdraw as counsel for the Plaintiffs;

of (2) 08

2. The requirements of Rule 9.4~~0~~ are waived;
3. Pipella Law may serve a copy of this Order on Astra Richardson-Pereira and on counsel for the Defendants by electronic mail; and
4. There shall be no costs awarded for this application.

A.C.

Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta

J. K. K.

March 30/21

41058
mk



COURT FILE NUMBER **1801-01931**

COURT **QUEEN'S BENCH OF ALBERTA**

JUDICIAL CENTRE **CALGARY**

PLAINTIFFS **JORGE FELINO PEREIRA, ASTRA RICHARDSON-PEREIRA, and ISAIAH DAVID FELINO RICHARDSON-PEREIRA, an Infant, by his Litigation Guardian, ASTRA RICHARDSON-PEREIRA, and HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF ALBERTA**

DEFENDANTS **WESTMERE PROPERTIES INC., ABC CORPORATION, SHOPPERS DRUG MART INC., SHOPPERS DRUG MART CHESTERMERE STATION, o/a STORE #2308, SALINA BANDALI, TODD MOSELEY, LOBLAW COMPANIES LIMITED, JOHN DOE I, JOHN DOE II, and JOHN DOE III**

DOCUMENT **NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF LAWYER OF RECORD**

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE AND CONTACT INFORMATION OF PARTY FILING THIS DOCUMENT **PIPELLA LAW
Derek Allchurch
Barristers & Solicitors
Suite 200, Dorchester Square
1333 – 8th Street SW
Calgary, AB T2R 1M6
Telephone: (403) 265-8733
Facsimile: (403) 263-3153
Email: dallchurch@pipellalaw.com
File No.: 6524**

Pipella Law, counsel for the Plaintiffs withdraws as Lawyer of Record in this action.

The last known address for JORGE FELINO PEREIRA, ASTRA RICHARDSON-PEREIRA, ISAIAH DAVID FELINO RICHARDSON-PEREIRA, an Infant, by his Litigation Guardian, and ASTRA RICHARDSON-PEREIRA, is as follows:

116 West Creek Meadow
Chestermere, AB T1X 1T2
tel: 403-472-4606
jorge.felino@gmail.com
a.stra.n.r@gmail.com

The last known address for HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF ALBERTA is as follows:

Alberta Health
10025 Jasper Avenue N.W.
P.O. Box 1360, Station Main
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2N3
Attention: Joanne Massey
Ph. (780) 415-0207
Fax(780) 427-0752

Legal Counsel for the Plaintiffs:


PIPELLA LAW

Per: Derek Allchurch

WARNING

This Withdrawal of Lawyer of Record takes effect 10 days after the Affidavit of Service of this document on every party is filed. After that date, no delivery of a Pleading or other document relating to the action is effective service on the former lawyer of record, or at any address for service previously provided by the former lawyer of record.



Re: Pereira et al v. Westmere Properties Inc. et al / Our File: 83498.0069

2 messages

Nabeel Peermohamed <npeermohamed@brownleelaw.com>

Tue., Aug. 16, 2022 at 12:01 p.m.

To: Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>

WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Ms. Richardson,

Please be advised we have received instructions to make the following settlement proposal on a without costs basis subject to the conditions outlined below.

Our clients will pay you \$25,000 (twenty five thousand dollars) in full settlement and resolution of the claims listed in the pleadings filed in this action. We view this offer as more than fair compensation for your alleged losses given the liability and damages evidence obtained on the record.

In exchange for the above-noted payment, it is a condition of this offer that you will file a discontinuance of claim and execute a release in favor of the Defendants in a form prepared by our office.

This offer will remain open for your acceptance for two weeks after which it will be automatically withdrawn without further notice and we will proceed to schedule the liability trial.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Thanks,



NABEEL PEERMOHAMED | PARTNER | **BROWNLEE LLP**

LITIGATION

m. 403-232-8300 | **d.** 403-260-5301 | **f.** 403-232-8408 |

npeermohamed@brownleelaw.com

SUITE 1500 | 530 - 8 AVENUE SW | CALGARY, AB T2P 3S8
Toll-Free. 800-661-9069 | www.brownleelaw.com

Brownlee LLP would like the opportunity to send you invitations and legal news electronically. Please give us your permission by [clicking here](#).

This information transmitted is intended only for the addressee and may contain confidential, proprietary and/or privileged material. Any unauthorized review, distribution or other use of or the taking of any action in reliance upon this information is prohibited. Attachment to this E-mail may contain viruses that could damage your computer system. We do not accept liability for any damage which may result from software viruses. If you received this in error, please contact the sender and delete or destroy this message and any copies.

Astra N. Richardson <a.stra.n.r@gmail.com>
To: Unity <unity@dsrkariconsulting.com>

Wed., Aug. 17, 2022 at 7:24 p.m.

Have a blessed day!

Thanks,
Astra N. Richardson-Pereira
[Quoted text hidden]



Winnipeg MB R3C 3M2

Date Nov 10, 2021
Account number XXX XX5 295
Reference number 6308

ATTN: TARA D. PIPELLA
PIPELLA LAW
200-1333 8 ST SW
CALGARY AB T2R 1M6

Dear Sir or Madam:

Subject: Income tax information for 2014 to 2020 for ASTRA RICHARDSON-PEREIRA

We received your request of **July 22, 2021**, for the above information.

Although you asked for a photocopy or photocopies of the original return(s) filed, we are sending you printouts showing the most current information. This includes changes we made on the initial assessment(s) or reassessment(s).

If you need more information, please call **1-800-959-8281** or go to canada.ca/taxes.

Did you know about our **Represent a Client** service? This secure online service lets you access tax information for clients who have authorized you. Online access to tax information becomes effective only after you have registered for the **Represent a Client** service and your client has authorized you.

For more information on registering and using the service, go to canada.ca/taxes-representatives.

Sincerely,

I. Hundeyin
T1 Specialty Services
Winnipeg Tax Centre and National Verification and Collections Centre
66 Stapon Road
Unit 592-21
Winnipeg, MB R3C 3M2

Enclosure

THIS AGREEMENT MADE THE 8 DAY OF **DECEMBER, 2017.**

BETWEEN:

JORGE FELINO PEREIRA, of 116 West Creek Meadow,
Chestermere, Alberta T1X 1T2.

(hereinafter referred to as "the Client")

- and -

PIPELLA LAW of Suite 200, Dorchester Square, 1333 – 8th
Street SW, Calgary, AB T2R 1M6

(hereinafter referred to as "the Lawyers")

CONTINGENCY FEE AGREEMENT

THE CLIENT hereby authorizes and instructs the Lawyers, acting in their professional capacity, to commence, prosecute, settle or litigate, acting reasonably and in the Client's best interest, an action to recover damages for personal injuries suffered by the Client as a result of a slip and fall accident, which occurred on **April 28, 2017.**

AND WHEREAS the Lawyers have agreed to act on behalf of the Client on the terms set forth below, and the Client wishes to instruct the Lawyers to proceed with the claim on the terms hereinafter set forth;

AND WHEREAS the Client and the Lawyers desire to make an agreement respecting the amount and manner of payment of the Lawyers' fees;

NOW THEREFORE IT IS AGREED BETWEEN THE CLIENT AND THE LAWYERS AS FOLLOWS:

1. In consideration of the fees hereinafter set out, the Lawyers hereby agree to pay all the disbursements and other charges. For the purposes of this agreement, disbursements and other charges mean *inter alia*, refers but not limited to: all out-of-pocket expenses required to fund this entire litigation, including all investigation expenses, filing fees, search fees, medical legal reports, expert opinions, treatment notes, photocopying costs, fax charges, long distance phone calls, any amounts

paid to parties who provide legal research services, the premium for Legal Expense insurance and any other expenditures required during the course of this litigation.

2. That in consideration of the professional services to be rendered by the Lawyers in commencing, prosecuting, settling or litigating the proposed action, the Lawyers will receive compensation upon the following terms:

(a) A fee being a percentage of the settlement or judgment, obtained for the Client, which percentage shall be as follows:

i. An amount equal to **TWENTY-SEVEN (27.0%) PERCENT** of the amount recovered for all damages inclusive of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, plus taxable cost fees, should the said action result in consent Judgment or settlement in favour of the Client prior to commencement of Questioning;

ii) An amount equal to **THIRTY (30.0%) PERCENT** of the amount recovered for all damages inclusive of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, plus taxable cost fees, should the said action result in settlement after commencement of Questioning but prior to setting the matter down for trial;

iii) An amount equal to **THIRTY-THREE AND ONE THIRD (33 1/3%) PERCENT** of the amount recovered for all damages inclusive of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, plus taxable cost fees, should the said action be set down for trial

3. Further, the Lawyers shall recover all the disbursements and other charges, which have been incurred during the course of this litigation.

(a) The Client shall pay the bank interest rate plus 5.0% on disbursements and other charges, paid by the Lawyers during the course of this litigation.

- (b) The maximum rate for Lawyers' fees shall not be greater than 33 1/3% of the net amount recovered after deduction for all disbursements, other charges, and interest on disbursements and other charges
 - (c) The Client further agrees to pay to the Lawyers the **GOODS AND SERVICES TAX** on the Lawyers' fees, disbursements, and other charges.
4. The Client understands that taxable fees may be recovered in the proposed action which shall consist of fees as outlined in Schedule "C" of the *Alberta Rules of Court* and it is hereby recognized that:
- (a) the taxable fees are intended to be a complete or partial reimbursement of the Client's legal expenses;
 - (b) the taxable fees are the Client's property and that by signing this Contingency Fee Agreement, the Client is waiving the right to the portion of these fees payable to the Lawyers to the same percentage mentioned under paragraph 2 of this Agreement;
 - (c) the taxable fees retained by the Lawyers will be in addition to the Lawyers' percentage of the settlement or judgment;
 - (d) the percentage of taxable fees that may be received by the Lawyers may not exceed the percentage of the judgment or settlement that the Lawyers are entitled to receive in legal fees, under paragraph 2 of this Agreement; and
 - (e) the Client agrees to pay to the Lawyers, any Goods and Services tax, or similar taxes in respect to the percentage of taxable fees paid to the Lawyers.
5. When recovery is made by settlement, trial or appeal, the Lawyers will deduct all unpaid or unrecovered disbursements and other charges from the recovery.

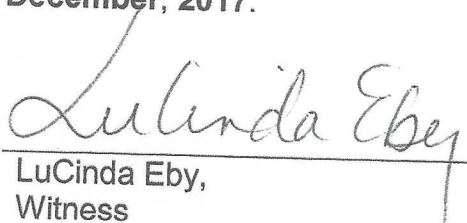
6. The Client further agrees that, in the event of the Client wishing to change counsel at any time during the course of the proposed action, that the Lawyers shall have the right to impose a solicitors' lien on the file. The Client's file will be released under trust conditions which will outline that the Lawyers' fee shall be determined on a pro-rata basis at the conclusion of the action, between all firms that have acted for the Client. The pro-rata split of fees will be based on a *quantum meruit* analysis factoring in lawyers' time, articling students' time, paralegals' time, legal assistants' time, professional staff time, and any other factor that is appropriate to consider in the circumstances. The paralegal time will be calculated at the 2017 rate in the amount of \$185.00 per hour. In addition, the Client agrees that the disbursements and other charges, incurred by the Lawyers up to the date of the change of counsel, shall be paid within thirty (30) days of the transfer of the Client's file. The Client will also pay the bank interest rate plus 5% on disbursements and other charges as outlined in paragraph 2(c) of this agreement at the same time.
7. This agreement shall in no way preclude the Client from discharging the Lawyers. In such event, the Lawyers' fee, on an hourly basis, shall be paid forthwith for all professional services rendered on the Client's behalf. The Lawyers' fee on an hourly basis, will be based on reasonable commercial rates for all lawyers, articling students, paralegals, legal assistants, accountants and other staff, that worked on the Client's file. The Client will also pay for all disbursements and other charges incurred by the Lawyers up to the time of discharge. In addition, the Client will also pay the bank interest rate plus 5% on disbursements and other charges as outlined in paragraph 2(c) of this agreement. These amounts will be paid immediately upon discharge and prior to release of the file contents to the Client.
8. In the event that any adverse legal costs are awarded against the Client by the Court, those costs will be the Client's sole responsibility to pay and will not be borne by the Lawyers. Furthermore, in the event that security for costs is ordered by the Court in relation to this action, the amount of that security shall be forthwith paid into Court by the Client not the Lawyers.

9. I have been advised of the option of purchasing Legal Expense insurance through Redress Risk Management Incorporated. This Legal Expense insurance would indemnify me up to \$100,000.00 in accordance with the policy for any adverse costs award or any outstanding disbursements owed to the Lawyers in the event that I am not successful in this action. The premium of \$1,350.00 + GST for Legal Expense insurance will be treated as a disbursement and paid by me at the conclusion of my action.
- (a) Yes, I want Legal Expense insurance. J.P (initial)
- (b) No, I am declining Legal Expense insurance. I understand that this insurance will not be available for purchase at a later date and acknowledge my personal responsibility for payment of adverse legal costs pursuant to paragraph 8 of this agreement. _____ (initial)
10. In the event that the Lawyers recommend a settlement and the Client refuses to accept it, the Lawyers have the right to withdraw from the action, and in such event, the Lawyers' fee shall be determined referred to in paragraph 6.
11. In the event of the Client's death during the course of this litigation, this agreement shall be binding upon the deceased Client's estate and next of kin.
12. It is agreed that any material misrepresentation by the Client may be grounds for the Lawyers, at their sole discretion, to cease to act and render their account for fees, as herein before referred to in paragraph 7. The Client will also pay disbursements and other charges along with the interest calculated thereon, forthwith. It is further agreed that payment thereof shall be made within thirty (30) days, failing which interest at twelve (12%) percent per annum on unpaid balances, up to the date of actual payment, shall be charged and paid.
13. If the Client gives notice in writing to the Lawyers **within five (5) days** after the Client's copy of this agreement is served on the Client, the Client may terminate this agreement, without incurring any liability for the fees, but the Client is liable to

reimburse the Lawyers for reasonable disbursements, incurred prior to notice of termination being given.

- 14. An Assessment Officer may, on the Client's request, review this agreement and any account rendered under it. This agreement and any account rendered under it, may be further reviewed by a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, on the Client's request, or, on the Assessment Officer's request.
- 15. Notices to the Client shall be deemed "served," if sent single-registered post to the address noted hereon, or the address last provided by the Client.
- 16. The Client further agrees to advise the Lawyers in writing of any change of address or phone numbers within five (5) days of such change, and failure to do so, shall release the Lawyers from any obligation to make efforts to locate the Client, or to institute, or to continue to proceedings, or to take any steps whatsoever to protect the Client's claim.
- 17. In addition to advancing the Client's own claims under this agreement, the Lawyers may also advance any subrogated claims that arise as a result of the Client's injuries, (e.g. Alberta Health and/or disability insurers). Any fee charged to such other entity shall be the responsibility of that entity and not the Client.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 9 day of **December, 2017.**



 LuCinda Eby,
 Witness



JORGE FELINO PEREIRA

TARA D. PIPELLA PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

Per: 
Loretta Murphy ✓

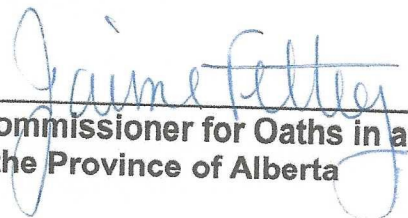
AFFIDAVIT OF EXECUTION

CANADA)
) I, **LuCinda Eby**,
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA)
) of the City of Calgary
))
TO WIT:)
) in the Province of Alberta
))
) **Paralegal**
)

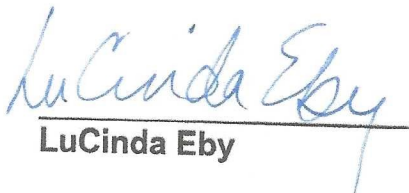
MAKE OATH AND SAY:

1. **THAT** I was personally present and did see Jorge Felino Pereira, Astra Richardson-Pereira, named in the attached Contingency Fee Agreement, who are personally known to me to be the persons named therein, duly sign, seal and execute the same for the purposes named therein.
2. **THAT** the said Contingency Fee Agreement, was executed at the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, Canada and that I am a subscribing witness thereto.
3. **THAT** I know the said Jorge Felino Pereira and Astra Richardson-Pereira, and they are, in my belief, of the full age of 18 years.

SWORN BEFORE ME at the City)
of Calgary, in the Province)
of Alberta, Canada, this 7th day)
of December, 2017.)
))
))
))
))
))
))



**A Commissioner for Oaths in and
for the Province of Alberta**



LuCinda Eby

JAIME D. FETTIG
A Commissioner for Oaths
In and for Alberta
{00094538v1} My Commission Expires Sept 7, 2017

September 28th, 2021

Affidavit of Jorge Felino Pereira

I, Jorge Felino Pereira of Chestermere, in the Province of Alberta, affirm that:

1. I am the husband of Astra Neasha Richardson-Pereira and the father of Isaiah David Felino Richardson-Pereira. I have uncovered matters and facts which are set forth in this affidavit. The information set out in this affidavit is to be true to the best of my recollection and knowledge.
2. I write this affidavit because I am surprised that my signature is on the contingency agreement from the 8th of December 2017, in regards to my wife's "Slip & fall" - accident, which occurred on April 28, 2017.
3. Firstly because it is my wife who had the slip and fall accident and not myself, and therefore I see no need for my signature for a contingency and insurance between Pipella Law and myself.
4. Secondly, because I signed this document in good faith, thinking this was only for insurance purposes.
5. This document was signed at Pipella Laws' office and presented as a necessity in regards to my wife's case, and nothing else.
6. I have only signed one other document with Pipella Law since then, in regards to becoming our son's legal guardian (Feb. 18th, 2020).
7. Pipella Law has not reached out to me since then.
8. I am deeply appalled by the way Pipella Law has treated my wife and this case.
9. Pipella Law was well aware that I was born in Denmark and English is my third language. I am not a lawyer and coupled with the fact that English is my third language, Pipella Law was aware of this fact and took advantage of it to deceive me into signing a document I would have never signed, if I understood what I was signing.
10. I am appalled that Pipella Law would deceive me in this manner.
11. If I knew this was a contingency agreement for a Slip and fall that I did not have, I never would have signed this because I do not break the law.

Kolding, Denmark 28/9-21


Jorge F. Pereira



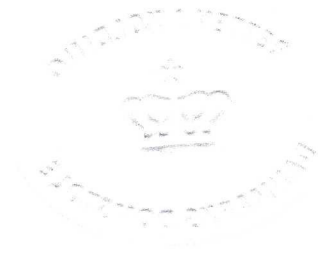
This is to certify that Jorge Felino Pereira today in my presence at the Notarial Office approved and signed the above document. No conspicuous corrections or addenda were found in the document.

Jorge Felino Pereira has proved his/her identity by showing passport,

The Court in Kolding, 28.september 2021.

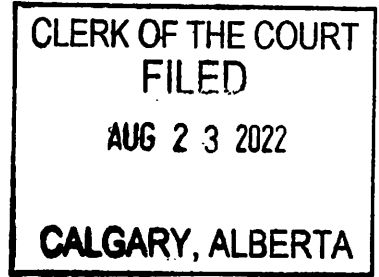

Karen Kring
Notary Public





Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta

Citation: Richardson v MacDonald, 2022 ABQB 566



Date:
Dockets: 2201 02896, 2201 03422
Registry: Calgary

Between:

Dale J. Richardson

Docket 2101 02896

Applicant

- and -

Cst. J MacDonald #5450 Calgary Police, Unknown Member 1 RCMP K Division, Unknown Member 2, RCMP K Division, Cst. Burton Roy, RCMP F Division, Cst. Reid, RCMP F Division, Cst. Parchewski, RCMP F Division, Cst. Reed, RCMP F Division, Cst. Rivest RCMP F Division, Province of Saskatchewan, Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, Justice R.W. Elson, Justice N.D. Crooks, Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, the Honourable Gordon Wyant Attorney General of Saskatchewan, Kimberley Anne Richardson

Respondents

And Between:

Dale J. Richardson

Docket 2201 03422

Applicant

- and -

Justice Karen Horner, the Attorney General of Canada for the RCMP and themselves, and Kimberley Richardson

Respondents

CALGARY, ALBERTA
AUG 2 3 58 PM
FILED
CLERK OF THE COURT

**Memorandum of Decision
of the
Associate Chief Justice
J.D. Rooke**

[1] Dale J. Richardson [Mr. Richardson] is an abusive litigant who is operating in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Federal Courts. Recently, this Court struck out two proceedings by Mr. Richardson pursuant to Civil Practice Note No. 7 as hopeless and abusive proceedings: *Richardson v MacDonald*, 2022 ABQB 317 [*Richardson #4*]. Brown J of the Federal Court has recently designated Mr. Richardson as a “vexatious litigant”, and imposed global and indefinite *Federal Courts Act*, RSC 1985, c F-7 s 40 court access restrictions on Mr. Richardson in *Richardson v Seventh-Day Adventist Church*, 2022 FC 848 [*Richardson FC*].

[2] In *Richardson #4* at para 25, I concluded that Mr. Richardson’s evolving pattern of expanding, aggressive, and abusive litigation potentially warranted steps in this Court to better manage Mr. Richardson’s misconduct. I, therefore, invited the Respondents named in the above styles of cause to initiate *Judicature Act*, RSA 2000, c J-2, ss 23-23.1 proceedings to impose gatekeeping safeguards on Mr. Richardson’s activities before the Alberta Court of Queen’s Bench. On May 25, 2022, Canada responded that it would file an application of that type. At present, Mr. Richardson is subject to interim court access restrictions, pending completion of the *Judicature Act* ss 23-23.1 process: *Richardson #4*.

[3] This Decision responds to a further additional issue that has emerged with Mr. Richardson. Mr. Richardson has adopted the pattern of bulk emailing the Court and my Office with voluminous but irrelevant attachments. Examples of this activity are described in previous decisions in relation to Mr. Richardson, for example: *Richardson v MacDonald*, 2022 ABQB 274 at paras 2-9 [*Richardson #3*]. Docket records for Mr. Richardson’s Federal Court activities, and the *Richardson FC* Decision, indicate the same issue is occurring before that Court.

[4] What aggravates Mr. Richardson’s activity even further are two more repeating patterns:

1. Mr. Richardson’s materials are not merely voluminous, but contain allegations and claims that Brown J (in *Richardson FC*) accurately characterized as “egregious, intemperate, distasteful”. What Mr. Richardson states in the documents he sends to Court is nothing less than hate speech directed to religious groups, government employees and officers, and court actors.
2. Mr. Richardson is using proxy actors to communicate and interact with the Court, at least in part to evade litigation management and expand his actions: *Richardson FC; Richardson #3*.

[5] What follows are several examples of Mr. Richardson’s inappropriate email communications. On July 12, 2022, Mr. Richardson, as “Chief Executive Officer of DSR Karis Consulting Inc.”, emailed Chief Justice Moreau of this Court, with that email and attachment copied to over a hundred email addresses, including multiple addresses in this Court. The July 12, 2022 correspondence, titled, in a clearly defamatory manner, “For Greater Certainty to

Report Crimes of “Rooke the Crook””, is an obvious attempt to collaterally attack this Court’s decisions and interim steps to manage Mr. Richardson’s problematic activity. Furthermore, Mr. Richardson engaged in “judge shopping” by attempting to circumvent my authority, alleging “fraud” and “unjust interference”. This correspondence also (allegedly) unilaterally prohibits transmission and sharing of the July 12, 2022 with myself. Mr. Richardson has previously attempted much the same strategy on April 1, 2022, writing Chief Justice Moreau and demanding I am removed from Mr. Richardson’s litigation.

[6] A further example is an August 15, 2022 email from Mr. Richardson to my Office and many other email addresses. Though Mr. Richardson’s documents are difficult to understand, it appears he disagreed with the outcome of *Richardson #3* and *Richardson #4*, and now demanded steps and answers on what are, at best, potential appeal grounds. He is obviously in the wrong court for that. The language in the email and its attachments is, as Brown J of the Federal Court of Canada observed, inflammatory and offensive. In this instance Mr. Richardson has used a different email address: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com.

[7] Mr. Richardson now has an established pattern of ignoring Court instructions, Court *Rules*, and using irregular and improper documents in his attempts to bypass and disrupt Court proceedings. One common thread in Mr. Richardson’s improper litigation conduct is his repeated and abusive use of email as the vector for his activities.

[8] This Court’s inherent jurisdiction includes imposing limits and structures on communications where a litigant is abusing the Court: e.g. *Re Boisjoli*, 2015 ABQB 690; *McKechnie (Re)*, 2018 ABQB 677; *McClelland v Harrison*, 2022 ABQB 554. This communications management process is also used by the Alberta Court of Appeal: e.g. *Feeney v Her Majesty the Queen in the Right of Alberta*, 2021 ABCA 255. I conclude that Mr. Richardson’s repeated abuse of email to subvert and bypass court processes requires additional interim litigant management steps.

[9] This step also complies with Wagner CJC’s recent instruction in *British Columbia (Attorney General) v Council of Canadians with Disabilities*, 2022 SCC 27 at para 1, where the Chief Justice defined “access to justice” means courts shall take steps to efficiently respond to problem litigation, so as to maintain access to timely remedies for those who deserve them:

Access to justice depends on the efficient and responsible use of court resources. Frivolous lawsuits, endless procedural delays, and unnecessary appeals increase the time and expense of litigation and waste these resources. To preserve meaningful access, courts must ensure that their resources remain available to the litigants who need them most — namely, those who advance meritorious and justiciable claims that warrant judicial attention. [Emphasis added.]

[10] I order that Mr. Richardson is prohibited from communicating with the Alberta Court of Queen’s Bench by email, except where Mr. Richardson is represented by a member in good standing of the Law Society of Alberta, or another person authorized to represent Mr. Richardson, in the Alberta Court of Queen’s Bench, pursuant to the *Legal Professions Act*, RSA 2000, c L-8. This prohibition applies to both Mr. Richardson, and his litigation proxies. This communications protocol will continue on an interim basis until the impending *Judicature Act* ss 23-23.1 process is completed.

[11] To be explicit, Mr. Richardson may submit documents by attending the Court, by mail, courier, or a lawyer. However, no further email communications or electronic document submissions will be accepted from Mr. Richardson or his proxies. I caution Mr. Richardson that if he wishes to participate in, and respond to, the impending *Judicature Act* ss 23-23.1 process, he must submit any written argument and/or affidavit evidence via a physical document. I also caution Mr. Richardson that if he does not comply with this Court's instructions and continues to abuse the Court's processes, then he may be subject to additional steps, including *Rule* 10.49(1) penalties.

[12] I am aware that Mr. Richardson will likely disagree with this step. Mindful of my obligations set in *Pintea v Johns*, 2017 SCC 23 to provide information to self-represented litigants, such as Mr. Richardson, concerning their litigation options, if Mr. Richardson disagrees with this outcome, his remedy is an appeal to the Alberta Court of Appeal.

[13] The Court will prepare the Order giving effect to this Decision. Mr. Richardson's approval of that Order is dispensed with, pursuant to *Rule* 9.4(2)(c). This Decision and the corresponding Order shall be served on Mr. Richardson to the email addresses he has used in his communications with my Office: dale.richardson@dsrkariconsulting.com, and unity@dsrkariconsulting.com.

Dated at the City of Calgary, Alberta this 23rd day of August, 2022.



J.D. Rooke
A.C.J.C.Q.B.A.

Appearances:

None

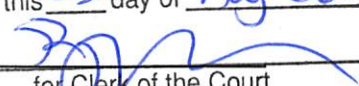
COURT FILE NUMBER 2201 02896, 2201 03422
COURT Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta
JUDICIAL CENTRE Calgary
APPLICANT Dale J. Richardson



RESPONDENTS Cst. J MacDonald #5450 Calgary Police, Unknown Member 1 RCMP K Division, Unknown Member 2, RCMP K Division, Cst. Burton Roy, RCMP F Division, Cst. Reid, RCMP F Division, Cst. Parchewski, RCMP F Division, Cst. Reed, RCMP F Division, Cst. Rivest RCMP F Division, Province of Saskatchewan, Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, Justice R.W. Elson, Justice N.D. Crooks, Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, the Honourable Gordon Wyantt Attorney General of Saskatchewan, Kimberley Anne Richardson; Justice Karen Horner, the Attorney General of Canada for the RCMP and themselves.

DOCUMENT **INTERIM COMMUNICATIONS RESTRICTION ORDER**

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE AND CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE PARTY FILING THIS DOCUMENT Associate Chief Justice J.D. Rooke, Alberta Court of Queen's Bench, Judicial District of Calgary
Calgary Courts Centre, 601 5 St S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 5P7

I hereby certify this to be a true copy of the original order
Dated this 23 day of Aug 2022

for Clerk of the Court

DATE ON WHICH ORDER WAS PRONOUNCED: August 23, 2022
LOCATION WHERE ORDER WAS PRONOUNCED: Calgary, Alberta
NAME OF THE JUDGE WHO MADE THIS ORDER: Honourable Associate Chief Justice J.D. Rooke

UPON this Court's receipt and review of email communications from Dale J. Richardson;

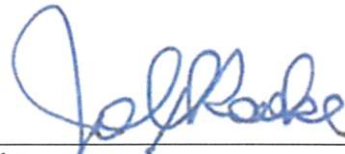
AND UPON the Court's conclusion that Dale J. Richardson uses email to communicate with the Court in an inappropriate, abusive manner;

AND PURSUANT to this Court's decision reported as *Richardson v MacDonald*, 2022 ABQB 566;

AND UPON THE COURT'S OWN MOTION AND UNDER ITS INHERENT JURISDICTION;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. Dale J. Richardson is prohibited from any communication with the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench by email, except where Dale J. Richardson:
 - a) has received specific authorization by a Court order to use email communications, or
 - b) is represented by a member in good standing of the Law Society of Alberta, or another person authorized to represent Dale J. Richardson, in the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench, pursuant to the *Legal Professions Act*, RSA 2000, c L-8.
2. For clarity, this prohibition applies to all emails from Dale J. Richardson to any Court staff, employees, officers, and justices, including Clerks of the Court, Court Coordinators, and Judicial Assistants.
3. For further clarify, this prohibition applies to filing or submitting documents to the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench, its justices, staff, officers, and employees.
4. Any email communication received from Dale J. Richardson, shall be immediately deleted without any response or acknowledgment.
5. The approval of Dale J. Richardson, as to the form and content of this Order, is not required per *Rule 9.4(2)(c)*.
6. This Order and the *Richardson v MacDonald*, 2022 ABQB 566 Decision shall be served on Dale J. Richardson to the email addresses: dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com, and unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com.

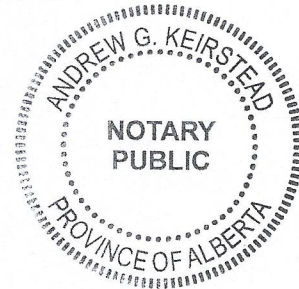


J.D. Rooke
ASSOCIATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF QUEEN'S
BENCH OF ALBERTA

**EXHIBIT D: THE ENGINEERING OF
BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING,
TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION
UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND
ANALYSIS OF RISK)**

This is Exhibit "D" referred to in the
Affidavit of
Dale Richardson
Sworn before me this 18 day
of Winter A.D. 2022
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

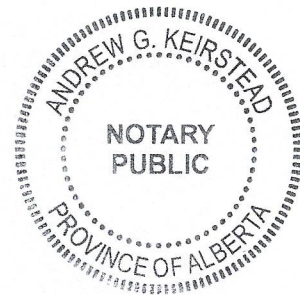
ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public



**EXHIBIT E: DISTRICT COURT OF SOUTH
CAROLINA MATERIALS**

THIS IS EXHIBIT "E" referred to in the
Affidavit of
Dale Richardson
Sworn before me this 18 day
of November A.D. 2022
[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public



**EX PARTE MOTION FOR RELIEF
UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 3771(D)(3)**

IN THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER 12, 2022

**In The
United States District Court District of South
Carolina**



DALE J. RICHARDSON

Applicant,

v.

JULIE J. ARMSTRONG
CHARLESTON COUNTY
CLERK OF COURT, TRENCH
BRUNSON, AND JAYLN
MARKELL FRAZER;

Respondents.

**[Proposed] Order Granting Applicant's
Motion For Relief Under 18 U.S.C. § 3771(d)(3)**

DALE J. RICHARDSON
1292 95th Street
North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2
Tel: 1 306 441 7010
Email: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING APPLICANT'S MOTION FOR RELIEF

This matter having come before the Court upon *Applicant* DALE J. RICHARDSON's *Motion For Relief Under 18 U.S.C. § 3771(d)(3)* (the "**Motion**"); the Court having reviewed the motion and related papers; due and proper notice of the *Motion* having been provided; and after due deliberation and sufficient cause appearing therefore, the Court finds that the motion should be **GRANTED**.

WHEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. the *Applicant* seeks an order for a representative of the US ATTORNEY GENERAL to investigate the deprivation of the *Applicant's* right to protection under the color of law as it is his "right to be reasonably protected from the accused" pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1);
2. the *Applicant* seeks an order for the representative of the US ATTORNEY GENERAL responsible for investigating the *Applicant's* deprivation of right to reasonable, accurate and timely notice under the color of law to be notified of the protection order hearing purportedly at the request of the *Applicant* as it is his "The right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding, or any parole proceeding, involving the crime or of any release or escape of the accused" pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(2);
3. the *Applicant* seeks an order that the investigation by the representative of the US ATTORNEY GENERAL into the *Applicant's* deprivation of right to emergency protection under the color of law be conducted within 24-48 hours

as it is the *Applicant's* “right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(7) and the case is of such imperative public importance as to require immediate determination as it purports treason against the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

4. the *Applicant* seeks an order for the representative of the US ATTORNEY GENERAL responsible for investigating the *Applicant's* deprivation of right to petition under the color of law to inform the *Applicant* in a timely manner of any plea bargain or deferred prosecution agreements as it is his “right to be informed in a timely manner of any plea bargain or deferred prosecution agreement” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(9);
5. the *Applicant* seeks an order of protection against the *agents responsible for* overt acts of treason and to be brought to the United States and placed under its protection along with any family members as it is his “right to be reasonably protected from the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1);
6. the *Applicant* seeks an order that the *Applicant* be made an interested party to any prosecution of the *Respondents* that he may be given reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding as it is his “right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding, or any parole proceeding, involving the crime or of any release or escape of the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(2), his “right to be reasonably heard at any public proceeding in the district court involving release, plea, sentencing, or any parole proceeding” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(4), and

his “right not to be excluded from any such public court proceeding, unless the court, after receiving clear and convincing evidence, determines that testimony by the victim would be materially altered if the victim heard other testimony at that proceeding” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(3);

7. the *Applicant* seeks an order that the *Applicant* not be required by this court to enter the jurisdiction of the STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA or THE STATE OF GEORGIA as it is his “right to be reasonably protected from the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1); and
8. the *Applicant* seeks an order of protection against U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Department of Homeland Security and U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement as they have hindered the *Applicant* from reporting treason against the United States and are directly responsible for the commission of this crime and have demonstrated a pattern of hindering attempts to expose treason and the *Applicant* has a “right to be reasonably protected from the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1);
9. the *Applicant* seeks an order that the *Applicant* not be required by this court to enter the jurisdiction of NORTH CHARLESTON POLICE DEPARTMENT or its surrounding area which is THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA as it is his “right to be reasonably protected from the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1); and

10. the *Applicant* seeks an order that the *Applicant* which is currently in the PROVINCE OF ALBERTA be reasonably heard at the public court proceeding by way of video-conference as it is his “right to be reasonably heard at any public proceeding in the district court involving release, plea, sentencing, or any parole proceeding” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(4) and his “right not to be excluded from any such public court proceeding, unless the court, after receiving clear and convincing evidence, determines that testimony by the victim would be materially altered if the victim heard other testimony at that proceeding” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(3).

ENTERED: October ____ of 2022

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

No. _____

**In The
United States District Court District of South
Carolina**



DALE J. RICHARDSON

Applicant,

v.

JULIE J. ARMSTRONG
CHARLESTON COUNTY
CLERK OF COURT;

Respondents.

Ex Parte Motion For Relief Under 18 U.S.C. § 3771(d)(3)

DALE J. RICHARDSON
1292 95th Street
North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2
Tel: 1 306 441 7010
Email: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

NOTICE OF MOTION

TAKE NOTICE THAT DALE J. RICHARDSON will make a *Motion For Relief Under 18 U.S.C. § 3771(d)(3)* (the “**Motion**”) to this Court in writing.

THE MOTION IS FOR:

11. the *Applicant* seeks an order for a representative of the US ATTORNEY GENERAL to investigate the deprivation of the *Applicant’s* right to protection under the color of law as it is his “right to be reasonably protected from the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1);
12. the *Applicant* seeks an order for the representative of the US ATTORNEY GENERAL responsible for investigating the *Applicant’s* deprivation of right to reasonable, accurate and timely notice under the color of law to be notified of the protection order hearing purportedly at the request of the *Applicant* as it is his “The right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding, or any parole proceeding, involving the crime or of any release or escape of the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(2);
13. the *Applicant* seeks an order that the investigation by the representative of the US ATTORNEY GENERAL into the *Applicant’s* deprivation of right to emergency protection under the color of law be conducted within 24-48 hours as it is the *Applicant’s* “right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(7) and the case is of such imperative public

importance as to require immediate determination as it purports treason against the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

14. the *Applicant* seeks an order for the representative of the US ATTORNEY GENERAL responsible for investigating the *Applicant's* obstruction of reporting treason under the color of law to inform the *Applicant* in a timely manner of any plea bargain or deferred prosecution agreements as it is his “right to be informed in a timely manner of any plea bargain or deferred prosecution agreement” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(9);
15. the *Applicant* seeks an order of protection against the *agents responsible for* overt acts of treason and to be brought to the United States and placed under its protection along with any family members as it is his “right to be reasonably protected from the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1);
16. the *Applicant* seeks an order that the *Applicant* be made an interested party to any prosecution of the *Respondents* that he may be given reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding as it is his “right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding, or any parole proceeding, involving the crime or of any release or escape of the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(2), his “right to be reasonably heard at any public proceeding in the district court involving release, plea, sentencing, or any parole proceeding” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(4), and his “right not to be excluded from any such public court proceeding, unless the court, after receiving clear and convincing evidence, determines that

testimony by the victim would be materially altered if the victim heard other testimony at that proceeding” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(3);

17. the *Applicant* seeks an order of protection against the *agents responsible for* overt acts of treason and to be brought to the United States and placed under its protection along with any family members as it is his “right to be reasonably protected from the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1);
18. the *Applicant* seeks an order of protection against U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Department of Homeland Security and U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement as they have hindered the *Applicant* from reporting treason against the United States and are directly responsible for the commission of this crime and have demonstrated a pattern of hindering attempts to expose treason and the *Applicant* has a “right to be reasonably protected from the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1);
19. the *Applicant* seeks an order that the *Applicant* not be required by this court to enter the jurisdiction of NORTH CHARLESTON POLICE DEPARTMENT or its surrounding area which is THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA as it is his “right to be reasonably protected from the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1); and
20. the *Applicant* seeks an order that the *Applicant* which is currently in the PROVINCE OF ALBERTA be reasonably heard at the public court proceeding by way of video-conference as it is his “right to be reasonably heard at any public

proceeding in the district court involving release, plea, sentencing, or any parole proceeding” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(4) and his “right not to be excluded from any such public court proceeding, unless the court, after receiving clear and convincing evidence, determines that testimony by the victim would be materially altered if the victim heard other testimony at that proceeding” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(3).

THE GROUNDS FOR THE MOTION ARE:

21. The *Motion* asserting the *Applicant’s* right as a crime victim is made under 18 U.S.C. § 3771(d)(3) to the district court in the district in which the crime occurred and some prosecution is underway as the *Applicant* has not been informed under 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(2) of any other proceedings against any of the *Respondents* which is his right;
22. The *Motion* asserting the *Applicant’s* right as a crime victim is requested *Ex Parte* based on the severity of the crime of treason and the national security threat surrounding the circumstances of parties assisting in the overthrow of the government of the United States, failing to hear the matter *Ex Parte* will give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States and provide further opportunities for the treasonous actors to murder the *Applicant* and his family and the *Applicant* has the “right to be reasonably protected from the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1); and

23. Department of Homeland Security is directly responsible for creating the conditions for the aggravated assault and the intimidation of witnesses to overt acts of treason against the United States by way of numerous overt acts through the Department of Homeland Security and their subsidiary agencies and their agents which includes without limitation, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement, who have delayed the I-140 of Kaysha, denied her entry as an American Indian, unlawfully arrested her on her ancestral homeland and removed her off her ancestral homeland to torture her, concealed and attempted to destroy her identity documents, and have continued her unlawful, arbitrary and unconstitutional detention, to hinder the reporting of treason and other crimes against the United States; and
24. the Department of Homeland Security and their subsidiary agencies and their agents arbitrarily, unlawfully and unconstitutionally detained the *Applicant* after torturing him to extract corporate information about DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. a Delaware corporation and DSR Karis Consulting Inc. a Canadian corporation and other information and hindered the *Applicant* from presenting evidence of treason and other crimes before a United States judge thereby giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States; and

25. the Department of Homeland Security and their subsidiary agencies and their agents arbitrarily, unlawfully and unconstitutionally attempted to destroy the identity documents of the *Applicant* when he presented himself lawfully at the Sweetgrass MT point of entry on April 26, 2021; and
26. Officer Peters refused the *Applicant* and his family entry into the United States on December 30, 2021 at the Sweetgrass MT point of entry when *United States citizen Robert A. Cannon* requested his presence in the State of Texas to report treason against the United States on the basis of not being vaccinated for Covid 19, and the *Applicant* and several of his family members were assaulted by Officer Peters and forcefully ejected from the United States where the *Applicant* was tortured and an attempt was made to assassinate him; and
27. Jayln Markell Frazier committed an aggravated assault involving a firearm against Kaysha the daughter of the Applicant and Jayln Markell Frazier was aware of the circumstances surrounding the presence of Kaysha in the United States; jeopardizing her safety and lawful presence in the United States has given aide and comfort to the enemies of the United States in violation of *Article III Section 3 of the Constitution of the United States, 18 U.S. Code § 2381* and the *Executive Order on Imposing Certain Sanctions in the Event of Foreign Interference in a United States Election*; and
28. TRENCH BRUNSON intimidated the *Applicant* to hinder the reporting of treason in violation of *Article III Section 3 of the Constitution of the United*

States, 18 U.S. Code § 2381 and the Executive Order on Imposing Certain Sanctions in the Event of Foreign Interference in a United States Election by threatening the life of his daughter Kaysha after acknowledging that Kaysha's presence in the United States was due to the *Applicant* reporting treason against the United States; and Trench Brunson gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States in violation of Article III Section 3 of the Constitution of the United States, *18 U.S. Code § 2381, and the Executive Order on Imposing Certain Sanctions in the Event of Foreign Interference in a United States Election*; and

29. Julie J. Armstrong Charleston County Clerk of Court acted as agent of the ENEMIES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, giving them Aid and Comfort by hindering the presenting of evidence of treason against the United States before the South Carolina 9th Judicial Circuit Court and directing evidence of treason to be directed into a family matter in the same manner as the ENEMIES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA placed evidence of levying war against the United States into a family matter in Saskatchewan Courts to conceal the overthrow of Canada and the United States; and
30. Agents of the North Charleston Police Department have hindered prosecution and investigation into treason against the United States giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof in violation of *Article III Section 3 of the*

Constitution of the United States, 18 U.S. Code § 2381, and the Executive Order on Imposing Certain Sanctions in the Event of Foreign Interference in a United States Election; and

31. TRENCH BRUNSON, JULIE ARMSTRONG and other actors committed overt acts of treason by adhering to ENEMIES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, giving them Aid and Comfort, further demonstrating the Despotism described in the petition which included evidence of a plot to overthrow the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA through the mismanagement of the Covid emergency by “those who hope to profit from the dissolution of the social order so as to build a world without freedom: *Solve et Coagula*, as the MASONIC adage teaches”¹.

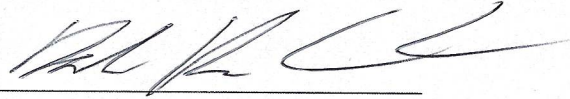
THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE will be used for the motion (each Exhibit will be numbered separately due to the large size of several exhibits):

Exhibit A: Charleston South Carolina Events and Related U.S. Events.....	59
Exhibit B: Kaysha Richardson’s I-140 Documentation.....	60
Exhibit C: Enemies of the United States Operating in Canada.....	61
Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK).....	62

1 The full quote from the ARCHBISHOP CARLO MARIA VIGANÒ in his open letter on June 7 of 2020 to PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP is used in the context of protests.

DATED at the City of Chestermere, in the Province of Alberta, in the Country of
Canada, this 12th day of October of 2022,

SIGNED BY



DALE J. RICHARDSON
1292 95th Street
North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2
Tel: 1 306 441 7010
Email: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

FROM: DALE J. RICHARDSON
1292 95th Street
North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2
Tel: 1 306 441 7010
Email: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

TO: THE REGISTRAR
U. S. District Courthouse
85 Broad Street
Charleston, SC 29401
Tel: 1 843-579-1401

AND TO: OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE
The Honorable Avril Haines
Director of National Intelligence
Washington, DC 20511
Tel: 1 703 733-8600
Fax: 703-275-1225

NOTICE TO THE RESPONDENTS: A respondent may serve and file a memorandum in response to this application for leave to appeal within 14 days of the date of service or at such other time as the Court may direct. If such a memorandum is not filed within that time, the Court may treat the motion as conceded pursuant to LCvR 7(b) of the Rules of the Court.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Introduction

This *Motion For Relief Under 18 U.S.C. § 3771(d)(3)* (the “**Motion**”) is filed by DALE J. RICHARDSON (the “**Applicant**”) to the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA against Jayln Markell Frazier, TRENCH BRUNSON, and JULIE ARMSTRONG (the “**Respondents**”) which (1) intimidated the *Applicant* by threatening the life of his daughter to hinder his reporting of treason against the United States, the Respondents violating *Article III Section 3 of the Constitution of the United States, 18 U.S. Code § 2381* and the *Executive Order on Imposing Certain Sanctions in the Event of Foreign Interference in a United States Election*, and continued overt acts by numerous parties in multiple jurisdictions in Canada and the United States, (2) committed an act of treason by adhering to ENEMIES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (the “USA”), giving them Aid and Comfort, further demonstrating the Despotism described in the petition which included evidence of a plot to overthrow the people of the USA through the mismanagement of the Covid emergency by “those who hope to profit from the dissolution of the social order so as to build a world without freedom.

This *Motion* asserting the *Applicant*’s right as a crime victim is made under *18 U.S.C. § 3771(d)(3)* to the district court in the district in which the crime occurred under the assumption that no prosecution is underway as the *Applicant* has not been informed under *18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(2)* of any proceedings against any of the *Respondents* which is his right.

Questions Presented

1. Does the South Carolina 9th Judicial Circuit Court have the authority to conceal overt acts of treason against the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA by concealing evidence of the distribution of a biological weapon used to interfere with the 2020 UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION?
2. Does Julie J. Armstrong Charleston County Clerk of Court have the authority to suppress evidence of overt acts of treason against the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA by concealing evidence of the distribution of a biological weapon used to interfere with the 2020 UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION?
3. Does the Department of Homeland Security and its subsidiaries have the authority to use Immigration law to altogether prevent the enforcement of Article III Section 3 of the Constitution of the United States, 18 U.S. Code § 2381 and the Executive Order on Imposing Certain Sanctions in the Event of Foreign Interference in a United States Election?
4. Are overt acts of treason against the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA by way of concealing evidence of the distribution of a biological weapon used to interfere with the 2020 UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION a civil family matter?
5. Does a person who is not an Engineer or an Engineering Technologist have the lawful capacity to disregard an engineering report that outlines the

distribution of a biological weapon that interfered with the territorial integrity of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA effecting its overthrow by way of interfering with the 2020 Presidential Election?

6. Does an American Indian born in Canada have rights in the United States?
7. Is it constitutional to allow the sexual assault of American Indians born in Canada and the trafficking of American Indians, children and other people for financial and sexual exploitation to suppress the reporting of treason if the suppression is taking place in Canada and the United States?

Parties

The *Applicant* DALE J. RICHARDSON was born in CANADA and has been a resident thereof since birth. On October 1 2020 Kaysha F.N. Richardson (“Kaysha”) entered the UNITED STATES at the Sweetgrass MT, point of entry in her ancestral homelands. Kaysha was *arbitrarily, unconstitutionally and unlawfully detained*, forcibly transferred from her ancestral homelands to the state of Nevada tortured and detained for six months before being release from custody but still under unconstitutional detention by immigration. *Kaysha* was present in the United States to present evidence of treason against the United States compiled by her father the 1st witness to overt acts of treason against the United States who was being persecuted in Canada to prevent his testimony before the UNITED STATES CONGRESS (the “CONGRESS”). *Kaysha* was deprived of her right to petition for a redress of grievances by the UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT (the “ICE”) arresting and detaining her and placing her in expedited

removal proceedings which prevented her from presenting evidence of treason and bioterrorism related to the presidential election before the CONGRESS before the ELECTION on November 3rd of 2020. ICE's continued unlawful detention is directly responsible for the attack on her life by Jayln Markell Frazier and the subsequent threats made to intimidate a witness for reporting treason and a witness from presenting evidence of the distribution of a biological weapon on behalf of DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. a Delaware corporation whose business is the development of critical infrastructure in the United States by Trench Brunson.

Statement of Facts

The *Applicant* first discovered the same treason in his country of birth CANADA, the PROVINCE TO THE NORTH.

A. Facts

A freedom of information request submitted by Dale J. Richardson ("Dale") to the Ministry of Health of Saskatchewan demonstrated that there was no risk assessment or engineering report for the representation of the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures ("AGMP") guidance issued by the Saskatchewan Health Authority ("SHA"), or was there any such risk assessment done or any justification of any kind provided the SHA. Justice Zuk ignored this evidence which formed a part of the defense of Dale and ignored the engineering report and passed judgment without having the expert explain its relation to the facts and killed innocent people by his wilful exclusion of the information critical to the health and safety of the public without any expert evidence

The SHA guidance is based on a table issued by the Center for Disease Control (“CDC”) in 2001, and it is used by the Public Health Agency of Canada and Canada several other jurisdictions in Canada.

DSR KARIS, named after DALE’s infant daughter KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON (“KARIS”), with DALE acting as its Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) sought to help local businesses with their Covid response by installing safe Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (“HVAC”) systems that mitigate the spread of contagions, an *essential service*, and build a future for his children.

On May 27, 2020 the Applicant in the course of his duties as CEO of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. (“DSR Karis”) signed a Non-Disclosure Agreement that created a contractual relationship with his employer, DSR Karis and ICU Bank

On June 9, 2020 Dale acting as the CEO of DSR Karis passed information to the business response team in Saskatchewan relating to the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA. No reasonable response was given to address the hazards involved with its representation.

On June 10, 2020 the Communications Department of the SHA refused to address the hazards identified by DSR Karis when communicating with the CEO of DSR Karis by email. The SHA provided no information relating to any engineering report or risk assessment. The SHA did admit that it was potentially placing its employees at risk using a criminally negligent arbitrary settling time without having any justification for the 2 hour settling time.

On June 25 2020 a number of parties in the federal a Saskatchewan government were notified about criminally negligent implementation of engineering controls used for the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic response by DSR Karis by an email sent by its CEO on its behalf. The information provided demonstrated that the hazard was also present in the state of Washington.

On June 26, 2020 several financial institutions and regulatory agencies in the province of Saskatchewan and federally were notified of the risk of financial losses to the shareholders arising from the hazards directly tied to the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP provided by the SHA.

A rogue agent of the Ombudsman for Banking Services and Investments (“OBSI”) created, retained and transmitted a forged document based on a document sent to OBSI by DSR Karis on June 26, 2020. The forged document made it appear like the email was transmitted by the Applicant from his personal email address. This forgery has been reported to 5 divisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

During KAYSHA’s employment at SASK HOSPITAL, she made a complaint to the CANADIAN UNION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES (“CUPE UNION”) about workplace safety on July 8 of 2020, having prior knowledge of the criminal negligence being the CCO of DSR KARIS, and another complaint on July 10 of 2020 about discrimination against those of INDIGENOUS and MÉTIS descent in her workplace to which she belongs as she identifies as EUROPEAN, CARIBBEAN, and MÉTIS. Such discrimination based on race by employees of SASK HOSPITAL inflicts severe mental pain and suffering on such minorities in their care and is *torture* under section

269.1 of the *Criminal Code* as all permanent employees of SASK HOSPITAL are *peace officers* under the same.

In the interest of the general public, DSR KARIS remedy against the SHA for its criminal negligence under sections 219 and 220 of the *Criminal Code* with the rogue agents of ICU BANK including without limitation CHAD GARTNER, the RCMP, the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN (the "SUPERIOR COURT"), the ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND GEOSCIENTISTS OF SASKATCHEWAN ("APEGS") in addition to others as joint respondents for conspiracy and accessory after the fact under sections 465(1) and 463 of the *Criminal Code*.

On July 23, 2020 at about 9:50 am, Dale and his daughter Kaysha were unlawfully arrested attempting to enter the Superior Court in Battleford SK, before any of the two hearings tDale was scheduled to appear on DIV-70 of 2020 and QBG-156. Both were first appearances presided over by Justice R.W. Elson. The RCMP substantiated this time in an affidavit in T-1404-20.

On July 23, 2020 Justice R.W. Elson, with the full knowledge that he directed the RCMP to prevent Dale from entering the Court, made interim orders pursuant to no law and grossly exceeded his jurisdiction as a judge sitting in chambers on a first appearance. Justice R.W. Elson made no mention of having directed Dale's obstruction that prevented Dale from appearing for the matter.

The second matter obstructed was the matter of QBG 156/20 DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v Superior Court et al dated July 23, 2020. Present in the court was

Cliff Holm appearing for the SDA Church, Lynn Sanya - SHA, Virgil Thomson – rogue agents of ICU Bank, Micheal Griffin – APEGS. Justice R.W. Elson made no mention directing the RCMP to obstruct the Applicant from representing DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and the interests of the public. *The documentation before the Court contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the risk to the general public.*

Later that day, KIM with her family and in the presence of the RCMP came and took possession of DSR KARIS's property except for its corporate phone from ROBERT, a UNITED STATES citizen, through intimidation and coercion by armed RCMP officers.

Acquiring DSR KARIS's corporate records and registered office by way of terrorism while DALE was being tortured did not permit share transfer to KIM because DSR KARIS as its shares could only be transferred upon consent by resolution by its sole director, DALE, pursuant to its articles of incorporation. DSR KARIS offers *essential services* and interfering with or causing a severe disruption to an *essential service* is *terrorist activity* under subsection 83.01(1)(b)(ii)(E) of the *Criminal Code* and every person who knowingly participates in carrying out *terrorist activity* is guilty under 83.18(1) of the same. Since July 23 of 2020, DSR KARIS has been unable to conduct its *essential services*, and those responsible have sought to cover up their crime.

DALE and KAYSHA were both tortured by *peace officers* and *public officials* pursuant to section 269.1 of the *Criminal Code* and the *UN Torture Convention*

binding in CANADA during their detention. DALE was taken to BATTLEFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE (“BMHC”) and was strapped to a bed by RCMP while SHA *officials* drugged him against his will.

DALE was admitted to BMHC on July 23 of 2020 without any examination. During and after the time DALE was at the BMHC, DR. O. ALABI alleged that DALE had *schizoaffective disorder* without any medical examination to forcibly administer highly addictive psychoactive drugs designed to profoundly disrupt his senses for the purposes of extracting corporate information; DALE was released after fifteen (15) days of torture on August 7 of 2020.

DALE’s mother and next of kin AGATHA RICHARDSON, a retired nurse, regularly came from CALGARY ALBERTA to visit the facility where DALE was being tortured. She had concerns that he would choke on his tongue and die based on the forced medication. She testified that DALE did not have any mental disorders. The RCMP were called to torture Dale on July 31, 2020, and AGATHA RICHARDSON said to CONSTABLE BURTON ROY “You should see his feet, I mean we don’t restrain people like that” to which he responded knowing she was a nurse in Manitoba “cause it’s a little different—Saskatchewan health care compared to Manitoba” and that he had been there for about 7 years.

After being interrogated at BATTLEFORDS UNION HOSPITAL (“BUH HOSPITAL”) for hours following her arrest and detention on July 23 of 2020, KAYSHA was taken by RCMP to SASK HOSPITAL, where she was also an employee and had active complaints against through CUPE UNION regarding discrimination and

occupational health and safety issues with its HVAC systems. KAYSHA was detained while her union meeting was outstanding and she has never had the opportunity to meet with the union since.

B. Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum

ROBERT made repeated attempts to file an *Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum* (“*Canadian Habeas Corpus*”) as a private citizen for DALE and KAYSHA against the SHA and RCMP, first *ex parte* and after with notice with evidence that their detention was unconstitutional and unlawful which included ROBERT’s affidavit, the video of the arrest, audio conversations between AGATHA RICHARDSON and DALE or persons working in BMHC, and documentary evidence relating to the judicial interference and obstruction of justice by the respondents; the application was submitted to a different judicial center than BATTLEFORD, the SUPERIOR COURT in the judicial center of SASKATOON (“SASKATOON SUPERIOR COURT”) in accordance with its court rules as it was closest to ROBERT’s residential address.

Under the order of JUSTICE G. CURRIE, ROBERT’s third amendment to the *Canadian Habeas Corpus* was served to the SHA, but the RCMP refused service on July 28 of 2020. KAYSHA was released before the third amendment and DALE was released shortly after the third amendment was served to the SHA which is responsible for SASK HOSPITAL, BUH HOSPITAL, and BMHC.

ROBERT with DALE and KAYSHA proceeded to attend the hearing for the foregoing application supposedly docketed for Aug 18 of 2020 to request that an

investigation be conducted into their DALE's and KAYSHA's detainments. They were denied entry to the hearing as the registrar GLEN METIVIER ("GLEN") claimed that the such application did not exist, after such was disproved then claimed that it was never served, and after such was disproved then claimed that it was unfiled despite proof of the dependent notice of expedited procedure being filed. After these incoherent discussions with the registrar, ROBERT, DALE, and KAYSHA proceeded to flee the jurisdiction of SASKATCHEWAN without delay. It was later discovered that the RCMP were planning to issue a warrant for DALE's arrest following his release purporting that he resisted arrest when he was taken for mental health.

ROBERT later filed by mail the fourth and fifth amendments to the *Canadian Habeas Corpus* which added DALE's infant daughter KARIS and his affiliate CHRISTY DAWN PENBRUM ("CHRISTY"), who alleged that she was an INDIGENOUS person and sexually assaulted prior to being detained at the same facility as DALE, to those applied for, many additional respondents including without limitation GLEN, and orders similar to those in the application by DSR KARIS for July 23 of 2020 for an investigation into ICU BANK that was judicially interfered with. MADAM JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS presided over this application on September 10 of 2020 and dismissed the matter *in chambers* on *alleged* technicalities and without hearing the evidence in court, despite purporting that she reviewed the evidence; MADAM JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS proceeded to order ROBERT to pay costs of \$500. On September 22 of 2020, ROBERT filed an appeal to MADAM JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS's decision in the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN (the "COURT OF APPEAL"). Given the corruption

demonstrated in the SUPERIOR COURT, the RCMP which is the *national police force*, and the SDA CHURCH which is a *centrally governed international church*, KAYSHA did not feel safe in CANADA anymore and decided to seek refuge in her ancestral homeland in the STATE OF MONTANA on October 1 of 2020.

On October 5 of 2020, MADAM JUSTICE J.A. SCHWANN of the COURT OF APPEAL ruled that ROBERT's application for dispensing with service which was misinterpreted as *ex parte* would not be permitted despite the evidence of judicial interference and she ordered that ROBERT would need to serve the respondents appeal books to proceed with the hearing which would take multiple months; such order constitutes a suspension of the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* which is permissible in CANADA as the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* permits human rights violations if they are to *such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society*.

On October 1 of 2020, ROBERT accompanied KAYSHA as she fled to the U.S.-CANADA BORDER at the SWEET GRASS port of entry seeking refuge under the *Jay Treaty* and asylum in the USA from the persecution and torture she was subjected to in CANADA. KAYSHA brought her CANADIAN passport, MÉTIS citizenship card, marriage certificate, many other forms of identification, and hundreds of pages of documentation with her to the border as part of her plea. After KAYSHA was refused entry to the UNITED STATES on the basis of being MÉTIS, she subsequently filed an approximately 1214-page asylum application with over 5 gigabytes of media and video footage of the events discussed in the previous sections.

Upon being provided the foregoing information and KAYSHA's claim for asylum, the *officials* of the USA at the border began threatening KAYSHA with being taken into custody for applying for asylum and attempted to coerce her into returning to CANADA without filing the same; KAYSHA was subsequently isolated as ROBERT was escorted off of the premises under the threat that he would be interfering with an inspection if he did not comply. KAYSHA, fearing for her life in CANADA, did not yield to their threats or coercion and filed for asylum and was subsequently taken into custody under the guise of *unsuitable travel documentation* and placed in an expedited removal despite being in possession of a MÉTIS citizenship card and valid CANADIAN passport. KAYSHA was first held in custody at the U.S.-CANADA BORDER in the STATE OF MONTANA, then transferred to the JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL in the STATE OF IDAHO, then finally transferred to NEVADA SOUTHERN DETENTION CENTER ("NSDC PRISON") in the STATE OF NEVADA and was held in custody in the STATE OF UTAH during such transfer.

The asylum officer, SCOTT ROBINSON, ZCH 193, from the CHICAGO ASYLUM OFFICE in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, conducted KAYSHA's *credible fear of persecution* interview and made his decision on October 15 of 2020 alleging that she was credible, but did not believe that she had credible fear of being persecuted again in CANADA. This was despite (1) her persecution being perpetrated by rogue agents of the SDA CHURCH, the SUPERIOR COURT, the COURT OF APPEAL, and the RCMP which is the *national police force*, (2) having filed for asylum from the same, (3) that her infant sister is still detained by their authority, and (4) evidence that those of

MÉTIS descent are persecuted in CANADA. KAYSHA was not given her prompt review of determination by an immigration judge within seven (7) days which is required by the *Immigration and Nationality Act*.

On November 27 of 2020, ROBERT submitted by mail from CANADA an *Ex Parte Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus* (“**First US Habeas Corpus**”) on behalf of KAYSHA to the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA (the “US NEVADA DISTRICT COURT”) at 333 Las Vegas Blvd. South Las Vegas, NV 89101; such mail was suspended by CANADA POST, the primary postal operator in CANADA, under the guise of the Covid emergency and was not received until December 7 of 2020 at 11:38 AM MST; that very day in the afternoon, KAYSHA received word that she had been given an immigration hearing date for December 10 of 2020 and that she would likely be deported. The petition was filed on December 8 of 2020 as a civil case with the case number of 2:20-cv-02218-JAD-DJA and was misinterpreted as *pro se* legal representation by KAYSHA instead of ROBERT and was suspended under the guise of the following: “Due to this court's extremely heavy case load this review process may take several weeks”.

On December 10 of 2020 which was two days after her *First US Habeas Corpus* was filed and fifty-six (56) days after KAYSHA’s *credible fear of persecution* interview, KAYSHA’s review of determination was conducted by the MADAM JUDGE LINDSAY ROBERT which sought to uphold SCOTT ROBINSON, ZCH 193’s credible fear findings and deport KAYSHA without reviewing the evidence, however, KAYSHA’s

lawyer LAWRENCE J. LITMAN (“JAY”) argued that KAYSHA needed a continuance for the evidence to be reviewed and MADAM JUDGE LINDSAY ROBERT granted such continuance and subsequently referred the case to JUDGE GLEN BAKER, a judge with a better reputation. The following Tuesday on December 15 of 2020, JAY presented much of the information and evidence provided in this application to JUDGE GLEN BAKER articulating the persecution of KAYSHA based on *political opinion* with respect to the Covid emergency and she testified of the facts that pertained to her. JUDGE GLEN BAKER was reluctant to give his decision in the court room and purported that he would review all the evidence and make his final decision later.

KAYSHA’s deportation was finalized on December 17 of 2020 a week after her immigration hearing, when JUDGE GLEN BAKER concluded that (1) she had not been physically harmed during her arrest and thereby had not been tortured and did not qualify under the *UN Torture Convention*, and (2) she did not qualify under any of the five bases enumerated in section 101(a)(42) of the *Immigration and Nationality Act* which are *race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion*.

Given the information and evidence provided in this application, much of which was provided to JUDGE GLEN BAKER, his conclusions appear unfounded as the evidence provided delineated the apartheid system in CANADA, the resulting genocide of those in KAYSHA’s racial group MÉTIS, Canadian justices exercising *extreme prejudice* including without limitation JUSTICE R.W. ELSON, and how KAYSHA was primarily psychologically tortured but also physically tortured in such

system as she was taken to a maximum security prison for the criminally insane without cause by the *national police force*, the RCMP, and held there in isolation for eight days as punishment for her father DALE seeking remedy in court on behalf of DSR KARIS, a Canadian federal corporation. JUDGE GLEN BAKER's primary argument for deporting KAYSHA was that she could seek remedy for unlawful arrest in CANADA. JAY advised KAYSHA's father DALE that her deportation would cause the *First US Habeas Corpus* to be moot. The petition was fourteen hundred eighty two (1482) pages spread over seven (7) volumes, each titled: "Book of Torture".

KAYSHA's father DALE was released from BMHC on August 7 of 2020 fifteen (15) days after being arrested. The draft order granting custody of his infant daughter KARIS to his wife KIM was issued on July 23 of 2020 which meant that he had to appeal such draft order by August 22 of 2020 unless granted a motion to extend pursuant to the rules of the COURT OF APPEAL. When DALE was released he was still suffering side-effects of the drugs administered to him against his will in BMHC.

On August 29 of 2020, DALE contacted COMMISSIONER LUCKI of the RCMP to complain about being *tortured* by the BATTLEFORD RCMP detachment and the judicial interference by the same and the SUPERIOR COURT; her office referred DALE back to the F-Division of the RCMP, the jurisdiction that *tortured* him.

On September 18 of 2020, DALE on behalf of DSR KARIS submitted a Statement of Claim and Motion under case number T-1115-20 to the FEDERAL COURT OF CANADA (the "FEDERAL COURT") which purported with evidence that the

SUPERIOR COURT, the RCMP, the SHA and others committed various crimes as part of *terrorist activity*, and that DSR KARIS needed protection and remedy for such. The hearing for the motion to permit DALE to represent DSR KARIS under Rule 120 of the court and grant interim relief was dismissed and struck without leave to amend on October 5 of 2020 by JUSTICE ROBERT L. BARNES on the basis that there was no special circumstance to permit DALE represent DSR KARIS.

On October 7 of 2020, DALE submitted a motion to extend and draft notice of appeal to the COURT OF APPEAL under case number CACV3717 for the draft order granted by JUSTICE R.W. ELSON on the basis that DALE was detained and recovering from drugs administered to him against his will during the appeal period and KARIS was not given fair representation. JUSTICE J.A. CALDWELL presided over such motion on October 28 of 2020, and concluded with *extreme prejudice* that granting the motion to give KARIS fair representation in an appeal would be prejudice to KIM despite DALE's extraordinary circumstances and the infant KARIS being taken away from her father without fair representation.

On November 13 of 2020 and following KAYSHA's detainment in the USA, DALE on behalf of DSR KARIS filed a Statement of Claim under the case number T-1403-20 in the FEDERAL COURT with motion to allow him to represent under Rule 120 of the court against the MASONIC GRAND LODGE OF SASKATCHEWAN, the SDA CHURCH, the SUPERIOR COURT, the PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN ("PROVINCIAL COURT"), and the ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES (the "US ATTORNEY GENERAL") and his agents which delineated a conspiracy by MASONS

and those who believe or support those who believe MASONIC dogma to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency; the FEDERAL COURT refused to accept the affidavit of service which is proof of service and thereby declared the application to be abandoned on December 8 of 2020 under the guise that it lacked proof of service.

On November 26 of 2020, DALE attended a hearing to revisit custody of KARIS in which JUSTICE J. ZUK presided in the BATTLEFORD SUPERIOR COURT. JUSTICE J. ZUK exercised *extreme prejudice* and was hostile towards DALE. JUSTICE J. ZUK accepted an affidavit by KIM which was demonstrated to be perjured by DALE as the sole evidence upon which to uphold JUSTICE R.W. ELSON orders despite much evidence that demonstrated that KARIS should be in DALE's care. JUSTICE J. ZUK attempted to construe DALE as mentally ill and refused to accept new evidence to the contrary which he was permitted to do. After suspending his decision, JUSTICE J. ZUK finally concluded that KARIS should be in KIM's care on December 11 of 2020.

On November 17 of 2020, ROBERT served to the ATTORNEY GENERALS of the CANADA and its PROVINCES constitutional questions *surrounding the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA*.

On November 20 of 2020 and December 1 of 2020, DALE included constitutional questions under the case number T-1229-20 and T-1367-20 in the FEDERAL COURT, respectively, which included the same questions from ROBERT's case above, in addition to questioning the constitutionality of requiring a lawyer to represent under the FEDERAL COURT RULES and using rules to hinder evidence of *torture* from entering court and violate the *fundamental principles of justice*.

On December 13 of 2020, DALE submitted an appeal under case number CACV3745 to the final orders of JUSTICE J. ZUK denying DALE custody of his daughter KARIS and on December 25 of 2020, the constitutional questions above were submitted to the COURT OF APPEAL under case number CACV3745 in addition to questioning the political nature of his custody matter.

On February 2 of 2021 the REGISTRAR AMY GROOTHUIS of the COURT OF APPEAL attempted to remove the constitutional questions from the COURT OF APPEAL by refusing to allow DALE to perfect his appeal unless he agreed to remove the constitutional questions in contravention to the *Court of Appeal Rules* and *The Constitutional Questions Act, 2012* and to remove evidence of torture in contravention to the *UN Torture Convention*.

On October 23 of 2020, ROBERT on behalf of WISEWORK, proceeded to the STATE OF DELAWARE to assist DSR KARIS with filing a certificate of incorporation for DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC. (“DSR KARIS NORTH”) without providing legal advice. DSR KARIS planned to have KAYSHA handle the documentation and to sign the certificate of incorporation in the STATE OF DELAWARE, but was forced to have DALE sign them remotely as this process was delayed by her detainment.

On October 28 of 2020 and under the instruction of DSR KARIS, WISEWORK mailed the certificate of incorporation from the Post Office at 55 E Loockerman St in the City of Dover in the State of Delaware to the DELAWARE SECRETARY OF STATE with an *affidavit of extraordinary condition* affirmed by ROBERT in accordance with *Delaware General Corporations Law*. On November 2 of 2020, the representative of

the DELAWARE SECRETARY OF STATE acting on behalf of the STATE OF DELAWARE called DSR KARIS, the incorporator, to notify it that the *affidavit of extraordinary condition* would not be reviewed.

The refusal of the STATE OF DELAWARE to make a *conclusive* decision as to whether the extraordinary condition existed and whether it hindered the filing for incorporation, and its failure to legislate a method to appeal the unlawful denial of its SECRETARY OF STATE, hindered DSR KARIS NORTH from seeking remedy from parties that violated its constitutional and statutory rights as its filing date could no longer be corrected under 8 Del. C. 1953, § 103(i) and thereby hindered DSR KARIS NORTH from developing *critical infrastructure* which is international terrorism.

KAYSHA on behalf of DSR KARIS NORTH, the newly founded Delaware corporation, submitted an *Ex Parte & Pro Se Petition For Extraordinary Writ* to the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES (the “US SUPREME COURT”) in the case of DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC. v. STATE OF DELAWARE under original jurisdiction; she did so while in custody at NSDC PRISON and her lawyer JAY witnessed her signature and mailed high priority such petition on her behalf from the City of Las Vegas in the STATE OF NEVADA on December 7 of 2020. The mail for such application was suspended for unknown reasons and received on December 10 of 2020, however, ROBERT delivered the required 40 copies to the US SUPREME COURT in person on December 9 of 2020 under *open filing* on behalf of WISEWORK CONSULTING CORP., a Delaware corporation, on behalf of DSR KARIS NORTH. The

petition contained the respectful request for the following remedy in the form of an alternative writ:

to compel PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP in his official capacity to declare the mismanagement of the Covid emergency by MASONIC conspirators to be a national emergency, as the same extends to the STATE OF DELAWARE and *The Biden Plan to Combat Coronavirus* by the supposed presidential elect JOSEPH R. BIDEN, which threatens the legitimacy of this presidential election and by consequence threatens to deprive persons in the United States of America of CHRISTIAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS, among them the free exercise of RELIGION and the unalienable rights to LIFE, LIBERTY, and pursuit of HAPPINESS.

KAYSHA on behalf of DSR KARIS NORTH purported in the application that this extraordinary writ was requested as the STATE OF DELAWARE lacked the executive power to fix the damage it caused to the people of the USA and DSR KARIS NORTH by hindering an investigation into and covering up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency, which was crucial to the general public and the ELECTORAL COLLEGE making an informed decision in the 2020 presidential election.

CLARA HOUGHTELING (“CLARA”) on behalf of Clerk SCOTT S. HARRIS of the US SUPREME COURT, processed the petition on December 15 of 2020 purporting that it was received on December 14 of 2020 and refused to docket the petition purporting that no remedy was specified and that individuals could not file *pro se* for a

corporation or business entity, but she cited no rules for the same as no relating rules exist. In rejecting the application that was in compliance with the rules, the Clerk exercised judicial authority which is beyond the scope of its office in an effort to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency to build a world without freedom: “The Clerk receives documents for filing with the Court and has authority to reject any submitted filing that does not comply with these Rules” under Rule 1(1) of the *Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, adopted April 18, 2019*.

After sunset on Thursday December 24 of 2020, ROBERT submitted an *Ex Parte & Pro Se Original Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus* (the “**Second US Habeas Corpus**”) on behalf of KAYSHA to the US SUPREME COURT and personal delivery thereof was effected on Monday December 28 of 2020.

ROBERT was unable to get in contact with the case analyst responsible for his name in the alphabet, CLARA, as she had failed to reciprocate contact by phone. ROBERT was able to contact case analyst SUSAN of the US SUPREME COURT (“SUSAN”) on January 6 of 2021 and received a letter from CLARA allegedly sent on December 31 of 2020 in which she refused to docket the original application for writ of habeas corpus under the guise of the following: (1) the original application for writ of *habeas corpus* was interpreted as an extraordinary writ instead of original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 and § 2242, (2) the application was not formatted as an extraordinary writ, (3) the application would need a motion for *forma pauperis* which is wrong considering the \$300 filing fee was provided as a check (4) only an attorney can file *habeas corpus* for a detainee which contravenes

the *Constitution of the United States* (the “*US Constitution*”) and 28 U.S.C. § 2241 and § 2242, and (5) the *ex parte* application must be served on the *Respondents*; these statements in contravention to the *fundamental principles of justice* and all forms of law and subsequent return of documents and check by the court clerk constitute suspension and an attempt to keep evidence of treason and terrorism out of court as the same was purported in the application.

Such refusal and subsequent return of documents by CLARA constitute suspension by the US SUPREME COURT as CLARA is the only case analyst ROBERT can apply through as she was responsible for his name in the alphabet in accordance with the procedure of such Court according to SUSAN.

On Monday January 4 of 2021, ROBERT, a UNITED STATES citizen living abroad in CANADA, attempted to exercise his *First Amendment* right to petition the CONGRESS for a redress of grievance by delivering his petition to the visitor entrance of the CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING of the UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (the “US HOUSE”) guarded by the US CAPITOL POLICE. ROBERT was arbitrarily detained and his petition *contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA*.

ROBERT was processed and held in custody for approximately 24 hours. On the afternoon of Tuesday January 5 of 2021 he was released purportedly as *no papered*. The means of release prevented him from placing evidence of various crimes which related to JOSEPH R. BIDEN and the 2020 presidential election before a judge in a criminal context prior to January 6 of 2021.

Despite the order to remove KAYSHA who is a MÉTIS card holding citizen, U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT (“ICE”) were still unable to send KAYSHA back to CANADA likely due to Covid regulations and MADAM JUDGE JENNIFER A. DORSEY of the US NEVADA DISTRICT COURT proceeded to hear the *First US Habeas Corpus* on January 27 of 2021 and dismissed it. MADAM JUDGE JENNIFER A. DORSEY recognized that “Richardson alleges that the petition arises under the United States Constitution, the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”), the United Nations Convention Against Torture, and the United Nations Refugee Convention. She claims that her detention is arbitrary, unlawful, and violates the Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Amendments. In the prayer for relief, Richardson asks the court to assume jurisdiction over this matter, order respondents to release her on her own recognizance, and grant any other relief deemed proper”; however, the judge ignored her claim under the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (the “*UN Rights of Indigenous Peoples*”) as a MÉTIS card holding citizen and her claim that she was not given her immigration hearing within seven days pursuant to 235(b)(1)(B)(iii)(III) of the *Immigration and Nationality Act*. MADAM JUDGE JENNIFER A. DORSEY also ignored purports of *UN Torture Convention* violations relating to the credible fear of persecution interview process as an asylum officer is not a *competent authority* under the same.

MADAM JUDGE JENNIFER A. DORSEY claimed that KAYSHA was challenging the order of removal which is at no point was purported; KAYSHA received her final order for deportation from immigration court on December 17 of 2020 which is

reasonably demonstrable as a result of the *First US Habeas Corpus*. MADAM JUDGE JENNIFER A. DORSEY “took judicial notice of the status of the proceedings in Richardson’s immigration case before the Las Vegas Immigration Court”, a status that did not exist at the time of filing. MADAM JUDGE JENNIFER A. DORSEY proceeded to order KAYSHA to “sign and submit any future documents personally” claiming that ROBERT was involved in the “unauthorized practice of law” for filing for an application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of

On February 9 of 2021, the CHIEF JUSTICE PAUL S. CRAMPTON of the FEDERAL COURT ordered that DALE’s and DSR KARIS’s cases in the Court would all be case managed by the PROTHONOTARY MIREILLE TABIB, specifically case numbers T-1115-20, T-1229-20, T-1367-20, T-1404-20, the only case that was excluded was T-1403-20 which proved that DALE was seeking remedy separately from DSR KARIS.

On February 24 of 2021, appeared for two prerogative writs in chambers before Justice J. Kalmakoff. Justice J. Kalmakoff informed Dale that prerogative writs can only be granted before a panel of judges according to the court of appeal act. It was impossible for Dale to succeed, and Justice J. Kalmakoff did not determine if torture occurred. Justice J. Kalmakoff exercised jurisdiction he did not possess. *The motions contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*

On March 1, 2021 an appeal CACV3708 was heard at the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan of a constitutional Writ of Habeas Corpus. Among those present as counsel for the defendants were, Clifford A. Holm, Cheryl Giesbrecht, Chantalle

Eisner, and Michael Griffin representing APEGS. Michael Griffin admitted it was the intention of defending counsel to punish Robert A. Cannon for actions taken by the Applicant and DSR Karis in the Federal Court. Michael Griffin committed fraud on the record by stating without any evidence that Robert A. Cannon was counsel for the Applicant and DSR Karis. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*

On February 28 of 2021, KAYSHA submitted from federal prison to the UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT (the “US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT”) a *Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit* (the “**First US Appeal**”) for the decision by MADAM JUDGE JENNIFER A. DORSEY in the *First US Habeas Corpus* and a *Petition for Extraordinary Writ and Original Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus* (the “**Third US Habeas Corpus**”) and relating motion to the US SUPREME COURT relating to whistling-blowing the invariable pursuit of the OBJECT perpetuated by the CANADA, a country known for *torturing* its citizens abroad. She was subsequently released from custody on an order of supervision.

On April 25 of 2021, KAYSHA, having not yet received a decision from the US COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, submitted to the US SUPREME COURT a *PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI AND REHEARING* (the “**Second US Appeal**”) pursuant to Rule 11 of the same court “given the “imperative public importance” of the evidence of federal treason and the invariable pursuit of the

OBJECT, a *conspiracy* to restrict the liberty of the CHRISTIANS, CATHOLICS, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.”

On June 16 of 2021, ROBERT submitted to the SUPREME COURT OF CANADA an *Application for Leave to Appeal* the decision of the *Panel* in the *Canadian Habeas Corpus*; so far nothing has happened save the registrar complaining about service.

On March 26, 2021 Dale as the CEO of acting as agent of DSR Karis, appeared before Justice J. A. Schwann in the CASK for a motion for stay of execution relating to appeal CACV3798 in which mortgage fraud was committed. Justice J. A. Schwann ruled in favour of the party who committed fraud and was not present. *The motion contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC.*

On April 1 2021 Dale appeared before a three judge panel at the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan to review orders of Justice J. Kalmakoff and provided over 6000 pages of evidence. Superior Court and Kimberley A. Richardson were absent. The panel ruled in favour of the absent defendants. *The documentation before the Court contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC.*

On April 26, 2021 Dale fled to the United States to file for protection under the Convention against Torture after being served an affidavit sworn in by an unknown member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that admitted the RCMP were instructed by the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan to prevent Dale

from entering into the Court on July 23, 2020. Dale was fearful of being tortured or killed if returned to Saskatchewan and subsequently fled to the United States for safety. *The motion scheduled to be heard contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC.*

On April 26, 2021 upon arrival to the Sweetgrass MT point of entry, Dale was tortured in the presence of 5 witnesses, one of whom is an eight year old child. The CBP officers attempted to coerce Dale to return to Canada after he asked for protection under the Convention against Torture, and remove the 6 volumes of evidence of over 3300 pages. When Dale refused to remove evidence while fearful of his life, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers intimidated and coerced him to dispose of the evidence of him being the director of a Delaware corporation DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. (“Karis North”). Dale refused to remove evidence. *The documentation presented at the border contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC.*

Officer Brian Scott and Officer Brian Biesemeyer were the CBP officers directly responsible for the torture of Dale. The statement used in the immigration proceedings by the Department of Homeland Security was a product of torture.

Dale was subjected to torture and severe obstruction of justice in Canada and the United States while being held in custody of ICE, a defendant in T-1404-20.

On June 10, 2021 a motion was heard before Justice W. Pentney. Fraud was used to schedule the motion. Dale informed Justice W. Pentney that he was denied

the motion materials by ICE a defendant in the underlying action, that he was being obstructed by the same and was being tortured by them. Justice W. Pentney proceeded with the motion with full knowledge of these conditions. Justice W. Pentney deceived Dale and committed fraud during the hearing. *The documentation provided by the Applicant contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC.*

On June 15, 2021 Justice W. Pentney dismissed the motion of Dale when he was seeking relief from torture. Justice W. Pentney stated “*Furthermore, I agree with the comment of Justice Kalmakoff at the acts the Plaintiff terms as torture “are all things that arose from were inherent in, or were incidental to measures that are authorized by law”.* Justice W. Pentney upheld child trafficking and terrorism. Justice W. Pentney and Justice J. Kalmakoff are Prime Minister Justin Trudeau appointees.

On June 23, 2021 Dale served a motion titled On Petition for Writ of Certiorari in the Supreme Court of the United States to U.S. Magistrate Judge Gordon P. Gallagher and the District Court of Colorado. Rogue agents of the District Court of Colorado committed fraud. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC.*

On June 29, 2021 Michael Duggan fraudulently rejected materials sent with the Writ of Certiorari and other letters. A motion critical to the safety of Dale was fraudulently rejected by Michael Duggan on July 2nd after the petition was filed on

June 29, 2021. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and the torture used to suppress its reporting.*

On July 13, 2021 Dale appeared before Immigration Judge Caley for a review of the credible fear determination by the Asylum officer. The Asylum officer was made aware that Dale was tortured by the agents of DHS in order to make the statement. The Asylum officer refused to consider that Dale was being tortured in custody. When Dale raised the subject of being tortured in ICE custody before the Immigration judge, the judges stated that he did not have jurisdiction and could only speak about what happened in Canada. The Immigration judge refused to accept Dale's evidence and deprived him of due process. No representative from DHS was at the hearing. Over 3500 pages of evidence was presented to DHS. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On July 19, 2021 Officer Blevins attempted to intimidate and coerce Dale to consent to destroy his passport.

On July 20, 2021 Circuit Judges Holmes, Matheson, and Eid of the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit fraudulently denied Dale's Writ of Mandamus. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

Officer Blevins also brought a Canadian passport form for Dale to fill out on July 19, 2021 to get a travel document. Dale's passport valid for 10 years was in the possession of ICE.

On July 26, 2021 Officer Blevins threatened Dale with federal prison for the purposes of unlawfully destroying his passport. When Dale refused to violate the law, Officer Blevins left and returned with the notice of non-compliance.

On July 27, 2021 Dale sent a letter requesting that the consulate investigate Dale's treatment by ICE while unlawfully detained and Officer Blevins intimidation and coercion. *The letter contained evidence of the representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On July 27, 2021 Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib of the Federal Court sent orders to Dale's email to direct him to have a response for the Case Management of T-1367-20 when the Federal Court was aware that Dale was being obstructed and tortured by ICE a Defendant in T-1404-20. Dale had no access to email.

On July 28, 2021 before 6 am Officer in Charge Christopher Jones spoke with Dale and refused to investigate Dale's torture while in ICE custody.

On August 2, 2021 U.S. Magistrate Judge Kristin L. Mix of the District Court of Colorado issued fraudulent orders in a matter filed by Dale. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On August 5, 2021 United States Judge Lewis T. Babcock of the District Court of Colorado dismissed the motion for relief on the basis of fraud. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On August 6, 2021, Michael Duggan fraudulently tampered with an appendix sent to the Supreme Court of the United States in which he re arranged the motion fraudulently calling it a petition to shut evidence out of court. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

August 13, 2021 Judge Lewis T. Babcock used fraud to dismiss the motion. Judge Lewis T. Babcock ignored the numerous references to the convention against torture, allegations and evidence of treason. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On August 16, 2021 Judge Lewis T. Babcock fraudulently dismissed 18 U.S.C. § 3771 case No. 1:21-cv-02183-GPG without contemplating the public importance of reporting treason. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On August 16, 2021 Judge Christine M. Arguello fraudulently dismissed case number 1:21-cv-02208-GPG. The verbiage of her order was almost identical to the order made by Judge Lewis T. Babcock. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On August 25, 2021 a Deputy Clerk known as A. K. From the United States District Court for the District of Columbia used fraud to reject the complaint of Dale. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On September 21, 2021 Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer of the District Court of Colorado fraudulently dismissed an action that presented compelling evidence and supporting case law for treason, torture and Crimes against Humanity. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On September 28, 2021 J. Babcock was exposed in a Wall Street Journal Investigation for breaking the law by hearing cases where he had a financial interest and did not recuse himself.

On October 15, 2021 Acting Registrar of the SCC, David Power sent a letter to Dale. He attempted to dissuade Dale from appealing the unlawful orders from

the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting..*

On October 13, 2021 Dale appeared before Justice Vanessa Rochester in the FCC to appeal orders of P. Tabib obtained by fraud. Justice Vanessa Rochester ruled in favour of the parties who committed fraud. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On October 25, 2021 P. Tabib presided over a case management hearing in the FCC. The judge intimidated and coerced Dale during the hearing to give up his right of defense. Chantalle Eisner attacked the petitioner verbally during the hearing when Dale mentioned intent to punish innocent parties by the SHA.

On October 28, 2021 the SCC denied Texas citizen Robert A. Cannon's leave to appeal a habeas corpus denied by fraud. He was punished with costs for an application that presented evidence of the following crimes without limitation, fraud, torture, child trafficking for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation, criminal negligence, treason in Canada and the United States. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On December 30, 2021 Dale attempted to enter the United States at Sweetgrass MT at the request of United States citizen Robert A. Cannon. The

Applicant presented a letter Robert A. Cannon and proof of his United States citizenship and *documentation that contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.* Dale and his family were assaulted, intimidated and coerced into returning to Canada after Robert A. Cannon warned of the risk of torture and death of the first witness to treason against the United States. Dale was tortured and threatened with return to Saskatchewan where he was tortured upon arrival to Coutts AB. The fraudulent warrant issued by rogue members of the Battlefords RCMP was the reason given for Dale's unlawful torture.

On January 4, 2022, the director of the Ministry of Justice for Saskatchewan, P. Mitch McAdam sent a letter to DSR Karis about constitutional questions for CACV3798. The letter fraudulently stated that Dale raised constitutional questions in the habeas corpus filed by Robert A. Cannon. *The constitutional questions were tied to documentation that contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On January 31, 2022 the registrars of the ("CASK") created a fraudulent document from information provided to them by DSR Karis. *This prevented the filing of CACV3798 which contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On February 15, 2022 the Federal Court created a fraudulent court record that claimed Dale acknowledged service that he did not receive. The direction deprived him of the motion record already filed to the Federal Court which was his defense for a vexatious litigant hearing brought by the SHA against him set for March 1 2022. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.* Emily Price provided Dale the msg file purportedly sent with an acknowledgment. It is possible the msg file was forged. The Federal Court was forced to change the date.

On March 15, 2022 Patricia served documents to Dale for the purposes of using court rules to remove the right of defense in DIV 70 of 2020, and to dismiss CACV3745 an appeal by Dale of Justice J. Zuk's orders appealed December 13, 2020. *Documentation for both matters contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the CDC and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On April 14, 2022 Justice J. Zuk admitted in his orders that the court was recording Dale, but the Superior Court have denied any chambers recordings exists.

On April 26 2022 Justice J. Zuk attempted to coerce Dale into participating in the Court hearing against the advice of Dale's family doctor without lawful cause. Justice J. Zuk determined that evidence that demonstrated Dale obtained custody of his eldest daughter after being a permanent ward of Winnipeg Child and Family

Services was part of an “adjournment” application that was never made and assessed costs against Dale.

On May 5, 2022 Justice J. Zuk created fraudulent orders and stated that the applications and its over 5600 pages of evidence was tied to a recusal application made by an unnamed nephew of Dale on May 5, 2022. Justice J. Zuk made a decision based on fraud to state that none of the materials submitted by Dale would be on the court record “Accordingly, the documents shall not form part of the court record nor shall they form any part of any decision arising from the matters before me today”. *Documentation for the matters contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On July 20, 2022 Justice J. Zuk received a fax from DSR Karis alerting Justice J. Zuk that he was reported for crime. Justice J. Zuk received certified corporate records from the director of DSR Karis of its complaint and supporting materials. Jennifer Fabian committed fraud and stated in writing that Dale sent the materials to Justice J. Zuk for his personal complaint and stated that they would be sealed in an envelope on the court record. *Documentation contained evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On July 22, 2022 Justice J. Zuk issued orders relating to the matters that he was reported for crimes to five divisions of the RCMP and to the Federal Bureau of

Investigation. Justice J. Zuk contradicted his previous orders and included all of the evidence and used fraud to issue orders for financial gain. *Documentation before Justice J. Zuk contained evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

On July 25 2022 unknown agents of the Superior Court fraudulently applied court rules to prevent evidence or criminal activity from being placed before the court. It is possible one of the agents reported used their position to shield themselves from being exposed for crime.

On August 24, 2022 an Unknown Registrar of the CASK attempted to place the motion for Mandamus in chambers where it was impossible for Dale to get relief after doing so for two motions for prerogative relief place before Justice J. Kalmakoff and then a subsequent time after that. This is an observed pattern of deliberate intent to prejudice.

Numerous steps have been taken by actors in Canada to commit overt acts of fraud in numerous Courts Federally and provincially to suppress evidence of the distribution of a biological weapon that has interfered with the territorial integrity of Canada and the United States, and attempt to seal the evidence of the interference in a family matter as outlined in the attached appendices, and Saskatchewan is the staging grounds; the most deliberate steps are being taken by agents of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan and registrar Amy Groothius to

suppress evidence of the biological weapon used to interfere with the territorial integrity of the United States from being reported and exposed to the public;

On September 15, 2022 at approximately 12:00 AM EST an incident occurred in reference to an aggravated assault involving a firearm. Police were called and an incident report was made. Kaysha was the victim. A 3rd party made the call to the North Charleston Police Department (“N.C.P.D.”). Jayln Markell Frazier was the perpetrator in the aggravated assault involving the firearm. Jayln Markell Frazier pointed the firearm at Kaysha, cocked the firearm and threatened to kill Kaysha. Some time later that day Jayln Markell Frazier was arrested.

On September 15, 2022 at 12:45 PM MST, Trench Brunson called Agatha Richardson regarding the incident involving Jayln Markell Frazier. Shortly after the call Dale came on the call and spoke to Trench Brunson. Dale explained the political nature of why Kaysha was in the United States, to protect her from repercussions of Dale’s reporting of the distribution of a biological weapon used to attack the United States and Canada, overt acts of treason against both countries. Trench Brunson intimidated and coerced Dale with threats of returning Kaysha to Canada after stating that he was an electrical engineer and understood the distribution of the biological weapon and knowing that Kaysha would be in severe danger if returned. Trench Brunson continued to make repeated threats against Kaysha to Dale after acknowledging the treason against the United States.

On September 15, 2022 at 2:51 PM EST Kaysha informed Trench Brunson to “Please cease all communication with me.” Trench Brunson replied “Thought that

would get ur attention. Now u will experience the excellence of how I move”. Trench Brunson intimidated Kaysha after the threats made to Agatha and Dale in Canada.

On Monday, September 19, 2022 2:38:46 PM and audio of the threats made by Trench Brunson were forwarded to the N.C.P.D. by Kaysha.

On September 20, 2022 2:03 PM the CEO of DSR Karis North Consulting Inc., a Delaware Corporation, whose business is the development of critical infrastructure in the United States provided the following documents to the N.C.P.D.: The Engineering of Bioterrorism, Child Trafficking, Treason and the Crime of Aggression Update”, the Credentials of the CEO and a Letter to Alberta Members of Legislature. The documentation outlined the distribution of a biological weapon that was used to interfere in the United States presidential elections 2020. The documents supplied to the N.C.P.D. were submitted pursuant to the to the Executive Order on Imposing Certain Sanctions in the Event of Foreign Interference in a United States Election issued September 12, 2018, by President Donald J. Trump and recently extended by President Joseph R. Biden. Similar materials to the attached documentation have been submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s field office in Austin Texas by Robert. The documentation was also submitted to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence pursuant to the aforementioned executive order.

On October 11, 2022 Dale and Kaysha appeared in Courts in separate jurisdictions, one in South Carolina 9th Judicial Circuit Court and the other in the Court of King’s Bench for Alberta. Both matters were using civil courts to hinder

investigations into treason, and disregard evidence of a biological used to interfere with the territorial integrity of Canada and the United States. The same ideology has been displayed in both cases, to use civil courts to suppress and engineering report that outline how a biological weapon was distributed by overriding the expert testimony without any competent person to examine it.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons and in consideration of the evidence herein, the *Applicant* respectfully requests this Court grant his asserted rights as a crime victim under 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a) which are as follows:

- (i) the *Applicant* seeks an order for the representative of the US ATTORNEY GENERAL, to investigate the deprivation of the *Applicant's* right to protection under the color of law as it is his “right to be reasonably protected from the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1);
- (ii) the *Applicant* seeks an order for the representative of the US ATTORNEY GENERAL responsible for investigating the *Applicant's* deprivation of right to reasonable, accurate and timely notice under the color of law to be notified of the protection order hearing purportedly at the request of the *Applicant* as it is his “The right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding, or any parole proceeding, involving the crime or of any release or escape of the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(2);

- (iii) the *Applicant* seeks an order that the investigation by the representative of the US ATTORNEY GENERAL into the *Applicant's* deprivation of right to emergency protection under the color of law be conducted within 24-48 hours as it is the *Applicant's* "right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay" pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(7) and the case is of such imperative public importance as to require immediate determination as it purports treason against the people of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;
- (iv) the *Applicant* seeks an order for the representative of the US ATTORNEY GENERAL responsible for investigating the *Applicant's* obstruction of reporting treason under the color of law to inform the *Applicant* in a timely manner of any plea bargain or deferred prosecution agreements as it is his "right to be informed in a timely manner of any plea bargain or deferred prosecution agreement" pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(9);
- (v) the *Applicant* seeks a restraining order against the *Respondents* JAYLN MARKELL FRAZIER and TRENCH BRUNSON to stay away from the *Applicant* and have no contact with the *Applicant* or by any of their agents affiliates or associates as it is his "right to be reasonably protected from the accused" pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1);
- (vi) the *Applicant* seeks an order that the *Applicant* be made an interested party to any prosecution of the *Respondents* that he may be given reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding as it is his "right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding, or any

parole proceeding, involving the crime or of any release or escape of the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(2), his “right to be reasonably heard at any public proceeding in the district court involving release, plea, sentencing, or any parole proceeding” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(4), and his “right not to be excluded from any such public court proceeding, unless the court, after receiving clear and convincing evidence, determines that testimony by the victim would be materially altered if the victim heard other testimony at that proceeding” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(3);

- (vii) the *Applicant* seeks an order of protection against the *agents responsible for* overt acts of treason and to be brought to the United States and placed under its protection along with any family members as it is his “right to be reasonably protected from the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1);
- (viii) the *Applicant* seeks an order of protection against U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Department of Homeland Security and U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement as they have hindered the *Applicant* from reporting treason against the United States and are directly responsible for the commission of this crime and have demonstrated a pattern of hindering attempts to expose treason and the *Applicant* has a “right to be reasonably protected from the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1);
- (ix) the *Applicant* seeks an order that the *Applicant* be made an interested party to any prosecution of the *Respondents* that he may be given reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding as it is his “right to

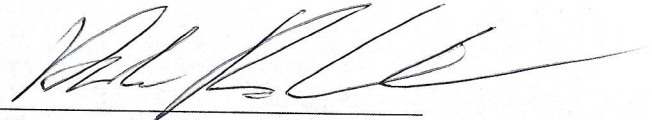
reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding, or any parole proceeding, involving the crime or of any release or escape of the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(2), his “right to be reasonably heard at any public proceeding in the district court involving release, plea, sentencing, or any parole proceeding” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(4), and his “right not to be excluded from any such public court proceeding, unless the court, after receiving clear and convincing evidence, determines that testimony by the victim would be materially altered if the victim heard other testimony at that proceeding” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(3);

- (x) the *Applicant* seeks an order that the *Applicant* not be required by this court to enter the jurisdiction of NORTH CHARLESTON POLICE DEPARTMENT or its surrounding area which is THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA as it is his “right to be reasonably protected from the accused” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1); and
- (xi) the *Applicant* seeks an order that the *Applicant* which is currently in the PROVINCE OF ALBERTA be reasonably heard at the public court proceeding by way of video-conference as it is his “right to be reasonably heard at any public proceeding in the district court involving release, plea, sentencing, or any parole proceeding” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(4) and his “right not to be excluded from any such public court proceeding, unless the court, after receiving clear and convincing evidence, determines that testimony by the

victim would be materially altered if the victim heard other testimony at that proceeding” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(3).

DATED at the City of Chestermere, in the Province of Alberta, in the Country of Canada, this 12th day of October of 2022,

ALL OF WHICH is respectfully submitted,



DALE J. RICHARDSON

1292 95th Street

North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2

Tel: 1 306 441 7010

Email: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

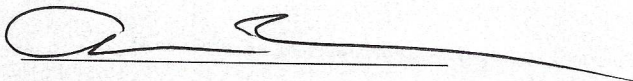
CERTIFICATION OF TRUTH

I, DALE J. RICHARDSON, hereby certify that the matters and facts as stated above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



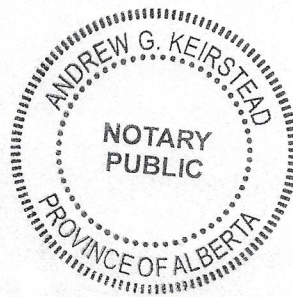
DALE J. RICHARDSON

Affirmed before me at the CITY OF CHESTERMERE, in the PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, in the COUNTRY OF CANADA, this 12th day of October of 2022.



NOTARY PUBLIC

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public



CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

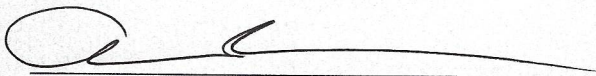
I, DALE J. RICHARDSON, hereby certify that this motion:

- (i) complies with the page limitation of the memorandum of points and authorities because it contains 45 pages which is equal to the 45 page limit pursuant to LCrR 7(e) of the Rules of this Court; and
- (ii) complies with the page style requirement as the pleadings and body of text is typed 12-pt. font double spaced save the sender and addressees using a standard 8 ½ by 11 inch word processing format pursuant to LCvR 5.1(f)(4) of the Rules of this Court.



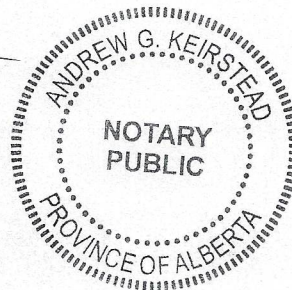
DALE J. RICHARDSON

Affirmed before me at the CITY OF CHESTERMERE, in the PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, in the COUNTRY OF THE CANADA, this 12th day of October of 2022.



NOTARY PUBLIC

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This page exists solely for the convenience of the registrar, No certificate of service will be issued due to the national security interests and to protect the witnesses to treason against the United States.

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Affidavit of
Bob Richardson
Sworn before me this 12 day
of October A.D. 2022
[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

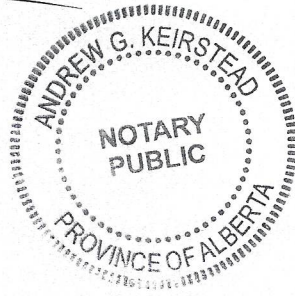


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ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE

Agency Name: NORTH CHARLESTON POLICE DEPARTMENT	ORI #: SC0100800	Report Date/Time: 09/15/2022 00:00	OCA #: 2022023800
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dvhan

doors to the room. She picked up a nail file and stayed by the bed. The suspect used a knife from the kitchen and unlocked the bedroom door. He entered the bedroom and saw the victim with the nail file. He threw the knife behind him and pulled out his phone to record the victim. The suspect kept trying to antagonize and provoke the victim. The suspect stopped recording and went back to the kitchen where he retrieved a handgun from a cabinet drawer. He came back to the bedroom and pointed the handgun directly at the victim. He then deliberately "cocked" the handgun and continued to point it at the victim while making threats to kill her. He then grabbed some belongings including a rifle and fled out the front door, still with the handgun in his possession.

The victim stated that she feared for her life and that this is the 2nd time the suspect has pointed the gun at her. She declined EMS and I did not observe any physical manifestation of injury. I filled out the DV paperwork with the victim. She stated that she wanted to press charges, but is fearful of retaliation by the suspect. I attempted to contact My Sister's House to try to find shelter for the victim, due the suspect having a key to residence, but they did not answer the phone and it went straight to voice mail. The original complainant was contacted and agreed to let the victim stay with her for the night, so she can try to make living arrangements in the morning. The victim gathered her belongings and was transported to the complainant's house by Ptl. Donnelly.

BWC ACTIVE

NORTH CHARLESTON POLICE
SC0100800

INCIDENT REPORT

INFORMATION ONLY

CASE NUMBER
2022023800

NCIC
INQ. No ENTD. No

EVENT
VICTIM INFO
SUBJECT INFO

INCIDENT TYPE: SCIBRS: DVHAN DVHAN

COMPLETED: YES NO
FORCED ENTRY: YES NO

PREMISE TYPE: APARTMENT/CONDO

UNITS ENTERED: []

TYPE VICTIM: Individual, Business, Financial Inst, Government, Relig. Orgn., Soc./Public, Other, Unknown, Police Off.

WEAPON TYPE: HANDGUN

INCIDENT LOCATION (SUBDIVISION, APARTMENT AND NUMBER, STREET NAME AND NUMBER): 3340 SHIPLEY STREET, #5314, LADSON, SC

DISPATCH DATE/TIME 24 HR. CLOCK: 09/15/2022 00:00
DEPART. TIME: 02:00

INCIDENT DATE: 09/15/2022
DATE: 09/15/2022
24 HR. CLOCK: 00:00
24 HR. CLOCK: 00:15
DISP. DATE: 09/15/2022
DISP. TIME: 00:48
TIME ARRIVED: 00:46

COMPLAINANT'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE): RICHARDSON, KAYSHA, FAITH NEASHA

RELATIONSHIP TO SUBJECT: #1 CO, #2 [], #3 []

RESIDENT: J, RACE: I, SEX: F, AGE: 25, ETH: N

DAYTIME PHONE: 854-213-1331

ADDRESS: 3340 SHIPLEY ST, 5314
CITY: N.CHARLESTON, STATE: SC, ZIP CODE: 29456

LOCATION NO.: 8

COMPLAINANT'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE): FRAZIER, JAYLN, MARKELL

RELATIONSHIP TO SUBJECT: #1 [], #2 [], #3 []

RESIDENT: [], RACE: I, SEX: M, AGE: 23, ETH: N

DATE OF BIRTH: 12/15/1998

HEIGHT: 508, WEIGHT: 135, HAIR: BLK, EYES: BRO

ADDRESS: 3340 SHIPLEY STREET, 5314
CITY: N CHARLESTON, STATE: SC, ZIP CODE: 29406

DATE/TIME OF OFFENSE: 9/15/2022

DATE/TIME OF ARREST: []

ARRESTED NEAR OFFENSE SCENE: YES NO

DRUGS: YES NO UNK TYPE

ARRESTED: TOTAL # ARRESTED: []

DAY OF THE WEEK: [] [] [] [] [] [] []
HOW REPORTED: A= OFFICER DISPATCHED ON CALL, B= REPORT TAKEN BY PHONE, C= COMPLAINANT WALKED IN

DIFF. FACTOR: A= RESISTANCE/HOSTILITY, B= WEAPONS, C= UNFOUNDED CALLS, D= MENTAL SUBJECT

E= COMPLAINANT FREQUENTLY INTOXICATED, F= DOMESTIC, N= NORMAL

MARRANVILLE

On 9/15/2022 at approximately 12:48 AM, I, Pfc. Cain, was dispatched to 3340 Shipley St Apt 5314 from a 3rd party caller in reference to an aggravated assault. The caller, Rose, stated that she received a text from the victim advising her boyfriend pointed a gun at her and cocked it. When I arrived on scene, the suspect was no longer on scene. A protective sweep was conducted by other officers. The victim, Kaysha Richardson, stated that she and the suspect, Jayln Frazier, have been in a relationship for over a year and currently cohabitate.

They had gotten into argument about money troubles. The suspect became aggressive and pushed the victim. He then struck her with an open hand multiple times on the side of her head causing her left ear to ring. The victim then fled into the bedroom and locked both

TYPE(GROUP)	TOTAL VALUE
STOLEN	
DAMAGED	
BURNED	
RECOVERED	
SEIZED	

ADMINISTRATIVE

SUBJECT IDENTIFIED: YES NO

SUBJECT LOCATED: YES NO

S. F. []

ACTIVE: ADM. CLOSED:
UNFOUNDED: ARRESTED UNDER 18:
ARRESTED 18 AND OVER: EX-CLEAR UNDER 18:
EX-CLEAR 18 AND OVER:

REASON FOR EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE: 1. OFFENDER DEATH, 2. NO PROSECUTION PROSECUTION, 3. EXTRADITION DENIED DENIED, 4. VICTIM DECLINES COOPERATION, 5. JUVENILE NO CUSTODY.

REPORTING OFFICER(S)	DATE	UNIT NUMBER	APPROVING OFFICER	DATE	UNIT NUMBER
CAIN, BENJAMIN	9/15/2022 12:46:00 AM	244			
DONNELLY, JONATHAN WESTRAY	9/15/2022 12:48:00 AM	277	FOLLOW UP OFFICER		

INVESTIGATION: YES NO

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE

Agency Name: NORTH CHARLESTON POLICE DEPARTMENT	ORI #: SC0100800	Report Date/Time: 09/15/2022 00:00	OCA #: 2022023800
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Warrant Served by ILP Fulwood

On September 15, 2022, at approximately 1255hrs, I Pfc Fulwood responded to Charleston County Jail located at 3841 Leeds Ave to serve to meet with Aviation PD in reference to having one of our suspects identified as Jayln Frazier in custody for DVHAN. Mr. Frazier was served with warrant for DVHAN (Warrant# 2022A1021000563) and lodge at Charleston County where he will be awaiting bond hearing.
BWC was active. Nothing Further

NORTH CHARLESTON POLICE

SC0100800

INCIDENT REPORT

INFORMATION ONLY

CASE NUMBER

2022023857

NCIC	
INQ. No	ENTD. No

INCIDENT TYPE	COMPLETED	FORCED ENTRY	PREMISE TYPE	UNITS ENTERED	TYPE VICTIM
1. SCIBRS: Intimidation (Reasonable Fear of Bodily Harm) / INTIMIDATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	DRUG STORE/DOCTOR'S		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Inst <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Relig. Orgn. <input type="checkbox"/> Soc./Public <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Police Off.
2.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			

EVENT

INCIDENT LOCATION (SUBDIVISION, APARTMENT AND NUMBER, STREET NAME AND NUMBER) 5479 NORTH RHETT Ave, NORTH CHARLESTON, SC

ZIP CODE

WEAPON TYPE UNKNOWN

INCIDENT DATE	24 HR. CLOCK	TO	DATE	24 HR. CLOCK	DISPATCH DATE/TIME 24 HR. CLOCK				LOCATION NO.
09/15/2022	12:54		09/15/2022	12:59	DISP. DATE	DISP. TIME	TIME ARRIVED	DEPART. TIME	
					09/15/2022	15:15	15:20	15:25	

COMPLAINANT'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)	RELATIONSHIP TO SUBJECT	RESIDENT	RACE	SEX	AGE	ETH	DAYTIME PHONE	EVENING PHONE
	#1 #2 #3				/			

ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP CODE LOCATION NO.

VICTIM'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)	RELATIONSHIP TO SUBJECT	RESIDENT	RACE	SEX	AGE	ETH	DAYTIME PHONE	EVENING PHONE
NEASHA RICHARDSON, KAYSHA, FAITH	#1 AQ #2 AQ #3	J	U	F	25 /	N	854-213-1331	

HEIGHT 507 WEIGHT 165 HAIR BRO EYES BRO FACIAL HAIR, SCARS, TATTOOS, GLASSES, CLOTHING, PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES, ETC.

ADDRESS 3340 SHIPLEY STREET, 5314 CITY LADSON STATE SC ZIP CODE 29456 LOCATION NO.

VISIBLE INJURY (MCT:1) YES NO EXPLAIN-

COMPLAINANT OF ANY NON-VISIBLE INJURIES YES NO

VICTIM NO 1) USING ALCOHOL YES NO UNK. DRUGS: YES NO UNK. TYPE:

TWO MAN VEH ONE MAN VEH DETECTIVE PLASMT. OTHER ALONE ASSISTED

SUSPECT

SUSPECT NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) BRUNSON, TRENCH RACE B SEX M AGE 45 / ETH N DATE OF BIRTH 09/29/1976 HEIGHT 506 WEIGHT 205 HAIR BLK EYES BRO

RUNAWAY

WANTED FACIAL HAIR, SCARS, TATTOOS, GLASSES, CLOTHING, PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES, ETC. RELATED OFFENSE(S) 13C DAYTIME PHONE 843-494-9007 EVENING PHONE

WARRANT

ARREST ADDRESS 8106 PLEASANT RIDGE DR CITY NORTH CHARLESTON STATE SC ZIP CODE 29420- LOCATION NO.

JAIL

SUMMONS SUBJECT NO 1) USING ALCOHOL YES NO UNK. ARRESTED NEAR OFFENSE SCENE YES NO DATE/TIME OF OFFENSE 9/15/2022 12:54:00 PM DATE/TIME OF ARREST

SUBJECT NO.

DAY OF THE WEEK S M T W T F S UNK

HOW REPORTED

A= OFFICER DISPATCHED ON CALL D= COMPLAINT WRITTEN IN

B= REPORT TAKEN BY PHONE E= OFFICER INITIATED

C= COMPLAINANT WALKED IN F= OTHER

DIFF. FACTOR

A= RESISTANCE/HOSTILITY B= WEAPONS

C= UNFOUNDED CALLS D= MENTAL SUBJECT

E= COMPLAINANT FREQUENTLY INTOXICATED F= DOMESTIC

N= NORMAL

VICTIM NO.

Via telephone, on September 15, 2022 at about 15:10 hours victim reported an intimidation. Victim said, today at about 12:54 hours while at 5479 North Rhett Avenue her boyfriend's parents' called her repeatedly. (See 2022023800) Victim said, there is a no contact order between her and her boyfriend but today his boyfriend's parents called her, and text her to tell her they want her out of Charleston. Victim didn't have any other information so she was provided with a case number.

ADMINISTRATIVE

TYPE (GROUP)

STOLEN

DAMAGED

BURNED

RECOVERED

SEIZED

JURISDICTION OF THEFT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

JURISDICTION OF RECOVERY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

TOTAL VALUE

SUBJECT IDENTIFIED YES NO

SUBJECT LOCATED YES NO

S.F.

REASON FOR EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE

1 OFFENDER DEATH 2 NO PROSECUTION PROSECUTION

3 EXTRADITION DENIED 4 VICTIM DECLINES COOPERATION

5 JUVENILE CUSTODY

REPORTING OFFICER(S) VAUGHN, IVONNE DATE 9/15/2022 3:10:00 PM UNIT NUMBER 820

APPROVING OFFICER

DATE

UNIT NUMBER

FOLLOWUP INVESTIGATION YES NO

OFFICER

NORTH CHARLESTON
SC0100900
Time: 09/15/2022 12:54
2022023857

INCIDENT REPORT
ADDITIONAL OTHERS

PERSON TYPE SPECT	NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) FRAZIER, DIANE				RELATIONSHIP SUBJECT #1 #2 #3			RESIDENT J	RACE B	SEX F	AGE 40 / 45	D.O.B.	ETH N
	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	HAIR BLK	EYES BLK	FACIAL HAIR, SCARS, TATTOOS, GLASSES, CLOTHING, PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES, ETC.						RELATED OFFENSE(S) 13C		
ADDRESS				CITY	STATE SC	ZIP CODE	LOCATION NO.	DAYTIME PHONE 912-328-9938		EVENING PHONE <input type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/> B			
VISIBLE INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLAIN-												COMPLAINT OF ANY NON-VISIBLE INJURIES <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
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PERSON TYPE	NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)				RELATIONSHIP SUBJECT #1 #2 #3			RESIDENT	RACE	SEX	AGE /	D.O.B.	ETH
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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AFFIDAVIT

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON
CITY OF NORTH CHARLESTON

OCA# 2022023800
PFC B. Cain

ORIGINAL

Personally appeared before me, a magistrate of this County, one _____
who first being duly sworn, deposes and says that (name of the defendant)

Jayln Markell Frazier

did within this County and State on the 15th day of **September**, 2022, violate the criminal laws of the State of South Carolina in the following particulars:

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENSE
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF A HIGH AND AGGRAVATED NATURE
VIOLATION OF SECTION
16-25-65

The affiant states there is probable cause to believe that the defendant named above did commit the crime(s) set forth, and that such probable cause is based on the following facts:

That on or about September 15th, 2022 at approximately 0007 hours, while at 3340 Shipley Street Apt 5314, located in the City of North Charleston, South Carolina, one **Jayln Markell Frazier** did commit the offense of **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF A HIGH AND AGGRAVATED NATURE**, in violation of section 16-25-65 of the South Carolina Code of Laws of 1976, as amended. In that the Defendant did willfully and unlawfully point a handgun at the victim and deliberately "cocked" it showing an extreme indifference to the value of human life causing the victim, **Kaysha Richardson**, to fear imminent great bodily injury or death.

The facts to establish the same are that the defendant and the victim are currently in a romantic relationship and cohabitate. At the aforementioned location and time, the defendant and victim were having an argument about money issues. The defendant then pushed the victim and struck her multiple times in the head causing a ringing sound in her left ear. The victim then hid in a locked bedroom. The defendant unlocked the door and gained entry. While the victim was in the bedroom, the defendant retrieved a handgun from a kitchen cabinet drawer. He then came back to the bedroom and pointed the gun directly at the victim. The defendant then deliberately "cocked" the handgun and continued to point it at the victim while making threats to kill her, causing her to be in fear of great bodily injury or death.

The victim, **Kaysha Richardson**, is witness to prove the same. All against the Law, Peace and Dignity of the State of South Carolina.

Sworn to and Subscribed before me
this 15 day of September
2022.

J
Signature of Judge

[Signature]
(AFFIANT)

Address: NCPD

Phone: _____

NO COPY FOR

VOID IF NOT ISSUED BY

31 JAN 23

State of **Texas**
POWER OF ATTORNEY
Financial Casualty & Surety, Inc.

POWER NUMBER
FCS100-2463557
Tele # 877.737.2245

3131 Eastside, Suite 250, Houston, TX 77098
FCSurety@fcsurety.com

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that Financial Casualty & Surety, Inc., a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Texas does constitute and appoint and by these presents does make, constitute and appoint the named agent its true and lawful Attorney-in-Fact for it and in its name, place and stead, to execute, seal and deliver for and on its behalf and as its act and deed, as surety, a bail bond only. Authority of such Attorney-in-Fact is limited to appearance bonds and cannot be construed to guarantee defendant's future lawful conduct, adherence to travel limitation, fines, restitution, payments or penalties, or any other condition imposed by a court not specifically related to court appearance.

This Power of Attorney is for use with Bail Bonds only. Not valid if used in connection with Federal Immigration Bonds. This power is void if altered or erased, void if used in combination with other Powers of this company or Powers from any other surety, void if used to furnish bail in excess of the maximum stated amount of this Power. This Power Number is unique and can only be used once. The obligation of the surety shall not exceed the sum of:

~~One Hundred Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents~~

\$100,000.00

and this original Power of Attorney with the original bond MUST together be posted with the court and retained as a part of the court records. The said Attorney-in-Fact is hereby authorized to insert in this Power of Attorney the name of the person on whose behalf this bond was given.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, FINANCIAL CASUALTY & SURETY, INC. has caused these presents to be signed by its duly authorized officer, proper for the purpose and its corporate seal to be affixed this 16 Day of September 2022 Year.

Defendant Sayin Frazier

Court Chas

City DYHAN

State SC

Premium Charged \$ 2022A1021000563

Bond Amount \$ 100,000

Charged(s)

Chas

DYHAN

State

Case Number 2022A1021000563

If Rewrite, Original Number

Executing Agent Ashtina Jester



Myra J. Stevens
Chairman of FCS

NOT VALID IF USED IN

Federal Court

Micro Printed (Anti-Forgery) Message is Contained in this Document's Border ~ If missing, the Document is FORGED and VOID

A 1606364

[FCS-103 (12/05)] COPY FOR COURT

FILED

2022 SEP 19 PM 4:28

JULIE J. ARMSTRONG
CLERK OF COURT

BY _____

Charleston Bail Bonds
Jeshua Lesser
3740 Leeds Ave
North Charleston, SC 29405
843-225-1544

2022A1021000563

CRIMINAL CHARGING DOCUMENT NO.

BAIL PROCEEDING
FORM II

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

ORDER SPECIFYING METHODS AND CONDITIONS OF RELEASE

JAYLN MARKELI FRAZIER
NAME OF DEFENDANT

Offense Charged: DVHAN

At a bail proceeding conducted by the undersigned judge, for the defendant named above, it was determined by the court (check one or both):

- The release of the defendant on recognizance will not reasonably assure his appearance as required.
- The release of the defendant on recognizance will result in an unreasonable danger to the community.

This determination was based upon the following findings of fact:

[Considerations: Nature and circumstances of the offense charged, the defendant's family ties, employment, financial resources, character and mental condition, the length of his residence in the community, his record of convictions, and any record of flight to avoid prosecution or failure to appear at other court proceedings.]

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. That the above named defendant be released from custody on the condition that he will personally appear before the designated court at the place, date and time required to answer the charge made against him and do what shall be ordered by the court and not depart the State without the permission of the court and be of good behavior.
2. That the above named defendant be released from custody provided as follows (check all that apply):

CASH IN LIEU OF BOND

The defendant, acknowledges himself to be indebted to the State of South Carolina in the sum of _____ to secure his release from custody. Should the defendant fail to comply with all terms and conditions of this Order, this sum of money is subject to being forfeited to the State.

CASH PERCENTAGE IN LIEU OF BOND

The defendant, acknowledging himself to be indebted to the State of South Carolina in the full amount of _____, his release to be obtained by payment to the court of _____% (not to exceed 10%) of the full amount of the bond, deposits _____ to secure his release from custody. Should the defendant fail to perform the conditions of this Order, the full amount shall be levied on his real and personal property for the use of the State.

APPEARANCE RECOGNIZANCE WITH SURETY

The defendant will provide good and sufficient surety approved by the court, in the form hereinafter set forth in this Order, acknowledging an indebtedness to the State in the amount of \$100,000.00.

3. That the defendant shall appear at (check one):

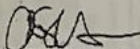
the term of COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS beginning on Friday, November 04, 2022 at 2:00 o'clock, P.M. at CHARLESTON COUNTY OFFICE BLDG, 101 MEETING ST, ROOM 130, CHARLESTON and remain there throughout that term of court. If no disposition is made during that term, the defendant shall appear and remain throughout each succeeding term of court until final disposition is made of his case, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

the session of _____ beginning on _____ at _____ o'clock, _____ at _____.

If no final disposition is made during that session, the defendant shall appear at such other times and places as ordered by the court.

INITIALS OF DEFENDANT JF

4. That the defendant will notify the court promptly if he changes his address from the one contained in this order and he will comply with those conditions described hereinafter in the Order.


SIGNATURE OF JUDGE: Hawkins

September 16, 2022
DATE

ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY OF THIS FORM ARE TO BE COMPLETED IN EVERY BAIL PROCEEDING IN WHICH IT IS USED
SCCA/511A (Revised 3/2012) Original Copy For The Trial Court - Copy For The Defendant

Form Approved by
S.C. Attorney General
April 21, 2003
SCCA 3.11

ORIGINAL

ARREST WARRANT

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
 County/ Municipality of
North Charleston

2022A1021000563

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
 County/ Municipality of
North Charleston

2022023800

THE STATE
against

Jaylin Markell Fraizer
Address: 3340 Shipley St Apt 5314
Ladson, SC 29456

Phone: _____ SSN: 655-05-7371
Sex: M Race: B Height: 5'8 Weight: 135
DL State: SC DL #: 104751178
DOB: 12-15-1998 Agency ORI #: SC0100800
Prosecuting Agency: North Charleston Police Department
Prosecuting Officer: Benjamin D. Cain
Offense: Domestic / Domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature
Offense Code: 3814

Order/Ordinance Sec: 16-25-0065(A)
This warrant is CERTIFIED FOR SERVICE in the
 County/ Municipality of

The accused
is to be arrested and brought before me to be
dealt with according to the law. (L.S.)

Date: _____
Signature of Judge

RETURN
A copy of this arrest warrant was delivered to
defendant
Jaylin Markell Fraizer
on 9/15/22

RETURN WARRANT TO:
North Charleston
2500 City Hall Lane
North Charleston, SC 29406

ORIGINAL ORIGINAL ORIGINAL

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
 County/ Municipality of
North Charleston

AFFIDAVIT

Personally appeared before me the affiant
being duly sworn deposes and says that defendant
Jaylin Markell Fraizer, NC
did within this county and state on or about 09-15-2022
State of South Carolina (for ordinance of County/ Municipality of North Charleston)
violate the criminal laws of the

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENSE: Domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature

I further state that there is probable cause on the following facts
the crime set forth and that probable cause based on the following facts
defendant named above did commit

2022023800
Please see attached affidavit.
Charleston County
LEB
W 810358/41
NCIC 9/15/22
OPR 826
NCIC

Signature of Affiant
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
 County/ Municipality of
North Charleston
Affiant's Address 2500 City Hall Lane
North Charleston, SC 29405
Affiant's Telephone (843)554-5700

ORIGINAL
SEP 15 2022

ARREST WARRANT

TO ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OF THIS STATE OR MUNICIPALITY OR ANY CONSTABLE OF THIS COUNTY:
It appearing from the above affidavit that there are reasonable grounds to believe that
Jaylin Markell Fraizer
defendant
() as set forth below.

on or about 09-15-2022 defendant
did violate the criminal laws of the State of South Carolina (for ordinance of North Charleston)
 County/ Municipality of North Charleston

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENSE: Domestic / Domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature
Having found probable cause and the above affiant having sworn before me, you are empowered and directed to arrest the said defendant and bring him
or her before me forthwith to be dealt with according to law. A copy of this Arrest Warrant shall be delivered to the defendant at the time of its execution, or
as soon hereafter as is practicable.
Sworn to and subscribed before me
on 09-15-2022

Judge's Address 2500 City Hall Ln
North Charleston, SC 29406
Judge's Telephone (843) 740-2602
Issuing Court Magistrate Municipal
Judge Code 6058

ORIGINAL ORIGINAL ORIGINAL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY DEFENDANT

I understand that if I violate any condition of this Order, a warrant for my arrest will be issued. I understand and have been informed that I have a right and obligation to be present at trial and should I fail to attend the court, the trial will proceed in my absence. It has been explained to me that if I fail to appear before the court as required, a warrant for my arrest will be issued.

Signature of Jaylin Markell Frazier, Defendant. Includes fields for ADDRESS, CITY/STATE/ZIP, TELEPHONE, SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER, DRIVER'S LICENSE OR ID NUMBER, DATE (September 16, 2022), and ATTORNEY REPRESENTING ACCUSED (if known).

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF RELEASE

a. Placement in custody. The defendant is placed in the custody of: NAME OF PERSON OR ORGANIZATION

who agrees (1) to supervise the defendant as set forth by the court, (2) to use every effort to assure the appearance of the defendant at all scheduled hearings before the court, and (3) to notify the court immediately in the event the defendant violates any conditions of his release or disappears.

b. Restrictions on Travel, Association or Residence. The defendant will comply with each of the following conditions:

c. Part-time Release. The defendant will be released from custody from TIME o'clock, AM/PM to TIME o'clock, AM/PM on DATES on condition that he return to the custody of NAME OF PERSON OR ORGANIZATION at LOCATION as designated.

d. Other Conditions. The defendant will comply with the following other conditions of release: NO CONTACT WITH VICTIM NOR ANY FAMILY MEMBERS OF THE VICTIM VERBALLY, ELECTRONICALLY, BY PHONE, ON SOCIAL MEDIA, VIA ANY APPS OR BY THIRD PARTY, OR IN WRITING. YOU ARE BARRED FROM WITHIN FIVE BLOCK OF THE VICTIM'S RESIDENCE, SCHOOL, AND/OR WORK

DEF IS TO BE ESCORTED TO PROPERTY BY LAW ENFORCEMENT TO PICK UP PERSONAL BELONGINGS ONE TIME ONLY.

DEF IS PROHIBITED FROM POSSESSING OR ACQUIRING ANY FIREARMS AND IS TO SURRENDER ALL FIREARMS TO FAMILY MEMBER WHO DOES NOT RESIDE WITH DEF OR TURN OVER TO LE

APPEARANCE RECOGNIZANCE WITH SURETY

On the 16 day of September 2022, personally appeared before the undersigned judge the surety named below who acknowledged himself indebted to the State of South Carolina, in the sum of \$100,000, such sum to be levied on his real and personal property for the use of the State, should named defendant fail in performing the conditions of this Order.

The surety, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident and free holder within the State and is worth the sum acknowledged and underwritten herein, over all his debts and liabilities, and exclusive of property exempt from execution.

Charleston Bail Bonds (843) 225-1544

Signature of Ashura Lewis, Surety Bondsman

3740 Leeds Ave

Signature of Judge

North Charleston, SC 29405

9-16-2022

Financia Casualty/Surety

3131 Eastside, Suite 250

Houston, TX 77098

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON COUNTY**

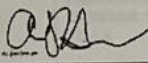
COMMITMENT FORM

TO: JAILER, CHARLESTON COUNTY JAIL

DATE: September 16, 2022

You are requested to commit the below named person to jail under the following sentence and you are further required to receive the below named person into your custody and there safely keep as stated below, or until discharged, by the course of law.

NAME:	JAYLN MARKELL FRAZIER		
ADDRESS:			
CHARGED WITH THE OFFENSE OF:	DVHAN		
CRIMINAL CHARGING DOCUMENT NO.:	2022A102	\$100,000.00	
	1000563		
AMOUNT OF BOND:	\$100,000.00		
TYPE OF BOND:	<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Recognizance <input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surety		
AMOUNT OF FINE AND/OR TIME SERVED:			
DATE OF RELEASE:	September 16, 2022	TIME OF RELEASE:	11:14 AM



CHARLESTON COUNTY MAGISTRATE

Revised 9/2006

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

ISSUED BY THE FAMILY COURT IN THE COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

Kaysa Faith Neasha Ricardson, Petitioner

v.

SUBPOENA IN A CIVIL CASE

Jayln Markell Frazier, Respondent

Case Number: 2022-DR-10-2694

Pending in Charleston County

TO: Officer Benjamin Cain

YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear in the above named court at the place, and time specified below to testify in the above case.

PLACE OF TESTIMONY Charleston County Courthouse 100 Broad Street Charleston, SC	COURTROOM To be determined DATE AND TIME October 11, 2022, 9:00 AM
--	---

YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear at the place, date, and time specified below to testify at the taking of a deposition in the above case.

PLACE OF DEPOSITION	DATE AND TIME , AM
---------------------	--------------------

YOU ARE COMMANDED to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects in your possession, custody or control at the place, date and time specified below (list documents of objects:

Incident report, any photographs

PLACE Charleston County Courthouse 100 Broad Street Charleston, SC	DATE AND TIME October 11, 2022, 9 AM
---	--------------------------------------

YOU ARE COMMANDED to permit inspection of the following premises at the date and time specified below.

PREMISES	DATE AND TIME , AM
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ANY SUBPOENAED ORGANIZATION NOT A PARTY TO THIS IS HEREBY DIRECTED TO RULE 30(b)(6), SOUTH CAROLINA RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, TO FILE A DESIGNATION WITH THE COURT SPECIFYING ONE OR MORE OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, OR MANAGING AGENTS, OR OTHER PERSONS WHO CONSENT TO TESTIFY ON ITS BEHALF, SHALL SET FORTH, FOR EACH PERSON DESIGNATED, THE MATTERS ON WHICH HE WILL TESTIFY OR PRODUCE DOCUMENTS OR THINGS. THE PERSON SO DESIGNATED TESTIFY AS TO MATTERS KNOWN OR REASONABLY AVAILABLE TO THE ORGANIZATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE SUBPOENA IS ISSUED IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 45(c)(1), AND THAT NOTICE AS REQUIRED BY RULE 45(b)(1) HAS BEEN GIVEN TO ALL PARTIES

	September 28, 2022	Charlie Condon
Attorney/Issuing Officer's Signature	Date	Print Name

Indicate if Attorney for Plaintiff or Defendant
Attorney's Address and Telephone Number :
Charlie Condon

Charlie Condon Law Firm, LLC
880 Johnnie Dodds Blvd. Ste. 1
Mount Pleasant, SC 29464
843.884.8146

Attorney for Respondent
charlie@charliecondon.com

Clerk of Court/Issuing Officer's Signature
Pro Se Litigant's Name, Address and Telephone Number :

Date

Print Name

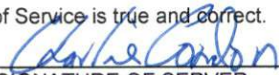
PROOF OF SERVICE

SERVED	DATE September 28, 2022	FEES AND MILEAGE TO BE TENDERED TO WITNESS UPON DAILY ARRIVAL
	PLACE	x <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO AMOUNT \$
SERVED ON Derk Van Raalte, Esquire		MANNER OF SERVICE via email
SERVED BY Charlie Condon		TITLE North Charleston General Counsel

DECLARATION OF SERVER

I certify that the foregoing information contained in the Proof of Service is true and correct.

Executed on September 28, 2022


SIGNATURE OF SERVER

same
ADDRESS OF SERVER

Rule 45, South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedures, Parts (c) and (d):

(c) Protection of Persons Subject to Subpoenas.

(1) A party or an attorney responsible for the issuance and service of a subpoena shall take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to that subpoena. The court on behalf of which the subpoena was issued shall enforce this duty and impose upon the party or attorney in breach of this duty an appropriate sanction, which may include, but is not limited to, lost earnings and a reasonable attorney's fee.

(2)(A) A person commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of designated electronically stored information, books, papers, documents or tangible things, or inspection of premises need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless commanded to appear for deposition, hearing or trial. A party or an attorney responsible for the issuance and service of a subpoena for production of books, papers and documents without a deposition shall provide to another party copies of documents so produced upon written request. The party requesting copies shall pay the reasonable costs of reproduction.

(B) Subject to paragraph (d)(2) of this rule, a person commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying may, within 14 days after service of the subpoena or before the time specified for compliance if such time is less than 14 days after service, serve upon the party or attorney designated in the subpoena written objection to inspection or copying of any or all of the designated materials or of the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. If objection is made, the party serving the subpoena shall not be entitled to inspect and copy the materials or inspect the premises except pursuant to an order of the court by which the subpoena was issued. If objection has been made, the party serving the subpoena may, upon notice to the person commanded to produce, move at any time in the court that issued the subpoena for an order to compel the production. Such an order to compel production shall protect any person who is not a party or an officer of a party from significant expense resulting from the inspection and copying commanded.

(3)(A) On timely motion, the court by which a subpoena was issued, or regarding a subpoena commanding appearance at a deposition, or production or inspection directed to a non-party, the court in the county where the non-party resides, is employed or regularly transacts business in person, shall quash or modify the subpoena if it:

(i) fails to allow reasonable time for compliance; or

(ii) requires a person who is not a party nor an officer, director or managing agent of a party, nor a general partner of a partnership that is a party, to travel more than 50 miles from the county where that person resides, is employed or regularly transacts business in person, except that, subject to the provisions of clause (c)(3)(B)(iii) of this rule, such a person may in order to attend trial be commanded to travel from any such place within the state in which the trial is held; or

(iii) requires disclosure of privileged or otherwise protected matter and no exception or waiver applies; or

(iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) If a subpoena:

(i) requires disclosure of a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information, or

(ii) requires disclosure of an unretained expert's opinion or information not describing specific events or occurrences in dispute and resulting from the expert's study made not at the request of any party, or

(iii) requires a person who is not a party nor an officer, director or managing agent of a party, nor a general partner of a partnership that is a party, to incur substantial expense to travel from the county where that person resides, is employed or regularly transacts business in person, the court may, to protect a person subject to or affected by the subpoena, quash or modify the subpoena or, if the party in whose behalf the subpoena is issued shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship and assures that the person to whom the subpoena is addressed will be reasonably compensated, the court may order appearance or production only upon specified conditions.

(d) Duties in Responding to Subpoena.

(1)(A) A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents shall produce them as they are kept in the usual course of business or shall organize and label them to correspond with the categories in the demand.

(B) If a subpoena does not specify the form or forms for producing electronically stored information, a person responding to a subpoena must produce the information in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) A person responding to a subpoena need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) A person responding to a subpoena need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or to quash, the person from whom discovery is sought must show that the information sought is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(6)(B). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2)(A) When information subject to a subpoena is withheld on a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial preparation materials, the claim shall be made expressly and shall be supported by a description of the nature of the documents, communications, or things not produced that is sufficient to enable the demanding party to contest the claim.

(B) If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has and may not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved. A receiving party may promptly present the information to the court under seal for a determination of the claim. If the receiving party disclosed the information before being notified, the receiving party must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.



+1 (843) 367-4912 >

Text Message
Today 12:37 PM

This Trench call me back

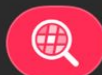
Today 2:51 PM

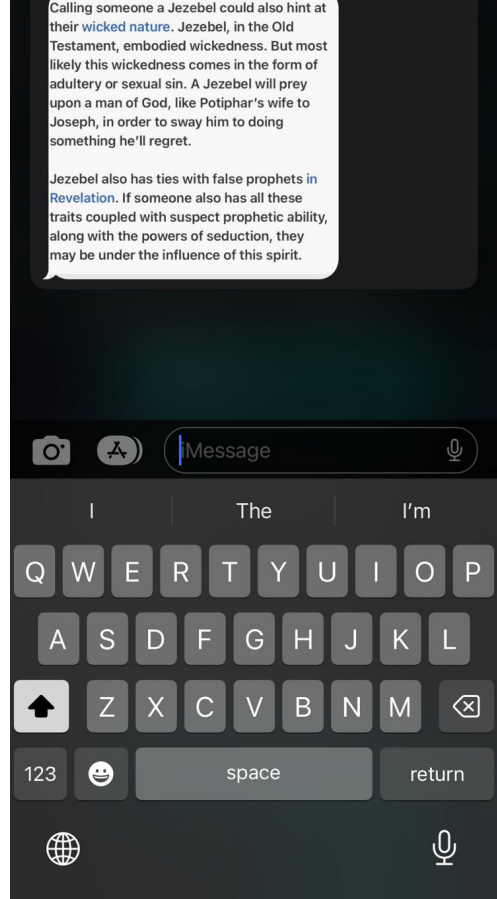
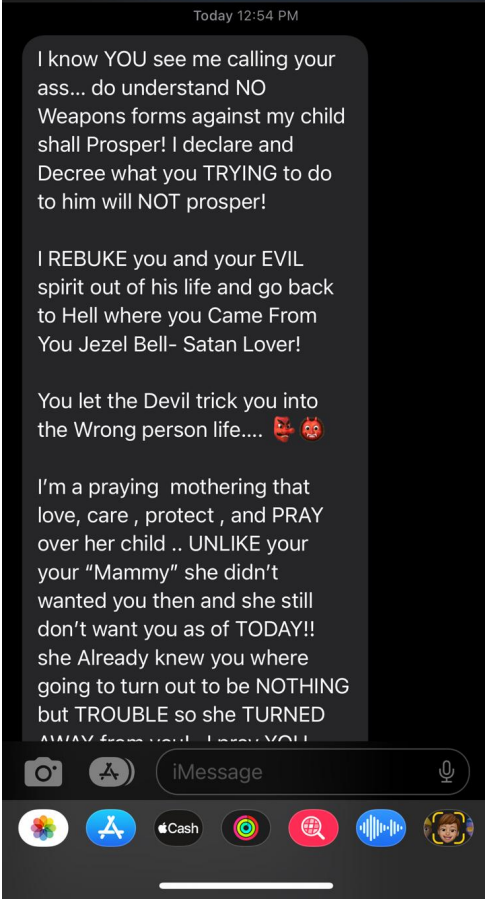
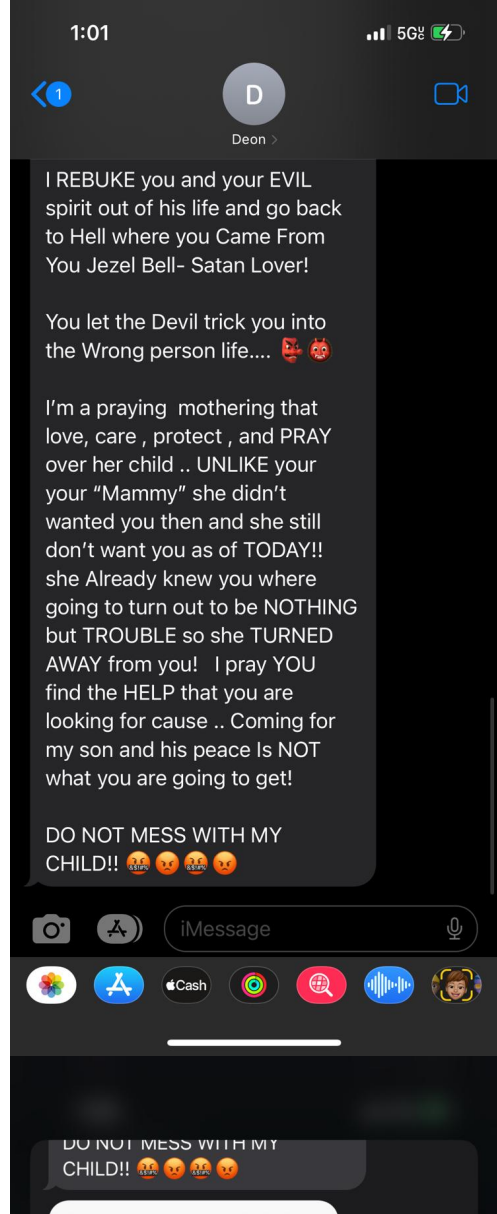
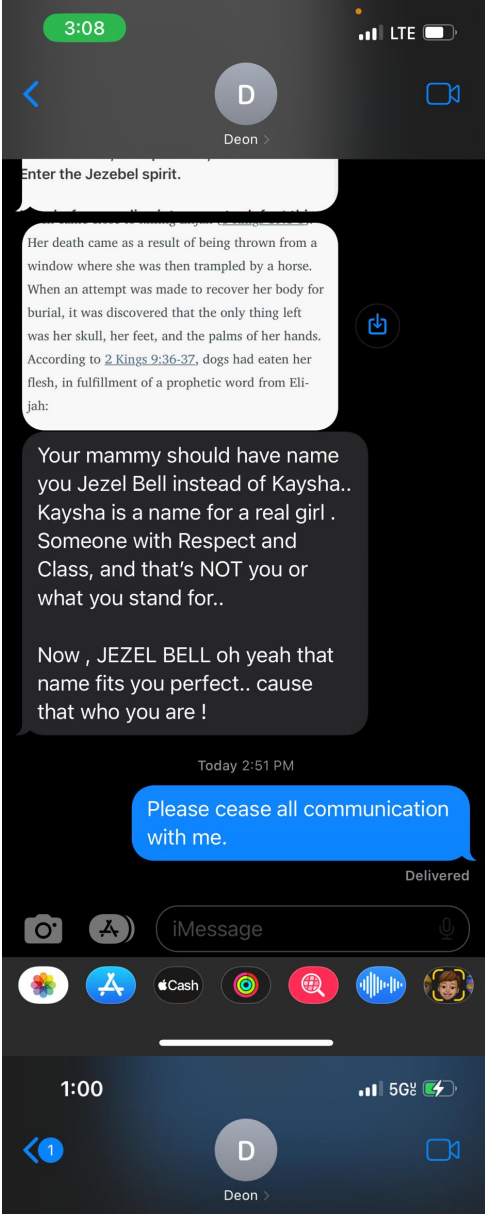
Please cease all communication with me.

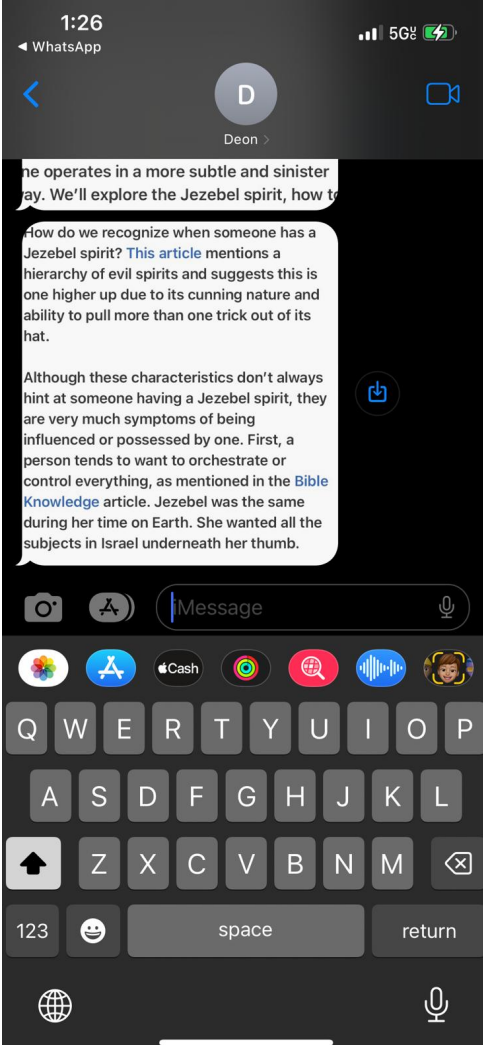
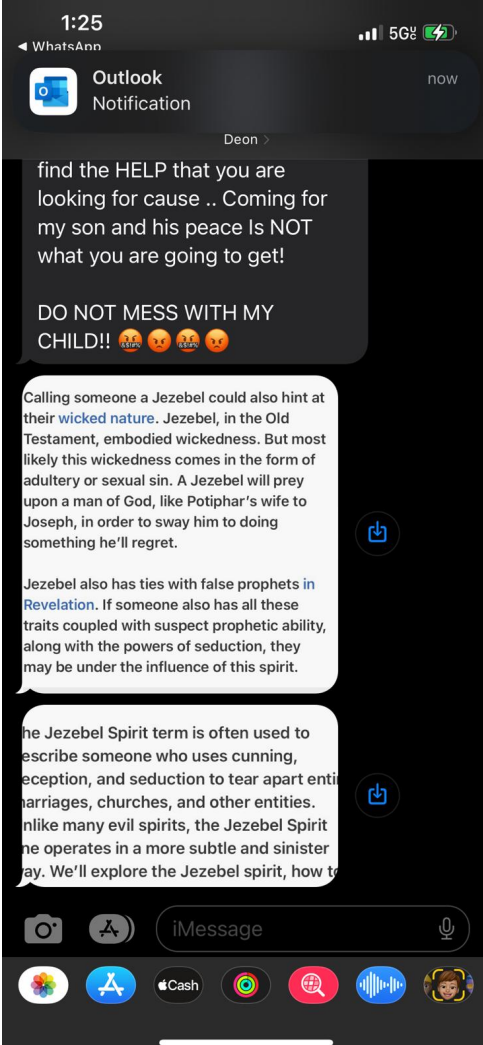
Thought that would get ur attention. Now u will experience the excellence of how I move

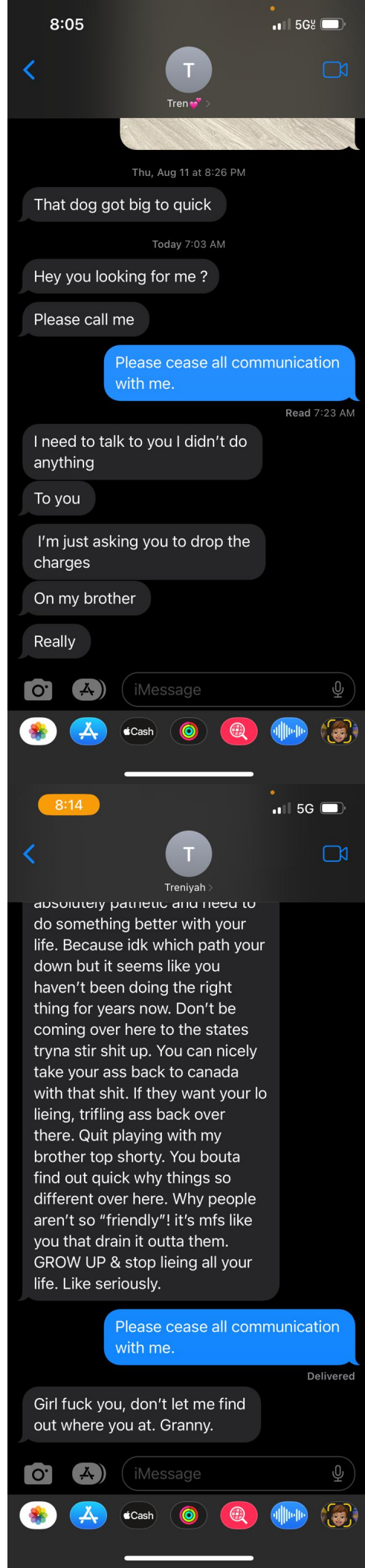
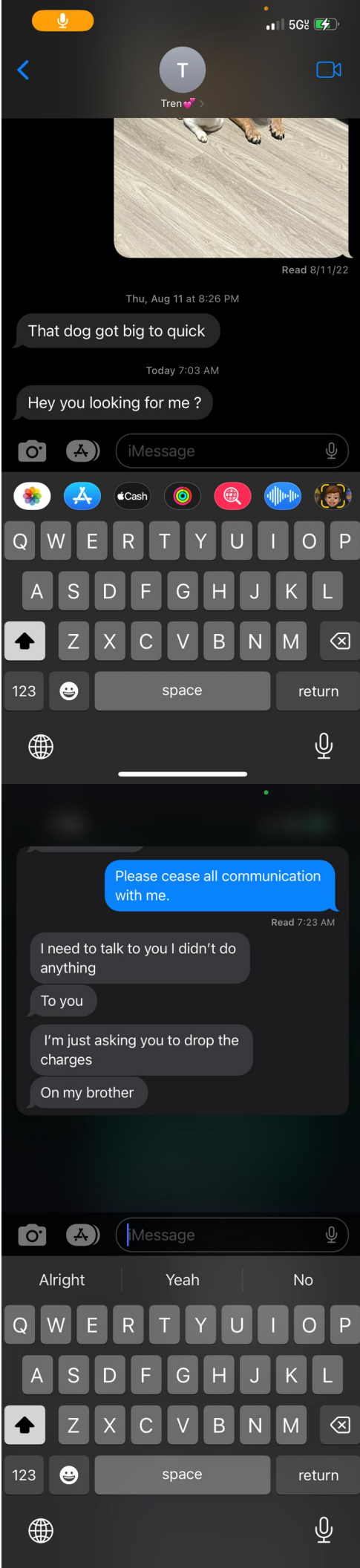


Text Message









Have a nice day !

You don't have to respond because at the end of the day you are a soft ass person. You're going to read that and start crying because yk you not living right and have no one. so at the end of the day your gonna struggle. You jobless bitch.!

Broke for sure! You just mad you can't live life how you want because you ain't shit!

Message

Alright Thanks See you later

Q W E R T Y U I O P
A S D F G H J K L
↑ Z X C V B N M ↵

123 space return

because at the end of the day you are a soft ass person. You're going to read that and start crying because yk you not living right and have no one. so at the end of the day your gonna struggle. You jobless bitch.!

Broke for sure! You just mad you can't live life how you want because you ain't shit!

No money to your name. Pathetic. How old are you??

iMessage

I The I'm

Q W E R T Y U I O P
A S D F G H J K L
↑ Z X C V B N M ↵

123 space return

8:18 5G

Treniyah

life. Like seriously.

Please cease all communication with me. Delivered

Girl fuck you, don't let me find out where you at. Granny.

Have a nice day !

You don't have to respond because at the end of the day you are a soft ass person. You're going to read that and start crying because yk you not living right and have no one. so at the end of the day your gonna struggle. You jobless bitch.!

Broke for sure! You just mad you can't live life how you want because you ain't shit!

No money to your name. Pathetic. How old are you??

iMessage

8:27 5G

Treniyah

Please cease all communication with me. Delivered

Girl fuck you, don't let me find out where you at. Granny.

Have a nice day !

You don't have to respond because at the end of the day you are a soft ass person. You're going to read that and start crying because yk you not living right and have no one. so at the end of the day your gonna struggle. You jobless bitch.!

Broke for sure! You just mad you can't live life how you want because you ain't shit!

No money to your name. Pathetic. How old are you??

drop the charges & stop lieing!



EJ >

now. My boyfriend pulled a gun on me, cocked it and I had to file a police report.

I'm glad you filed the report but that dose not cancel any other obligations you have. Do what you need to do before 9-15-22, 6pm.

If the vehicle is not returned the vehicle will be reported stolen.

I already told the Police about the car situation and they are aware of it. So if you want to falsely report it stolen that's on you.

If you want to drive a stolen car after 6pm that's on you.

Today 6:00 PM

It's 6pm I need to know if your on the way to drop the vehicle off



Text Message









INTAKE PART II: CASE MANAGEMENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Client Name:

Kaysha Faith Neasha Richardson

The case manager and the client will review this list together. Any goals that the client plans to work on while being provided alternative shelter should be checked.

Crucial Needs:

- Housing
- Income
- Medical treatment
- Mental health evaluation
- Drug/alcohol evaluation
- Relocation from this area

Applications:

Dept. of Social Services

- TANF
- Food Stamps
- Medicaid
- DV Option

Health Department

- WIC
- Immunizations
- Shot records

Social Security

- SSI
- Social Security cards for self/children

Kaysha Richardson

Client signature

Vital Statistics

- Marriage/divorce records
- Birth certificates

Family Court

- Order of Protection Petition

South Carolina Legal Services

- OOP
- Separation/divorce
- Child custody

Other Needs:

Based on the initial case management meeting:

- Job search
- Child care
- School transfer/registration
- Transportation
- Family planning information
- English as a Second Language classes
- GED classes

Sept. 29. 2022

Date

I find that this client:

- Does
- Does Not

meet the criteria to continue in the MSH program.

I find that this client:

- Does
- Does Not

appear to be motivated to accomplish the goals we have discussed.

Deshaun Alexander

Case Manager signature

9/29/2022

Date



LGBTQ Non-Discrimination/Anti-Harassment Policy for Agency Clients

These non-discrimination and anti-harassment policies include language specifically addressing sexual orientation and gender identity or expression. This policy applies to those served by **My Sister's House, Inc.**, in addition to those who work or volunteer with this program.

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Non-Discrimination Policy for Service Users of My Sister's House, Inc.

1. **My Sister's House, Inc.** seeks to maintain and promote a facility that provides the highest quality of services to survivors of domestic violence regardless of their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.
2. LGBTQ-identified survivors receiving services at **My Sister's House, Inc.** shall receive fair and equal treatment, without bias, and shall be treated in a professional manner.
3. Individuals who feel they have been subject to discrimination or harassment should report this person to **Allyson White, Shelter Director**.
4. **My Sister's House, Inc.** will take all reasonable steps within its control to meet the diverse needs of all survivors seeking services and provide an environment in which all individuals are treated with respect and dignity, regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

Transgender Identification and Support Policy

1. Service users identifying as transgender shall receive support and accommodation from **My Sister's House, Inc.** in determining their needs.
2. Pronouns used and clothing provided shall reflect the gender with which the survivor identifies, and confidentiality shall be respected in regard to disclosures concerning transgender status, medical history or sexual orientation.

Confidentiality and Non-Disclosure Policy

1. **My Sister's House, Inc.** seeks to provide a supportive environment for LGBTQ service users by treating with respect those persons who are open about their sexual orientation or gender identity.
2. **My Sister's House, Inc.** also recognizes that some people might not wish to share this information with fellow service users, or others involved in the organization and is equally dedicated to respecting the confidentiality of those persons.
3. Employees, volunteers, and other individuals involved in the operation of **My Sister's House, Inc.** will never reveal sensitive information about an individual's sexual orientation or gender identity without that person's express written consent.

I have read and by signing signify that I understand this policy and what it entails. I understand that violating any of these policies may affect my ability to obtain services from **My Sister's House, Inc.**

Kaysha Richard

Agency Client's Signature

Sept. 29. 2022

Date

Assigned Contact for Complaints: Agency CEO: Tosha Connors, MPA Phone: 843-747-4069; Email: tosha@mysistershouse.com



REPORTING NOTIFICATION

My Sister's House, Inc. respects your privacy and confidentiality. In most cases, we will not reveal to any outside person or agency that you are a client of our organization, nor will we reveal any information you may give us without your permission. However, there are some circumstances in which we are not able to protect your confidentiality:

In cases in which we believe a child has been or will be neglected or abused, we are required to report this to the South Carolina Department of Social Services (DSS). DSS may then decide to contact you about the situation. DSS sometimes outsources to Windwood Farms and Carolina Youth Development Center.

If you make a serious threat to harm yourself or another person, we are required to try to protect you or that other person. This may mean that we have to tell other people or agencies about the threat.

If you decide you want to leave the program at My Sister's House, you are free to do so. You do not have to give us an address or any information about where you plan to go. However, you must let us know that you are voluntarily leaving; otherwise, we may file a missing persons report with the police.

(Note: If you request assistance from outside agencies or organizations, My Sister's House staff will need to share information about you with them in order to help you get this assistance. This is not a type of required reporting and it is done only if you give your permission on a "Release of Information" form.)

My Sister's House, Inc. staff makes every effort to maintain your confidentiality and to keep your information private.

.....

I have read this notification and I understand that My Sister's House, Inc. is not able to protect my confidentiality in exceptional circumstances such as those described above.

Kaysha Richardson
Client Signature

Sept. 29. 2022
Date

Shawna Havenscroft
Staff Signature

9/29/2022
Date

MY SISTER'S HOUSE



LOWCOUNTRY LEADERS IN
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVAL

TRANSPORTATION LIABILITY WAIVER

I, Kaysha Richardson, hereby release My Sister's House, Inc.
(print client name)

and My Sister's House from any responsibilities for myself and my
(volunteer name or group)

children while receiving transportation services. I further agree that in the event I or my children should suffer any damage or injury during or as a result of these transportation services, I hereby release in advance My Sister's House, Inc., its employees, and volunteers from any liability for damages and/or injury. This waiver is effective from the date signed below and remains in effect throughout my stay at the shelter, until the date I exit the program.

Kaysha Richards
Client Signature

Sept. 29. 2022
Date

Devereaux
Staff Signature

9/29/2022
Date



DCVC

Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Compensation

I understand that my rights as a victim in South Carolina are as follows:

- be treated with fairness, respect and dignity;
- be free from intimidation or harm throughout the criminal and juvenile justice process;
- be informed about victims' rights;
- be reasonably informed about criminal proceedings;
- be informed if the accused is arrested, released, or escapes;
- confer with the prosecution before the case is heard in court;
- be present at criminal proceedings where the accused has the right to be present;
- be heard at proceedings affecting bond, bail, release, pleas or sentencing;
- have reasonable access to documents relating to the crime before trial;
- receive restitution from the adult or juvenile offenders; and
- a reasonable, prompt and final conclusion of the case.

The Department of Crime Victim Compensation has allotted funding for eligible victims of crime in South Carolina. The following are the types of restitution available for eligible victims:

- Counseling Services (Please review the booklet under the Provider tab for additional information)
- Lost Wages/Loss of Support (Please review the booklet under the Provider tab for additional information)
- Funeral/Burial Expenses (Payment for funeral/burial may be up to \$6,500)
- Up to \$15,000 for medical and dental services with proper documentation.

What DCVC does not pay for:

- Property damage
- Property replacement costs
- Non-criminal related traffic offenses
- Pain and suffering
- Relocation expenses

Please remember that DCVC is the payer of last resort. Crime victims must utilize private insurance, Medicaid, or other third party payers before requesting DCVC reimbursement for services.

I have read and understand my rights as a victim and my right to compensation (if eligible) under the Office of Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Compensation.

Kaysha Richardson
Resident Name

Kaysha Richard
Resident Signature

Sept. 29, 2022
Date

Desaire Havenscroft
Staff Name

Desaire Havenscroft
Staff Signature

9/29/2022
Date



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
VERIFICATION OF LAWFUL PRESENCE IN THE UNITED STATES
AFFIDAVIT OF ELIGIBILITY



Pursuant to Section 8-29-10, *et seq.* of the South Carolina Code of Laws (1976, as amended), the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation must verify that any person who applies for a South Carolina license is lawfully present in the United States. Complete and sign this affidavit of eligibility. The information provided is subject to verification.

Section A: LAWFUL PRESENCE in the United States.

The undersigned _____, of _____
(Print clearly First, Middle, and Last name) (Home Address, City, State, and Zip Code)
being first duly sworn deposes and states as follows:

Check only one box:

1. I am a United States citizen; or
2. I am a Legal Permanent Resident of the United States eighteen years of age or older; or
3. I am a Qualified Alien or non-immigrant under the Federal Immigration and Nationality Act, Public Law 82-414, eighteen years of age or older, and lawfully present in the United States.
4. Other: _____ Please submit any documentation that supports this status.

Date of Birth: _____

Alien Number: _____ I-94 Number: _____

(If you checked number 2, 3, or 4 you must attach a copy of your immigration documents. See instruction sheet for a list of accepted immigration documents.)

Section B: ATTESTATION.

I understand that in accordance with section 8-29-10 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, a person who knowingly and willfully makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation in an affidavit shall, in addition to other sanctions imposed by this State or the United States, be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction must be fined and/or imprisoned for not more than 5 years (or both).

I understand that the representations made in this Affidavit shall apply through any license(s) or renewals issued, and that I shall have an affirmative duty to immediately advise the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation of any change of my immigration or citizenship status.

I swear and attest the information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that under South Carolina law, providing false information is grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation of a license, certificate, registration or permit.

Signature of Affiant

SWORN to before me this _____ day of _____, 20____

Notary Signature

Print Name

Notary Public for _____

My Commission Expires: _____

INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR COMPLETING AFFIDAVIT OF ELIGIBILITY

CHECK box 1:

If you are a United States Citizen by birth or naturalization

CHECK box 2:

If you are a Legal Permanent Resident and you are not a U.S. Citizen, but are residing in the U.S. under legally recognized and lawfully recorded permanent residence as an immigrant.

PROVIDE A COPY OF ALL IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS.

CHECK box 3:

If you are a Qualified Alien. You are a Qualified Alien if you are:

An alien who is lawfully admitted for residence under the INA.

An alien who is granted asylum under Section 208 of the INA.

A refugee who is admitted to the United States under Section 207 of the INA.

An alien who is paroled into the United States under Section 212(d)(5) of the INA for a period of at least 1 year.

An alien whose deportation is being withheld under Section 243(h) of the INA (as in effect prior to April 1, 1997) or whose removal has been withheld under Section 241(b)(3).

An alien who is granted conditional entry pursuant to Section 203(a)(7) of the INA as in effect prior to April 1, 1980.

An alien who is a Cuban/Haitian Entrant as defined by Section 501(e) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980.

An alien who has been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty, or whose child or parent has been battered or subject to extreme cruelty.

PROVIDE A COPY OF ALL IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS.

ACCEPTED IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS:

Unexpired Reentry Permit (I-327)

Permanent Resident Card or Alien Registration Receipt Card With Photograph (I-551)

Unexpired Refugee Travel Document (I-571)

Unexpired Employment Authorization Card Which Contains a Photograph (I-766)

Machine Readable Immigrant Visa (with Temporary I-551 Language)

Temporary I-551 Stamp (on passport or I-94)

I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) in Unexpired Foreign Passport

I-20 (Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant, F-1, Student Status)

DS2019 (Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor, J-1, Status)

Jayln Frazier

3340 Shipley St. Apt. 5314
Ladson, SC
29445
05/23/2022

Hello, My name is Jayln Frazier. I am a citizen of The United States of America. I have known Kaysha Richardson for 1 year and with days full of laughter and complete joy. As a child you notice the world is full of new and different things daily and you're starting to learn what it is you like or may dislike about yourself. Then as you continue to grow into your teenage and adolescent years you tend to forget those once loved exercises/hobbies and niches.

Hey, I must've plucked a 4 leaf clover as a young child, I have to say. Lucky guy I am; to come across Kaysha Richardson .A breath of fresh air can adequately describe the 1st interaction between Kaysha and myself. Someone who helps you remember the young you, the things you once cared and loved for, your wishes and wants while being the one who's helping you shape into the person you said you were once going to be.

Kaysha Richardson should remain in The United States Of America. Kaysha is continuing online school at Capella University while working as a Patient Ambassador for Trident Medical Center. Having to start over I can assure you, wasn't easy but tough times tend to make the best outcomes. A rule follower head to toe, Kaysha can only be a benefit to society with the ability to always maintain integrity, honesty, and genuine care for herself and others around.

Regards,



Jayln Frazier

Tim McAuliffe
5240 Mulholland crt
Summerville SC 29485

Dear Sir/Madam

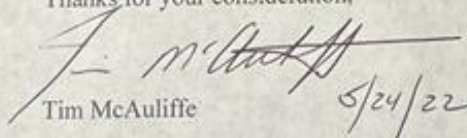
My name is Tim McAuliffe, and I am a citizen of the United States. I have known Kaysha Richardson since 2022. Kaysha is honest, trustworthy and has an integrity of character.

Kaysha needs to remain in the United States of America. Kaysha has good moral character; coupled with a strong work ethic and a will to succeed which is demonstrated admirably in her academic as well as her professional life.

Kaysha has been employed with Morrison Healthcare since April 2022 and has passed all the background checks and drug screenings and as an employee and will contribute to our society.

Kaysha Richardson needs be in the United States of America.

Thanks for your consideration,


Tim McAuliffe 5/24/22







Dale Richardson







From: Dale Richardson
Sent: September 26, 2022 2:32 PM
To: Kaysha Richardson
Subject: Letter and evidence for the South Carolina Circuit Court
Attachments: Letter to Kaysha Richardson and South Carolina 9th Judicial Circuit Court Sept 26 2022.pdf; THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE.pdf; i-140-application.pdf; Audio of Officer.ogg; CertFCA Direction Sept 23 2022.pdf; DSR Karis Appeals.pdf

Importance: High

Good afternoon Kaysha,

Attached is documentation and evidence for the matters in the circuit court mentioned in the attached documentation. You have authorization to present the materials to any such law enforcement, court, judge or any such person, agency entity that you deem necessary for the reporting of criminal activity contained within the attached documentation or any other matters that you deem necessary. You are authorized to distribute the attached materials as you see fit for the aforementioned reasons.

-  [Chief Justice of Saskatchewan Shielding crim.MP4](#)
-  [Federal Court Vanessa Rochester Hearing.MP4](#)
-  [SchwannMarch 26 2022.mp4](#)
-  [TrimmedChambers AB March 18 2022.mp4](#)
-  [Torture investigation on behalf of my 18 month old daughter.mp4](#)
-  [Court QB Nov 26 2020.m4a](#)

-  [Innovation meeting July 7, 2020 313 pm.m4a](#)
-  [RCMP Member caught in a lie.MOV](#)
-  [The attempt to return evidence.mp4](#)
-  [Torture investigation on behalf of my 18 month old daughter.mp4](#)
-  [Criste statement by phone August 17th 2020 404 pm.m4a](#)
-  [Personal Appeals.pdf](#)

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate, (SK)
Chief Executive Officer
DSR Karis North Consulting Inc.
Dover, DE



To: Kaysha F.N. Richardson
Chief Communications Officer
DSR Karis North Consulting Inc.
8 the Green,
Suite A
Dover, DE 19901

CC: South Carolina 9th Judicial Circuit Court
100 Broad Street, Suite 106
Charleston, South Carolina 29401-2258
Phone: (843) 958-5000
Fax: (843) 958-5020

September 29, 2022

From: Dale J. Richardson
Director
DSR Karis North Consulting Inc.
8 the Green,
Suite A
Dover, DE 19901
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com

Re: Evidence for threats made against the life of the Chief Communications Officer of

This transmittal is to authorize the transmission of corporate documents to the South Carolina 9th Judicial Circuit Court by Kaysha F.N. Richardson. She has been granted to act as agent to transport the documents to the South Carolina 9th Judicial Circuit Court until the processing of the I-140 signed by the director of DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. ("Karis North") April 11, 2021. The Director has advised Karis North that from a risk assessment standpoint that it is probable that the unreasonable delay in processing the I-140 was to hinder the reporting of treason in the attached documentation the I-140 package, "THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)" and other documentation which includes video, audio and documentary evidence that steps are being taken to murder the Director in Canada and record of his torture in the United States.

On Sept 15, 2022 Trench Brunson made threats to the Director regarding Kaysha F.N. Richardson after being made aware of the treason outlined in the attached documentation listed herein. Kaysha F.N. Richardson has

been granted the position of Chief Communications Officer and has been unable to act in that capacity based on the unlawful hindrance by rogue agents of the Department of Homeland Security. For the purposes of the Executive Order Imposing Certain Sanctions in the Event of Foreign Interference in a United States Election issued on September 12, 2018 by President Donald J. Trump and recently extended by Joseph R. Biden the attached documentation is submitted in addition to article 3 section 3 of the constitution of the United States and as evidence for the purposes of the complaints filed by Kaysha F.N. Richardson.

The Chief Executive Officer has advised Karis North that it is the responsibility of every United States citizen or alien domiciled within the United States to report treason and that no foreign person or entity can participate, hinder, harbour, conceal or otherwise facilitate foreign interference into a United States election to effect the overthrow of the United States. The attached documentation outlines how unlawful detention, torture, human trafficking for the purposes of exploitation, fraud, mortgage fraud, and other crimes without limitation were used to conceal the distribution of a biological weapon that interfered with the territorial integrity of the United States and effected its overthrow. The CEO has advised Karis North that any attempt to delay, interfere or otherwise hinder this documentation from being presented to the court will be reported to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and any other appropriate authorities for participation in the concealment of the distribution of a biological weapon used to destroy the territorial integrity of the United States.

The attached documentation it to attach to the following case numbers: 2022023857 associated with Mr. Trench Brunson and 2022023800. 232023857 was initially given as the case number for Mr. Brunson. However, this proved to be incorrect. For greater certainty and clarity the audio of the police officer has been supplied to verify the correct information.

For any questions or concerns regarding the engineering report, inquiries can be made to dale.richardson@dsrkariconsulting.com or other such contact information as Kaysha F.N. Richardson shall provide.



Dale J. Richardson

NOTICE OF APPEAL

ACTION

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

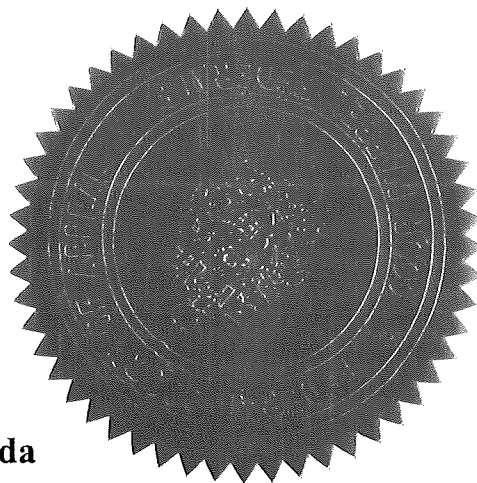
DSR Karis Consulting Inc.

hereinafter the "Appellant"

AND:

The Attorney General of Canada
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH,
COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN, J.A. CALDWELL,
DEREK ALLCHURCH, CONSTABLE BURTON ROY,
BATTLEFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH,
JAMES KWON, MAZEL HOLM, GARY LUND, DAWN LUND,
CIPRIAN BOLAH, JEANNIE JOHNSON, MANITOBA-
SASKATCHEWAN CONFERENCE, MICHAEL COLLINS,
MATRIX LAW GROUP, CLIFFORD HOLM, PATRICIA J.
MEIKLEJOHN, CHANTELE THOMPSON, JENNIFER
SCHMIDT, MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD
APPEL, IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN,
JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY RANSOME, SASKATCHEWAN
HEALTH AUTHORITY, DR. ALABI, CORA SWERID, JILL
COOK, GLEN METIVER, JUSTICE R.W. ELSON, JUSTICE
CROOKS, OWZW LAWYERS LLP, VIRGIL A.
THOMSON, PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN,
HONOURABLE JUDGE PELLETIER, EMI HOLM, CHAR
BLAIR, AND KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON

hereinafter each a "Defendant", and collectively, the "Defendants"



NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the Appellant. The relief claimed by the Appellant appears on the following page.

THIS APPEAL will be heard by the Court at a time and place to be fixed by the Judicial Administrator. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the place of hearing will be requested by the Appellant.

IF YOU WISH TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, to receive notice of any step in the appeal or to be served with any documents in the appeal, you or a solicitor acting for you must prepare a notice of appearance in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules and serve it on the Appellant's solicitor, or when the Appellant is self-represented, on the Appellant, WITHIN 10 DAYS of being served with this notice of appeal.

IF YOU INTEND TO SEEK A DIFFERENT DISPOSITION of the order appealed from, you must serve and file a notice of cross-appeal in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules instead of serving and filing a notice of appearance.

Copies of the Federal Court Rules information concerning the local offices of the Court and other necessary information may be obtained on request to the Administrator of this Court at Ottawa (telephone 613-992-4238) or at any local office.

IF YOU FAIL TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, JUDGEMENT MAY BE GIVEN IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU.

June 27, 2022

Issued by: YOVANA PATAROO
REGISTRY OFFICER
AGENT DU GREFFE

(Registry Officer)

Address of local office: 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9

To: **Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP**

1000-2002 Victoria Ave

Regina, SK, CA S4P 0R7

Virgil A Thomson (Barrister #4857)

Tel: 306-359-1888

Fax: 306-352-0771

Email: vthomson@owzw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Virgil A. Thomson, Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn and Cary Ransome.

Attorney General of Canada

Department of Justice Canada

410 22nd Street East, Suite 410

Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Jessica Karam

Tel: 1 306 518-0800

Fax: 1 306 975-4030

Email: Jessica.Karam@Justice.gc.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Attorney General of Canada; and spoke for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who were not a party to the hearing

McDougall Gauley LLP

500-616 Main St

Saskatoon, SK, CA S7H 0J6

Chantelle C. Eisner (Barrister #4518)

Tel: 306-653-1212

Fax: 306-652-1323

Email: ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com

Heather J. Laing, Q.C. (Barrister #3704)

Tel: 306-653-1212

Fax: 306-652-1323

Email: hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Saskatchewan Health Authority

Miller Thomson LLP

3000, 700-9th Ave SW

Calgary, AB, T2P 3V4

Annie M. Alport

Tel: 1 403 298-2418

Fax: 1 403-262-0007

Email: aalport@millerthomson.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Matrix Law Group, Patricia J. Meiklejohn, Cliff A. Holm, the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference, The Seventh-Day Adventist church, the Battlefords SDA church, Gary Lund, Dawn Lund, Mazel Holm, Jeannie Johnson, Ciprian Bolah and Kimberley Richardson.

Emery Jamieson LLP

2400, 10235-101 Street

Edmonton, AB, T5J 3G1

Bruce M. Comba

Tel: 1 780 936-8562

Fax: 1 780-420-6277

Email: BComba@emeryjamieson.com

Lawyers for the Defendant Derek Allchurch.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Marie K. Stack

Tel: 1 306 664-1349

Fax: 1 306-653-2669

Email: mstack@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Elizabeth J. Ulmer

Tel: 1 306 664-1377

Fax: 1 306-653-2669

Email: e.ulmer@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Dr. Alabi.

Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

Government of Saskatchewan

1874 Scarth Street

Regina, SK, S4P 4B3

Justin Stevenson

Tel: 1 306 787-5224

Email: justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, The Honourable
Judge M. Pelletier, Emi Holm, and Char Blais..

Dale J. Richardson

Tel: 1 306 441-7010

Email: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

Self Represented litigant

Lawrence J. Litman

Email: ljlitman@cox.net

Lawyers for the Non-Party Robert A. Cannon

Congress of the United States

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Department of Justice

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20530-0001

United States Attorneys

Email: USADC.ServiceCivil@usdoj.gov

Lawyers for the United States Governmental Departments.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Law Enforcement in the United States.

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of BROWN H. Dated JUNE 10, 2022 by which an order was issued in T-1404-20 to uphold the orders of Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib dated August 31, 2021 and other subsequent orders that were overt acts of treason and the mechanism by which terrorism was perpetrated against the people of Canada and the United States. In spite of evidence presented demonstrating the RCMP committed a crime and the Defendants demonstrated intent to used the vexatious litigant hearing to silence, and destroy the Appellant, and that Defendants in the action disrupted the essential services of the Appellant during the course of the litigation. The order was obtained by numerous acts of fraud and other crimes against the people and ignored the public importance of the health and safety of the public, and committed felony copyright infringement in the orders when attributing a work to another author that is protected by copyright.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and
2. Order to investigate treason, terrorism and other related crimes supported by evidence presented in all of the matters;
3. That all matters be resumed in the Courts.

THE GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL are as follows:

4. The learned trial judge erred when he use procedure to permit treason to continue;
5. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about who filed documents and when; attributing documents filed by the Appellant to Dale J. Richardson, the Plaintiff in T-1404-20 and in the process committing felony copyright infringement against the Appellant;
6. The learned trial judge erred when he declared the Appellant a vexatious litigant when he knowingly committed felony copyright infringement and abused the powers of the Court to protect himself from financial liability from felony copyright infringement in Canada;
7. The learned trial judge erred when he declared the pleadings were “rambling, sometimes incoherent, insulting, scandalous” when the basis of much of the pleadings were based on engineering and the Justice H. S. Brown is completely incompetent in the field of engineering sciences;
8. The learned trial judge erred when he made the vexatious orders without quoting 1 expert witness in the area of HVAC engineering to refute the claims, and lawyers are not competent to make any determination based

on pleadings relating to engineering claims as they are not competent to make any judgment on engineering sciences;

9. The learned trial judge erred when he stated that the Appellant was owned by the Plaintiff in T-1404-20 Dale J. Richardson and the owner of the Appellant is stated clearly in documentation in the corporate records possessed by the Appellant and should have been known to the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union if they followed proper financial controls that would prevent the laundering of money, making it probable that they are engaged in the same based on the professional opinion of a senior revenue accountant Robert A. Cannon who has identified critical weaknesses in their control system in documentation presented before the Federal Court of Canada;
10. The learned trial judge erred when he alleged that the subsequent claims made by the
11. The learned trial judge erred when he alleged that “The Plaintiff in response to the section 40 Motion submits, “it is impossible for the Defendant to be a vexatious litigant”. However, the majority of his submissions argue matters that have already been decided by this Court and others further evidencing his attempts to re-litigate matters before the Saskatchewan Courts, the Federal Court, and the Courts of the United States.” When it was the Appellant who made that assertion in its motion

for intervention filed to the Court based on the research that it created that is protected by copyright;

12. The learned trial judge erred when he alleged that the “Moreover, the Plaintiff has a propensity to bring unsubstantiated allegations of impropriety against parties and their counsel while using scandalous language” when he never makes mention of the evidence contained in any of the documentation ever, in fact no party has ever mentioned the evidence contained in any of the documentation even evidence supplied by the Defendants contradicted their claims;
13. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored the nature of the agent principle relationship a concept that should be familiar to any judge and could not be misunderstood without intentional skewing of the facts; and anyone who has a basic understanding of the agent-principle relationship would know that the term “Canadian Masonic Terrorist” was a term that was used to define an agent-principle relationship that was tied together by particular ideology;
14. The learned trial judge erred when when he failed to list the only proceeding that was initiated by the Appellant on the court record because it would stand as a record of him lying about meritless proceedings because the Saskatchewan Health Authority had the Chief Executive Officer of the Appellant arrested on a mental health warrant as he

attempted to enter the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan on July 23, 2020 and prevented the Appellant from ever entering the court to litigate its matter; and no subsequent court has ever allowed that matter to be litigated as a judgment was made in its absence because defendants conspired to prevent the Appellant from exercising its rights;

15. The learned trial judge erred when when he failed to mention that the "family matter" that the Plaintiff was part of was decided by fraud and alleged that it was not when purporting "the fact his wife successfully applied for and obtained Court order divorce and family law relief including custody of an infant child, and the dismissal of his subsequent application for habeas corpus" when the Attorney General of Canada submitted evidence that was before Justice William F. Pentney on June 10, 2021 and in the respondents motion submitted to the Court date March 29, 2021 and the motion to intervene referenced by Justice H. S. Brown and submitted to the Federal Court of Canada May 25, 2022 and knew that the Plaintiff was prevented from entering the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan for a first appearance in his divorce hearing on July 23, 2020 and it was impossible for him to have lost without prejudice because he was unlawfully prevented from entering the court;
16. The learned trial judge erred when he called an application obtained by torture a successful application, as torture is a crime;

17. The learned trial judge erred when a child being trafficked for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation a successful application when such crime is punishable by life imprisonment;
18. The learned trial judge erred when when he lied about the expertise of the Plaintiff when he has had the credentials of the Plaintiff placed before him in documentation included in the motion for intervention submitted by the Appellant;
19. The learned trial judge erred when when he ignored the research of the Appellant that was pioneered by the Appellant and its Chief Executive Officer who provided his diploma in Mechanical Engineering Technology and Parchment for his Bachelor of Technology and evidence that the research is based off of research pioneered during the course of his studies at Memorial University of Newfoundland making the Appellant and the Chief Executive Officer the only experts in the research pioneered by and produced by the Appellant;
20. The learned trial judge erred when when he used the rules of the court to justify the murder of innocent people in Canada, and the United States against the public interest demonstrating a gross flaw in the legal system in Canada;
21. The learned trial judge erred when when he ignored the evidence that demonstrated that the pleadings were not vexatious and that every line of

the pleadings were based on the facts presented to the Federal Court of Canada; and that allowing the Appellant to be declared vexatious when it was protecting innocent lives from being extinguished by terrorists because of “improper” procedures or “vexatious” language makes Justice H. S. Brown a terrorist and a traitor to Canada and extraditable to the United States;

22. The learned trial judge erred when he overlooked the intent to declare Robert A. Cannon a vexatious litigant in the Federal Court of Canada when he has never engaged in any litigation in the Federal Court of Canada, he was never notified, demonstrating "intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such" with the intent to Cause “serious bodily or *mental harm* to members of the group;” with Robert A. Cannon and the Chief Executive Officer of the Appellant sharing religious beliefs held by an extremely small segment of persons even within the persons who identify as Seventh-Day Adventists;
23. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored the systematic attack directed at the population consisting of Chief Executive Officer of the Appellant and those associating with him including without limitation, his daughters, family, Robert A. Cannon, and any other person who stands up for freedom and the rights of children; the attack includes without limitation, *deportation and forced population transfer, imprisonment or*

other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, other inhumane acts, persecution of any identifiable group or collectively on political, racial, ethnic, cultural, religious or other grounds that are universally impermissible under international law; facilitating crimes against humanity by gross abuse of his position;

24. The learned trial judge erred when he set precedent that treason, terrorism, child trafficking for the financial and sexual exploitation torture, persecution, forced population transfer is sanctioned by the Federal Court of Canada, and that the court will punish any person who complain of the same, and the aforementioned actions can be continued with impunity if you do not follow the procedure of the court;
25. The learned trial judge erred when he set precedent that procedure can be used to shield the crime of aggression and that preventing the enforcement of treaties and the murder of the innocent can be justified by failing to follow procedural conventions of a court;
26. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored that treason is impossible to commit without a conspiracy, and implying that a conspiracy to overthrow a government would not require numerous state and private actors is in itself a questionable act, as invasion by infiltration is a more likely means to overthrow a free and democratic society as an assembling of military forces within Canada or the United States would be met with

swift and deadly force and an extremely unlikely means of effecting overthrow;

27. The learned trial judge erred by withholding the reasons why the Federal Court of Canada was obliged to adjourn the hearing intended for March 1, 2022 to May 30, 2022; the reasons would have demonstrated the extreme prejudice directed at the Federal Court of Canada when it lied and placed on the Federal Court of Canada record that the Plaintiff received and acknowledged direction that it was impossible for him to acknowledge because it was sent to the wrong email address and the Plaintiff would have been placed into the hearing without a defense without his knowledge; demonstrating that the orders made by Justice H. S. Brown are based on fraud and exceeds his jurisdiction;
28. The learned trial judge erred by allowing the vexatious litigant motion to proceed when he had full knowledge that the Defendants in the action were actively engaged in bioterrorism and the delivery method of a contagion was demonstrated by the Appellant in its expert capacity and presented to the Federal Court of Canada and Justice H. S. Brown that court rules were justifiable to murder Canadians without expert testimony to contradict the evidence submitted by the Appellant;
29. The learned trial judge erred by using procedure to allow terrorism to continue with impunity, and allowed the hearing of the Federal Court of

Canada to be used secure the staging grounds to attack the United States in violation of numerous treaties and setting precedent that procedure can strike down any attempt to stop criminal activity when it is forced into a civil court;

30. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that aided the transnational organization that is committing crimes against humanity and actively engaging in treasonous actions in the Canada and the United States, making him an enemy of the United States and a traitor to Canada;
31. The learned trial judge erred when he deliberately used his position to shield criminal activity and silence the whistle-blower of the transnational organization instituting totalitarian rule in Canada and the United States;
32. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about why the Chief Executive Officer did not appear (who he referred to as the Plaintiff), when he knew that it was for reasons of health and that the Chief Executive Officer was willing to represent the Appellant at the risk of his own life because he knew of the extreme risk of death to the public that could potentially be in the millions in Canada alone and believed that risking his health was appropriate given the threat to the safety of the public based on his expert opinion and the research pioneered by the Appellant;
33. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in criminal activity when becoming complicit to torture, violation the convention against torture

and grossly exceeded his jurisdiction in issuing orders demonstrating the imposition of absolute tyranny;

34. The denial of the torture complaint under the Convention against Torture does allow for the prosecution of 18 U.S.C. § 241. *Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.* When taken with this next case, *Conspiracy to altogether prevent enforcement of statute of United States is conspiracy to commit treason by levying war against the United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)* This denial of the Convention against Torture permits any such conspirators to be punished in the United States for treason based on these grand jury rulings, making every conspirator involved in these proceedings extraditable to the United States to be tried for treason and to face the death penalty;
35. Furthermore, force is not required if the conspiracy is detected early. *The Government contends that, but for the timely interruption of the conspiracy by the apprehension of its leaders actual resistance would have come about. The greater part of the evidence relied upon by the government to establish the conspiracy related to facts which occurred*

before the passage of the selective Draft Act. United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)

There is overwhelming evidence of conspiracy, collusion, and complicity to torture, terrorism, crimes against humanity and numerous other crimes, and judicial interference;

36. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that are prejudicial to the appellant after he engaged in criminal activity with the defendants becoming an active participant in their crimes, making him extraditable to the United States;
37. The learned trial judge erred when he saw evidence that the Saskatchewan Health Authority had no justification for its faulty guidelines and used the rules of the Court and procedure to justify the extermination of human life in the millions and millions more; making Justice H. S. Brown personally responsible for genocide based on the engineering report presented by the Appellant;
38. The learned trial judge erred when he violated the no defense clause of the CAT and 269.1 of the criminal code;
39. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that violated article 2 of the convention against torture, an *international treaty* that is binding in Canada and the United States;

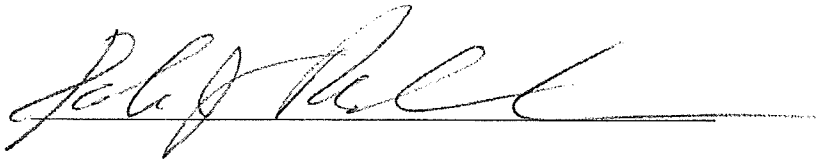
40. The learned trial judge erred when he owing the United States basic allegiance to not support persons committing treason in the United States by virtue of his position of a judge in a country that is a close ally of the United States, as Canada would not support treasonous conduct in the United States it's NATO ally as that would violate its fundamental principles of the treaty;
41. The learned trial judge erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to replicate the secret trials used in the inquisition to torture persons and subject them to gross violations of rights;
42. The learned trial judge erred when he knowingly participated in treasonous conduct, abusing his position to facilitate and instigate torture and severe persecution of the Appellant and his affiliates;
43. The learned trial judge erred when he became complicit to the trafficking of a child in violation of the criminal code and treaties;
44. The learned trial judge erred when he issued totalitarian orders, striking down the constitution in the process;
45. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored evidence where established case law demonstrated that rogue agents of U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement and the Department of Homeland Security were engaged in activities consistent with conspiracy to commit treason against the United

States of America, and taking actions that made him any enemy of the same;

46. The learned trial judge erred when he permitted treason to advance with impunity with full knowledge of evidence that demonstrates actions consistent with the overthrow of democracy in Canada and the United States of America by a transnational organization seeking to build a world without freedom;
47. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about the fraud used in the Federal Court of Canada which when discovered by Dale J. Richardson was the reason by which the Federal Court of Canada was obliged to change the date of the vexatious litigant hearing; continuing a process of fraudulent actions by the defendants and their affiliates that were started as early as June 29, 2020 with fraud and forged documents by rogue agents of the Ombudsman for Banking Services and Investments that were used to hinder an investigation into crimes and the fraud was continued by the Attorney General by refusing to investigate any crimes including terrorism when presented evidence of such crimes and conspiracy of the same;
48. The learned trial judge erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to shield criminal activity in the same manner as the courts in Saskatchewan

used chambers hearings to hide their totalitarian and treasonous actions
from scrutiny.

June 24, 2022



DSR Karis Consulting Inc.

Appellant

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. (AB Office): 116 West Creek Meadow, Chestermere,
AB; Power of Attorney: Astra Richardson-Pereira; Telephone number: (587) 575-
5045; Email address: dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above document is a true copy of
the original filed in the Federal Court./

JE CERTIFIE que le document ci-dessus est une copie conforme
à l'original déposé au dossier de la Cour fédérale.

Filing date July 27, 2022
Date de dépôt

Dated
Fait le 

**YOVANA PATAROO
REGISTRY OFFICER
AGENT DU GREFFE**

22 of 22

NOTICE OF APPEAL

ACTION

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.

hereinafter the "**Appellant**"

AND:

**The ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND
GEOLOGICISTS OF SASKATCHEWAN, VIRGIL THOMSON,
OWZW LAWYERS LLP, CHANTELE THOMPSON, JENNIFER
SCHMIDT, MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD
APPEL, IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN,
JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY RANSOME, SGI AND JORDAN
OTTENBREIT.**

hereinafter each a "**Defendant**", and collectively, the "**Defendants**"

NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the Appellant. The relief claimed by the Appellant appears on the following page.

THIS APPEAL will be heard by the Court at a time and place to be fixed by the Judicial Administrator. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the place of hearing will be requested by the Appellant.

IF YOU WISH TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, to receive notice of any step in the appeal or to be served with any documents in the appeal, you or a solicitor acting for you must prepare a notice of appearance in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules and serve it on the Appellant's solicitor, or when the Appellant is self-represented, on the Appellant, WITHIN 10 DAYS of being served with this notice of appeal.

IF YOU INTEND TO SEEK A DIFFERENT DISPOSITION of the order appealed from, you must serve and file a notice of cross-appeal in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules instead of serving and filing a notice of appearance.

Copies of the Federal Court Rules information concerning the local offices of the Court and other necessary information may be obtained on request to the Administrator of this Court at Ottawa (telephone 613-992-4238) or at any local office.

IF YOU FAIL TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, JUDGEMENT MAY BE GIVEN IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU.

September _____, 2022

Issued by: _____

(Registry Officer)

Address of local office: 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9

To: **Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP**

1000-2002 Victoria Ave

Regina, SK, CA S4P 0R7

Virgil A Thomson (Barrister #4857)

Tel: 306-359-1888

Fax: 306-352-0771

Email: vthomson@owzw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Virgil A. Thomson, Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn and Cary Ransome.

Griffin Toews Maddigan

1530 Angus Street,

Regina, SK S4T 1Z1

Michael B. Griffin

Tel: 1 306 525-6125

Fax: 1 306 525-5226

Email: mikegriffin@sasktel.net

Lawyers for the Defendant the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan.

Brownlee LLP

1500-530 8th Avenue SW,
Calgary, AB, CA T2P 3S8

Nabeel Peermohamed

Tel: 403-260-5302
Fax: 403-232-8408
Email: vburgess@brownleelaw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants SGI and Jordan Ottenbreit

Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Washington, DC 20511

Agency responsible for overseeing investigations for the election fraud in the United States.

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of BARNES R. Dated OCT 7, 2020 by which an order was issued in T-1115-20 to uphold overt acts of treason and the mechanism by which terrorism was perpetrated against the people of Canada and the United States. In spite of evidence presented demonstrating the RCMP committed a crime and the Defendants demonstrated intent to used the vexatious litigant hearing to silence, and destroy the Appellant, and that Defendants in the action were attempting to murder the Appellant and members of the public during the course of the litigation. The order was obtained by numerous acts of fraud and other crimes against the people and ignored the public importance of the health and safety of the public, and assisted in the overthrow of the government of the United States, harboured, concealed and facilitated terrorism and are directly responsible for every death arising from the criminally negligent guidelines. This appeal is an amendment to the appeal properly submitted October 16, 2020 and left unfiled by the court for almost two years.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and

2. Order to investigate treason, terrorism and other related crimes supported by evidence presented in all of the matters;
3. That T-1115-20 be resumed in the Courts.
4. Order that evidence of actions arising by the crimes caused by the crimes of Justice R. L. Barnes be submitted as evidence to the appeal and T-1115-20.

THE GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL are as follows:

5. The learned trial judge erred when he knowingly engaged in the profession of engineering and engineering technology and made a determination on an engineering report and determined that there is no special circumstances to permit Dale J. Richardson to represent the Appellant when it is impossible for a judge to make a determination outside of the scope of his practice as a judge;
6. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the business of engineering and engineering technology contrary to section 55 of the Judges Act;
7. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in Criminal negligence and causing death by criminal negligence in violation of section 219(1)(2) and 220 of the Criminal Code when he dismissed an engineering report

without any expert testimony to refute the claims and made a determination that was impossible for him to make, making the judge personally responsible for every death arising as a result of his crime from the date of his unlawful practice in engineering and/or engineering technology and dismissed a report he was wholly incompetent to dismiss;

8. The learned trial judge erred when he committed a gross dereliction of duty and ignored the national security interests of the engineering report that outlined a critical weakness that was exploited by bioterrorists and engaged in and facilitated terrorism contrary to section 83.01(b) of the Criminal Code;
9. The learned trial judge erred when he abused his position as a judge in the Federal Court of Canada to shield the financing of terrorist activity and harboured terrorists contrary to section 83.01(b) of the Criminal Code;
10. The learned trial judge erred when he facilitated the crime of fraud in violation of section 380(1) of the Criminal Code when allowing the parties opposing the motion and/or supporting it to commit fraud for financial gain using the Federal Court of Canada;
11. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the trafficking in persons contrary to section 279.01(1) of the criminal code;
12. The learned trial judge erred when he became an accessory after the fact to the rogue agents of the Department of Homeland Security engaging in

the trafficking in persons by concealing the trafficking of the Chief Communications Officer of the Appellant and DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. a Delaware Corporation, and the Chief Communications Officer is an American Indian being trafficked with the consent of the judge;

13. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years in violation of section 279.011(1) of the Criminal Code;
14. The learned trial judge erred when he received and facilitated material benefit for the opposing parties in his orders through the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years and material benefit from the aforementioned trafficking in violation of section 279.011(1) and 279.02(1) of the Criminal Code;
15. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation in violation of section 279.011(1) and 279.04(1) of the Criminal Code;
16. The learned trial judge erred when he participated in terrorist activity abusing his position to suppress evidence and allow harm to be done to the public in a manner that was intended to cause harm in clauses (A)-(C)

in 83.01(b)(ii) by the serious interference with and serious disruption of an essential service not authorized in clause (E) of the same;

17. The learned trial judge erred when he exploited procedure in the Federal Court of Canada for a political, religious and an ideological purpose and in whole or in part with the intention of intimidating the public or a segment of the public with regards to its security, including its economic security, and compelling persons to do or refrain from doing any act that intentionally caused harm in clauses (A)-(C) of 83.01(b)(ii) of the Criminal Code and caused a serious interference with and a serious disruption of an essential service of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in a manner not authorized by section (E) of the same or any other law;
18. The learned trial judge erred when he facilitated the Defendants to continue their attempts to torture and kill the Chief Executive Officer of the Appellant to cause a disruption of an essential service that is designed to cause the harm in clauses (A)-(C) of 83.01(b)(ii) to a segment of the public;
19. The learned trial judge erred when he protected the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist church an entity structured like a terrorist cell and designed for concealing the trafficking of children and terrorist activity; and a gross violation of religious liberties of the members of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church and has

allowed the Crown to strip Seventh-Day Adventists of all religious liberties in the process in gross violation of the Charter and international treaties;

20. The learned trial judge erred when he proceeded to make a determination of and engineering report when the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan were obligated by law to examine an engineering report that outlined the delivery of a biological weapon that was used to murder the citizens of Canada and the United States and permitted them to deliberately and willfully murder citizens of Canada and the United States by his gross abuse of his position as a judge of the Federal Court of Canada;
21. The learned trial judge erred when he used the motion hearing to prevent the Appellant from lawfully using the Federal Court of Canada to stop the terrorist activity the judge is a participant in;
22. The learned trial judge erred when he facilitated the continuation of treason;
23. The learned trial judge erred when he acted as a foreign agent directly interfering in the 2020 election in the United States and acted to interfere in the 2022 elections in the same; and a high probability of interference in the elections in the jurisdiction of Canada as well;

24. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about the Federal Court of Canada not having jurisdiction to deal with matters pertaining to the servants of the Crown and permitted the continued torture of the officers of the Appellant in violation of the Convention against Torture for the purposes of causing harm described in clauses (A)-(C) of section 83.01(b) (ii) of the Criminal Code;
25. The learned trial judge erred when he declared himself a terrorist when he called an engineering report submitted to prevent terrorism “an abuse of the Court’s process”;
26. The learned trial judge erred when he abused his his official capacity granted by an act of parliament on behalf of the Crown to exploit an infant child for the purposes of facilitating terrorist activity contrary to 83.01(b) when he called an engineering report submitted to stop the trafficking of children for the purposes if sexual and financial exploitation “an abuse of the Court’s process”;
27. The learned trial judge erred when he demonstrated that the purpose of the Federal Court of Canada was to exploit children by their explicit trafficking for sexual and financial purposes and that the American Indians, Christians, Catholics, Blacks and other minorities and religious groups are the primary targets of the children being exploited;

28. The learned trial judge erred when he dismissed a motion that presented compelling evidence of torture by the servants of the crown and the defendants beyond a reasonable doubt without determining the torture on its merits in violation of the Convention against Torture and instigating torture of the same parties seeking relief of torture;
29. The learned trial judge erred when he participated in torture in violation of the Convention against Torture deliberately to cause the harm described in clauses (A)-(C) of section 83.01(b)(ii) of the criminal code;
30. The learned trial judge erred when he dismissed an application that had allegations of torture without determining whether or not torture occurred in violation of article 13 of the Convention against Torture;
31. The learned trial judge erred when when he used the abused the powers of the court to murder the innocent people in Canada, and the United States against the public interest, demonstrating a gross flaw in the legal system in Canada;
32. The learned trial judge erred when when he ignored the evidence that demonstrated that the pleadings were not vexatious and that every line of the pleadings were based on the facts presented to him, and Justice R. L. Barnes a terrorist and a traitor to Canada and extraditable to the United States;

33. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored the systematic attack that includes without limitation, *deportation and forced population transfer, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, other inhumane acts, persecution of any identifiable group or collectively on political, racial, ethnic, cultural, religious or other grounds that are universally impermissible under international law*; facilitating crimes against humanity by gross abuse of his position;
34. The learned trial judge erred when he set precedent that treason, terrorism, child trafficking for the financial and sexual exploitation torture, persecution, forced population transfer is sanctioned by the Federal Court of Canada, and that the court will punish any person who complain of the same, and the aforementioned actions can be continued with impunity with the protection of the court;
35. The learned trial judge erred by issuing orders that directly resulted in the overthrow of the government of the United States;
36. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that aided the transnational organization that is committing crimes against humanity and actively engaging in treasonous actions in the Canada and the United States, making him an enemy of the United States and a traitor to Canada;
37. The learned trial judge erred when he deliberately used his position to shield terrorist and other gross criminal activity and his actions facilitated

deliberate attempts to torture and murder the whistle-blower of the transnational organization instituting totalitarian rule in Canada and the United States;

38. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in criminal activity when becoming complicit to torture, violation the convention against torture and grossly exceeded his jurisdiction in issuing orders demonstrating the imposition of absolute tyranny;

39. The denial of the torture complaint under the Convention against Torture does allow for the prosecution of 18 U.S.C. § 241. *Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.* When taken with this next case, *Conspiracy to altogether prevent enforcement of statute of United States is conspiracy to commit treason by levying war against the United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)* This denial of the Convention against Torture permits any such conspirators to be punished in the United States for treason based on these grand jury rulings, making every conspirator involved in these proceedings extraditable to the United States to be tried for treason and to face the death penalty;

40. Furthermore, force is not required if the conspiracy is detected early. *The Government contends that, but for the timely interruption of the conspiracy by the apprehension of its leaders actual resistance would have come about.* *United States. Bryant v. United States*, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919) There is overwhelming evidence of conspiracy, collusion, and complicity to torture, terrorism, crimes against humanity and numerous other crimes, and judicial interference;
41. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that are prejudicial to the appellant after he engaged in criminal activity with the defendants becoming an active participant in their crimes, making him extraditable to the United States;
42. The learned trial judge erred when he saw evidence that the Saskatchewan Health Authority had no justification for its faulty guidelines and abused his position in the Court and procedure to exterminate human life in the millions; making Justice R. L. Barnes personally responsible for genocide based on the engineering report presented by DSR Karis Consulting Inc.;
43. The learned trial judge erred when he violated the no defense clause of the CAT and 269.1 of the criminal code;

44. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that violated article 2 of the convention against torture, an *international treaty* that is binding in Canada and the United States;
45. The learned trial judge erred when he owing the United States basic allegiance to not support persons committing treason in the United States by virtue of his position of a judge in a country that is a close ally of the United States, as Canada would not initiate treasonous conduct in the United States it's NATO ally as that would violate its fundamental principles of the *treaty*;
46. The learned trial judge erred when he used his capacity of a judge of the Federal Court of Canada to further the interests of the Defendants in securing Canada as the staging grounds to effect the overthrow the government of the United States and obstructed the whistleblower from reporting the overthrow;
47. The learned trial judge erred when he knowingly participated in treasonous conduct, abusing his position to facilitate and instigate torture and severe persecution of the Appellant and his affiliates;
48. The learned trial judge erred when he became complicit to the trafficking of a child in violation of the criminal code and *treaties*;
49. The learned trial judge erred when he issued totalitarian orders, unlawfully striking down the constitution in the process;

50. The learned trial judge erred when he acted overtly to advance treason with full knowledge of evidence that demonstrates actions consistent with the overthrow of democracy in Canada and the United States of America by a transnational organization seeking to build a world without freedom;
51. The learned trial judge erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to shield and facilitate criminal activity in the courts in Saskatchewan that used chambers hearings to hide their totalitarian, treasonous and child trafficking for the purposes of raping and exterminating children from scrutiny.
52. The learned trial judge erred when he declared with his judicial actions that Black Canadians have less rights than Black Americans did during the slave trade;
53. The learned trial judge erred when he declared with his judicial actions that Black Canadians do not have a right to their children and that Caucasians have a right to torture and kill them to steal their children with the protection of the state;

October 16, 2020

Amended September 11, 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale Richardson', written over a horizontal line.

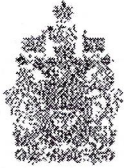
**Dale J. Richardson, Chief Executive Officer
Submitting Appeal on behalf of
DSR Karis Consulting Inc. the Appellant.**

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK; Telephone
number: (306) 441-7010; Email address: dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com

Dale Richardson

From: CAS-SATJ DECISIONS <cas-satj-decisions@cas-satj.gc.ca>
Sent: July 27, 2022 8:24 AM
To: Dale Richardson
Subject: - PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THIS E-MAIL - DSR KARIS CONSULTING v. AGC et al
Attachments: N-A DSR Karis (D) 2022-07-27.pdf



Federal Court of Appeal

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations records

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale James Richardson'.

Dear Sir/Madam:

Dale James Richardson

Please find attached a true copy of the Direction, rendered by the Court (Rivoalen J.A.).

Dated: July 27, 2022

Thank you,

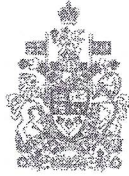
Catherine Gourd
Acting Registry Assistant

PLEASE CONFIRM RECEIPT OF THIS E-MAIL AND ATTACHED DOCUMENT(S) BY REPLYING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Anything sent to this e-mail address, other than confirmation of receipt of a decision, will not be considered as having been received by the Registry.

*Pursuant to section 20 of the Official Languages Act all **final** decisions, orders and judgments, including any reasons given therefore, issued by the Court are issued in both official languages. In the event that such documents are issued in the first instance in only one of the official languages, a copy of the version in the other official language will be forwarded on request when it is available.*

Federal Court of Appeal



Cour d'appel fédérale

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations records

TO : Judicial Administrator

FROM : Rivoalen J.A.

DATE : July 27, 2022

Dale James Richardson

RE : DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v. AGC et al.
Proposed Appeal from the decision of the Federal Court (Brown J.) dated June 10, 2022 in Court File No. T-1404-20

DIRECTION

On June 24, 2022, the Registry received the proposed Notice of Appeal in the above-noted matter.

The Court notes that the proposed Notice of Appeal was signed by Dale J. Richardson, a director of the proposed corporate appellant. It appears that the proposed corporate appellant is not represented by a solicitor as is required under Rule 120 of the *Federal Courts Rules*, S.O.R./98-106 (the Rules).

The Registry is directed to accept for filing the Notice of Appeal, as the document was provided to the Registry within the 30 day-time limit prescribed in paragraph 27(2)(b) of the *Federal Courts Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-7.

The Registry is further directed to advise the corporate appellant that before it can proceed with any further steps in the appeal, the corporate appellant must, within the next 30 days of the date of this Direction:

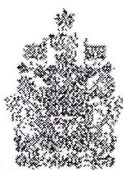
1. Retain a solicitor to represent it in this appeal and have the legal representative serve and file a Notice of Appointment of Solicitor in accordance with Form 124B of the Rules; or
2. In the alternative, serve and file a motion record in accordance with Rule 364, seeking leave under Rule 120 for it to be represented by an officer, partner or member of the corporation and setting out the special circumstances here that would warrant such leave to be granted.

“MR”

Dale Richardson

From: CAS-SATJ DECISIONS <cas-satj-decisions@cas-satj.gc.ca>
Sent: November 3, 2020 9:12 AM
To: Dale Richardson
Subject: - PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THIS E-MAIL - File N/A / DSR Karis Consulting Inc. et al. v. Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan et al.
Attachments: Directions.pdf

PLEASE CONFIRM RECEIPT OF THIS E-MAIL AND ATTACHED DOCUMENT(S) BY REPLYING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.



Federal Court of Appeal

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations records

Dale James Richardson

Dear Sir/Madam:

Please find attached a true copy of the Directions, rendered by the Court (Gauthier J.A.)

Dated: November 2, 2020

If you require a certified copy of the above-noted decision, please advise and one will be forwarded to you by regular mail.

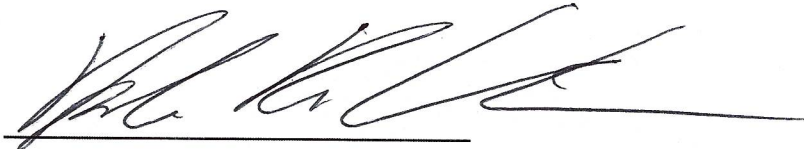
PLEASE CONFIRM RECEIPT OF THIS E-MAIL AND ATTACHED DOCUMENT(S) BY REPLYING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Isabelle Laviolette-Duval
Registry Assistant / Adjointe au greffe
Federal Court of Appeal / Cour d'appel fédérale
Court Administration Services / Services administratifs des tribunaux judiciaires
90, rue Sparks, 4-107 / 90 Sparks Street 4-107
Ottawa (ON) K1A 0H9
Tel.: 613-996-6795
Fax.: 613-952-7226

Anything sent to this e-mail address, other than confirmation of receipt of a decision, will not be considered as having been received by the Registry.

*Pursuant to section 20 of the Official Languages Act all **final** decisions, orders and judgments, including any reasons given therefore, issued by the Court are issued in both official languages. In the event that such documents are issued in the first instance in only one of the official languages, a copy of the version in the other official language will be forwarded on request when it is available.*

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations records

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale James Richardson', written over a horizontal line.

Dale James Richardson

Federal Court of Appeal



Cour d'appel fédérale

TO : Registry Office

FROM : Gauthier J.A.

DATE : November 2, 2020

RE : N/A
DSR Karis Consulting Inc. et al. v. Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan et al.

DIRECTION

The Notice of Appeal dated October 16, 2020 cannot be accepted for filing. The direction of Boivin J.A. made it clear that the proper appellant was the corporation DSR Karis Consulting Inc. (DSR). Pursuant to Rule 120 of the *Federal Courts Rules*, SOR/98-106, a corporation must be represented by a solicitor unless the leave of the Court is granted based on special circumstances. Mr. Dale Richardson, who signed the Notice of Appeal on behalf of the appellant, is not a solicitor, and he should have been aware of this Rule, considering that he was not granted leave to act on behalf of DSR before the Federal Court (see page 3 of the Order dated October 7, 2020 in T-1115-20).

A proper motion pursuant to Rule 369 seeking leave pursuant to Rule 120 must therefore be filed, or a solicitor must be appointed to represent DSR before a new Notice of Appeal is accepted for filing.

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations records

"JG"

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dale James Richardson", written over a horizontal line.

Dale James Richardson

Dale Richardson

From: CAS-SATJ DECISIONS <cas-satj-decisions@cas-satj.gc.ca>
Sent: October 16, 2020 9:31 AM
To: Dale Richardson
Subject: PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THIS E-MAIL - File N/A / Dale Richardson v. Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan
Attachments: N-A Richardson (D) 2020-10-16.pdf

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations records



Federal Court of Appeal

Dale James Richardson

Dear Sir/Madam:

Please find attached a true copy of the Directions, rendered by the Court (Boivin J.A.)

Dated: October 16, 2020

If you require a certified copy of the above-noted decision, please advise and one will be forwarded to you by regular mail.

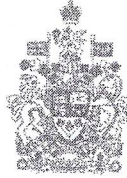
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Isabelle Laviolette-Duval
Registry Assistant / Adjointe au greffe
Federal Court of Appeal / Cour d'appel fédérale
Court Administration Services / Services administratifs des tribunaux judiciaires
90, rue Sparks, 4-107 / 90 Sparks Street 4-107
Ottawa (ON) K1A 0H9
Tel.: 613-996-6795
Fax.: 613-952-7226

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Federal Court of Appeal



Cour d'appel fédérale

TO : Appeal Registry
FROM : Boivin J.A.
DATE : October 16, 2020
RE : N/A
Dale Richardson v. Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan

DIRECTION

The Notice of Appeal was sent to the Court on time but does not conform with the *Federal Courts Rules*, S.O.R./98-106 and has a number of defects, namely:

- It is double sided (Rule 65(c));
- It was signed by the appellant but there is no date;
- The plaintiff in the Federal Court was "DSR Karis Consulting Inc." and not Dale Richardson;
- The Notice of Appeal is dated October 5, 2002 but the decision of the Federal Court was issued on October 7, 2020.

As such, the Notice of Appeal shall be returned to Mr. Richardson who will ensure that his Notice of Appeal is prepared in conformity with the *Federal Courts Rules*.

"RB"

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations records

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dale James Richardson", written over a horizontal line.

Dale James Richardson

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC.

Applicant

- and -

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH,

COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN, J.A. CALDWELL, DEREK ALLCHURCH,
CONSTABLE BURTON ROY, BATTLEFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, JAMES
KWON, MAZEL HOLM, GARY LUND, DAWN LUND, CIPRIAN BOLAH, JEANNIE JOHNSON,
MANITOBA-SASKATCHEWAN CONFERENCE, MICHAEL COLLINS, MATRIX LAW GROUP,
CLIFFORD HOLM, PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN, CHANTELE THOMPSON, JENNIFER SCHMIDT,
MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD APPEL, IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY
IRWIN, JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY RANSOME, SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, DR.
ALABI, CORA SWERID, JILL COOK, GLEN METIVER, JUSTICE R.W. ELSON, JUSTICE
CROOKS, OWZW LAWYERS LLP, VIRGIL A.
THOMSON, PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN, HONOURABLE JUDGE PELLETIER,
EMI HOLM, CHAR BLAIR, AND KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON.

Defendants

MOTION RECORD

DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC.

Per: DALE J. RICHARDSON
Chief Executive Officer
Officer for the Applicant

DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC., AB OFFICE

C/O Power of Attorney for Alberta: Astra Richardson-Pereira
116 West Creek Meadow.
Chestermere, AB T1X 1T2
Tel: (587) 575-5045
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com

To: **Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP**

1000-2002 Victoria Ave
Regina, SK, CA S4P 0R7

Virgil A Thomson (Barrister #4857)

Tel: 306-359-1888
Fax: 306-352-0771
Email: vthomson@owzw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Virgil A. Thomson, Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn and Cary Ransome.

Attorney General of Canada

Department of Justice Canada
410 22nd Street East, Suite 410
Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Jessica Karam

Tel: 1 306 518-0800
Fax: 1 306 975-4030
Email: Jessica.Karam@Justice.gc.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Attorney General of Canada; and spoke for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who were not a party to the hearing

McDougall Gauley LLP

500-616 Main St
Saskatoon, SK, CA S7H 0J6

Chantelle C. Eisner (Barrister #4518)

Tel: 306-653-1212
Fax: 306-652-1323
Email: ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com

Heather J. Laing, Q.C. (Barrister #3704)

Tel: 306-653-1212
Fax: 306-652-1323
Email: hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Saskatchewan Health Authority

Miller Thomson LLP

3000, 700-9th Ave SW
Calgary, AB, T2P 3V4

Annie M. Alport

Tel: 1 403 298-2418
Fax: 1 403-262-0007
Email: aalport@millerthomson.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Matrix Law Group, Patricia J. Meiklejohn, Cliff A. Holm, the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference, The Seventh-Day Adventist church, the Battlefords SDA church, Gary Lund, Dawn Lund, Mazel Holm, Jeannie Johnson, Ciprian Bolah and Kimberley Richardson.

Emery Jamieson LLP

2400, 10235-101 Street
Edmonton, AB, T5J 3G1

Bruce M. Comba

Tel: 1 780 936-8562
Fax: 1 780-420-6277
Email: BComba@emeryjamieson.com

Lawyers for the Defendant Derek Allchurch.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South
Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Marie K. Stack

Tel: 1 306 664-1349
Fax: 1 306-653-2669
Email: mstack@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South
Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Elizabeth J. Ulmer

Tel: 1 306 664-1377
Fax: 1 306-653-2669
Email: e.ulmer@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Dr. Alabi.

Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

Government of Saskatchewan
1874 Scarth Street
Regina, SK, S4P 4B3

Justin Stevenson

Tel: 1 306 787-5224

Email: justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, The Honourable Judge M. Pelletier, Emi Holm, and Char Blais..

Dale J. Richardson

Tel: 1 306 441-7010

Email: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

Self Represented litigant

Lawrence J. Litman

Email: ljlitman@cox.net

Lawyers for the Non-Party Robert

THE PUBLIC

Who have a right to be informed

The Province of Saskatchewan, and Canada

Self-Represented for the We The People,

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC.

Applicant

- and -

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA ET AL.

Defendants

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Based on the size of the Affidavit Exhibits it will be attached separately

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC.

Applicant

- and -

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH,
COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN, J.A. CALDWELL, DEREK ALLCHURCH,
CONSTABLE BURTON ROY, BATTLEFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, JAMES
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MANITOBA-SASKATCHEWAN CONFERENCE, MICHAEL COLLINS, MATRIX LAW GROUP,
CLIFFORD HOLM, PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN, CHANTELE THOMPSON, JENNIFER SCHMIDT,
MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD APPEL, IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY
IRWIN, JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY RANSOME, SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, DR.
ALABI, CORA SWERID, JILL COOK, GLEN METIVER, JUSTICE R.W. ELSON, JUSTICE
CROOKS, OWZW LAWYERS LLP, VIRGIL A.
THOMSON, PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN, HONOURABLE JUDGE PELLETIER,
EMI HOLM, CHAR BLAIR, AND KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON.

Defendants

NOTICE OF MOTION

TAKE NOTICE THAT DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC. proposes to make a motion orally to the Court on Wednesday October 5th, 2022 at 9:30 in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as the motion can be heard with an estimated duration of 7 hours, at 90 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario pursuant to Rule 34, 55,120, 359 and 361 of the *Federal Courts Rules*, *article 13 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, *section 83.01(b) of the Criminal Code*, *section 7, 12, 15(1) of the Charter*.

THIS MOTION IS FOR:

- a) An Order for Writ of Mandamus pursuant to section 44 of the Federal Courts Act;
 1. An order to compel the RCMP and/or any of its agents operating in the jurisdiction of Canada

to issue arrest warrants for every person involved in the torture, criminal negligence, child trafficking and other related complaints in Canada and the United States;

to seize the registered office located at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford, Saskatchewan, S9A 0G2 and arrest all parties involved in the mortgage fraud and terrorist activity;

to deliver direct contact information for Cst. Malissa Sekela, which includes without limitation, cell phone number and email;

Enter every court, private entity, organization or any such person or place known to have received and retained evidence of crimes contained in the documentation herein or listed hereunder to determine if evidence of crimes were destroyed;

2. Compel the Director of Corporations Canada and or their agents to

deliver all new corporate keys in the manner that was requested by Dale J. Richardson of the Applicant, in a manner consistent with effective corporate records that are satisfactory to Dale J. Richardson;

demand all records of transactions of changes of the Applicant, made in the corporate registry of Saskatchewan and provide copies to the Applicant;

3. An order to compel Justice H. Brown

to place the materials submitted by the Applicant by email and fax and received by the Federal Court of Canada May 26, and 27, 2022 on the official court record;

place all materials removed by Justice H. Brown from the court record by way of order, direction or any other means;

place all materials excluded by way of order, direction, rule contravention or any other means that any other justice, prothonotary, registrar of other agent officer or other judicial participant has removed/excluded from the court record;

to provide the evidence of the shareholder information of the Applicant placed before him or the court;

recuse himself entirely from any matter relating to the Applicant or its agents or affiliates;

4. An order to compel the Director of the Canada Revenue Agency to;

Initiate an investigation into tax fraud against the defendants in T-1404-20;

To turn over information relating to its investigation of the terrorist activity it was notified of in 2020;

5. On order for the Public Health Agency of Canada and the Ministry of Health to;

End all covid related mandates in Canada effective immediately;

6. An order to compel the Attorney General of Canada;

to provide the Applicant with all the information requested in all of its access to information requests at no cost to the Applicant without any redaction;

Remove Cheryl Giesbrecht and Jessica Karam from any matters pertaining to the Applicant its agents and affiliates;

turn over shareholder information of the Applicant used by the Attorney General of Canada to commit fraud in T-1404-20;

Withdraw its consent for naming the Applicant on the section 40 document resulting from fraudulent shareholder information being used in its authorization;

Initiate an investigation into terrorism;

to pay for the maintenance, insurance and any other cost of the registered office at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford forthwith until the resolution of the Appeal and any incidental costs related to the property as a result of the matters subject to the mandamus and/or the appeal in the amount of \$2,000,000 and future increments of \$1,000,000;

To pay the legal costs of Applicant incurred from the Attorney General of Canada failure to do the public duty required by the office of the Attorney General of Canada;

To pay the legal costs forthwith of the Applicant for any actions relating to this mandamus in the amount of \$20,000,000 and future increments of \$10,000,000.

To pay the costs forthwith of a full report regarding the criminally negligent guidelines to the Applicant and/or other person that the Applicant shall decide with the initial payment in the amount of \$70,000,000 and further payments in increments of \$20,000,000.

- b) An Order pursuant to rule 120 for the Chief Executive Officer Dale J. Richardson to represent DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in the appeal given the special and extraordinary circumstances in these matters;
- c) An Order for electronic service for all documents relating to A-158-22.

THE GROUNDS FOR THIS MOTION ARE:

- a) it is impossible for this motion to be determined in writing as it involves making decisions in the area of engineering which is beyond the scope of practice and capacity of a judge and must have a competent person speak to the matters contained herein or the judge will be engaging in the unlicensed/unauthorized practice of engineering/ engineering technology which is prohibited for a judge to do;
- b) Engineering reports are beyond the capability of any judge or lawyer to make any decision on without being advised by a qualified person to explain and interpret them, and since the Applicant and its CEO are responsible in large part for the pioneering of the research contained in the report, they are the only parties qualified to speak on the matter and must be allowed to speak to the matter to prevent any further loss of life arising from the distribution of a biological weapon as outlined in the engineering report set before the court in the motion;
- c) It is impossible for another person to speak and properly represent the interests of the Applicant to explain and articulate the ramifications of the research pioneered by the Applicant and its CEO, and the Defendants have demonstrated a pattern of committing crimes to suppress the reporting of the results of the engineering report by the use of the following acts without limitation, fraud, torture, child trafficking for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation, criminal negligence, treason, bio-terrorism and mortgage fraud;
- d) The Applicant has identified a critical weakness that has allowed a foreign organization to interfere with the territorial integrity of Canada and by extension the United States based in its proximity and open relationship with Canada and the same, and must be allowed to speak to the matters that affects the national security interests relating to the field of engineering;
- e) It is impossible for the Applicant to litigate without the cessation of the aforementioned criminal activity mentioned herein and the attached documentation listed hereunder, as the sustained crimes are effectively a continuation of terrorist activity being used to disrupt the essential services of the Applicant and to extinguish the lives of the public and to interfere with the territorial integrity of Canada and its closest ally the United States;
- f) The public has a right to not be subjected to mandates that are a product of criminally negligent risk assessment and pandemic infection control protocols, that are not based on

- science when a critical failure was identified on a federal level when implementing the SARS-Cov-2 response and when the failure was presented to the federal government the repose was to create, retain, and transmit forged corporate documents and conspiring to destroy the Applicant to ensure death to a segment of the public in a widespread geographical area on a massive scale; and the loss of life of this magnitude is not permitted by any action of any court in Canada, the United States or worldwide;
- g) Any rejection of this motion by any means places every person at full responsibility for the murder of millions as outlined in the engineering report;
 - h) every Defendant in T-1404-20 is responsible for every death that arose from the critical weakness reported by the Applicant and its CEO from July 3, 2020 and have engaged in criminal activity in the civil courts to extinguish human life on a massive scale in a manner that would horrify and outrage the general public, such a gross extermination of life and destruction of the livelihoods of the public is vile, tyrannical, horrific, criminal, disgusting, sickening and reprehensible;
 - i) The public must be protected from such egregious injustices perpetrated with the assistance of parties in positions of trust and power tasked to protect the innocent;
 - j) The Applicant and its CEO are the only persons in the area of engineering/ engineering technology that have demonstrated the ability to be impartial and operate with integrity regardless of the external political pressure and are the only parties capable of effectively dealing with these matters;
 - k) An order for substituted or dispensed service is reasonable in the circumstances, would result in no prejudice to the defendants, has merit, will facilitate the progress of litigation, protect the life, liberty, pursuit of happiness, and security of person and keep the public from being subjected to torture or other forms of cruel and unusual punishment, discrimination based prohibited grounds and preserve the integrity of the judicial process;
 - l) An order for varying rules and dispensing with compliance is reasonable in the circumstances, would result in no prejudice to the defendants, has merit, will facilitate the progress of litigation, protect the life, liberty, pursuit of happiness, and security of person and keep the public from being subjected to torture or other forms of cruel and unusual punishment, discrimination based prohibited grounds and preserve the integrity of the judicial process;
 - m) The Mandamus is necessary given the Defendants are using the civil courts to interfere with the lawful operation of the Applicant and should not use the Federal Court of Canada, Federal Court of Appeal or any other Court to commit crimes to interfere with the operation of the essential services of the Applicant is reasonable in the circumstances, would result in no

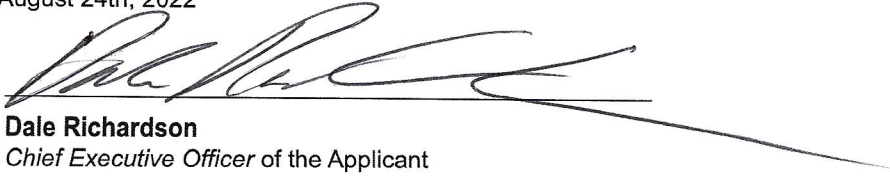
prejudice to the defendants, has merit, will facilitate the progress of litigation, protect the life, liberty, pursuit of happiness of the public, and security of person of the public and keep the officers agents and affiliates of the Applicant from being subjected to torture or other forms of cruel and unusual punishment, discrimination based on prohibited grounds, uphold the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and preserve the integrity of the judicial process;

- n) The Mandamus is necessary to prevent the rules of the court from being used to murder the innocent citizens of Canada, and to stop the abuse of the court's process from being used to murder citizens of Canada by hindering the exposure of deliberate distribution of a biological weapon as outlined in the engineering report attached to the documentation is reasonable in the circumstances, would result in no prejudice to the defendants, has merit, will facilitate the progress of litigation, protect the life, liberty, pursuit of happiness of the public, and security of person of the public and keep the officers agents and affiliates of the Applicant from being subjected to torture or other forms of cruel and unusual punishment, discrimination based on prohibited grounds, uphold the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and preserve the integrity of the judicial process;
- o) Fraud was used to obtain orders against the Applicant in the Federal Court of Canada and it must not be permitted to continue.
- p) The agents of the Attorney General of Canada have engaged in criminal fraud and other crimes against the Applicant to prejudice it and to facilitate the murder of the public and the federal courts are not to be used to facilitate murder or any other criminal activity;
- q) The bill of rights for crime victims gives the officers, agents and affiliates of the Applicant the right to be protected from retaliation and intimidation for making complaints and no party who is associated with the multiple complaints made can be party to this motion as the Federal Court of Appeal has no jurisdiction to disregard the law or interfere with the administration of the criminal justice system.

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE will be used at the hearing of the motion:

- a) Statement of Claim T-1404-20, filed November 18, 2020;
- b) The contents of this motion;
- c) The contents of the Court File in this action;
- d) Such further and other material as counsel may advise and this Honourable Court permits.

August 24th, 2022



Dale Richardson
Chief Executive Officer of the Applicant

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

DALE RICHARDSON; 1292 95TH STREET, NORTH BATTLEFORD SK S9A 0G2; TELEPHONE
NUMBER: (587) 575-5045; FAX: (639) 630-2551 EMAIL ADDRESS:
DALE.RICHARDSON@DSRKARISCONSULTING.COM

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC.

Applicant

- and -

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA ET AL.

Defendants

WRITTEN REPRESENTATIONS

INTRODUCTION

1. This *Motion Record* for Mandamus and Rule 120 is filed by DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC. (the "**Applicant**"). The Mandamus is against the, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Attorney General of Canada, and who are using their authority, position and numbers to unlawfully interfere with justice for the Applicant, and to *torture and terrorize its officers*, in a manner that is affecting the public in a negative manner. The dereliction of duty has prevented the Applicant from bringing evidence to expose their crimes. The Motion for Mandamus is in the public interest to hear, based on the effect cause by the failure of the aforementioned parties to act in accordance with their duties. Justice Brown and several rogue agents of the Federal Court of Canada have deprived the Applicant of its right of defence and have placed the life of its CEO and CCO and coincidentally the lives of the public at risk for the reasons listed herein and the attached affidavit and documentation listed hereunder. These circumstances outline the special circumstances to warrant a motion pursuant to rule 120 of the federal court rules, based on the imperative public interest and the fact that the Applicant is only person capable of accurate representing its research, and its Chief Executive Officer is the only competent person as he is the individual who pioneered the Applicant's research which forms the basis of this motion and appeal.

FACTS

2. A freedom of information request submitted by DALE J. RICHARDSON (“DALE”) to the Ministry of Health of Saskatchewan demonstrated that there was no risk assessment or engineering report for the representation of the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures (“AGMP”) guidance issued by the Saskatchewan Health Authority (“SHA”), or was there any such risk assessment done or any justification of any kind provided by Pamela Heinrichs for punishing DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC. (“DSR KARIS”) and its officer DALE as vexatious litigants when the basis of its litigation against the SHA was the representation of the AGMP guidance and without treating DSR Karis as a distinct natural person.
3. The SHA guidance is based on a table issued by the Center for Disease Control (“CDC”) in 2001, and it is used by the Public Health Agency of Canada and Canada several other jurisdictions in Canada.
4. The representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA was the basis of the litigation by DSR Karis, which is obligated by law to operate within the framework of the law.
5. Kimberley A. Richardson has been able to pay legal fees in estimated to be over \$1,000,000 in two years on a reported income of less than \$90,000.
6. Rule 10-46(1),(2) and 10-47 of the Queen’s Bench Rules are used for the sale of homes being foreclosed.
7. On May 27, 2020, DSR KARIS signed an Non-Disclosure Agreement through its duly authorized representative and CEO DALE, that created a contractual relationship between DSR Karis and Innovation Credit Union.
8. On May 27, 2020, Kimberley A. Richardson attended the 1292 95th St, North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2 with Raymond Hebert and Linda Hebert and removed the vehicle that was in the possession of DALE after learning that KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON was left in the care of her sister KAYSHA F.N. DERY while the DALE was signing the Non-Disclosure Agreement on behalf of DSR KARIS.

9. On June 9, 2020, DALE acting as the Chief Executive Officer of DSR KARIS passed information to the business response team in Saskatchewan relating to the criminally negligent representation of the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance issued by the SHA. No reasonable response was given to address the hazards involved with its representation.
10. On June 10, 2020 the Communications Department of the SHA refused to address the hazards identified by DSR Karis when communicating with the CEO of DSR Karis by email. The SHA provided no information relating to any engineering report or risk assessment. The SHA did admit that it was potentially placing its employees at risk using a criminally negligent arbitrary settling time without having any justification for the 2 hour settling time.
11. On June 25 2020 a number of parties in the federal a Saskatchewan government were notified about criminally negligent implementation of engineering controls used for the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic response by DSR Karis by an email sent by its CEO on its behalf. The information provided demonstrated that the hazard was also present in the state of Washington.
12. On June 26, 2020 a number of parties in North Battleford were warned about the hazards arising from the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP provided by the SHA.
13. On June 26, 2020 several financial institutions and regulatory agencies in the province of Saskatchewan and federally were notified of the risk of financial losses to the shareholders arising from the hazards directly tied to the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP provided by the SHA. The fiduciary duty to the shareholders and the public was mentioned.
14. A rogue agent of the Ombudsman for Banking Services and Investments ("OBSI") created, retained and transmitted a forged document based on a document sent to OBSI by DSR Karis on June 26, 2020. The forged document made it appear like the email was transmitted by DALE from his personal email address. This forgery has been reported to 5 divisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
15. On June 29, 2020, DALE was served with a divorce petition from Kimberley A. Richardson with Patricia J. Meiklejohn as her counsel. The document contained contradictions, perjury and intent

to defraud and was filed to the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan when it was in violation of the law. Included in the documents served was an application to traffick a child and defraud DSR Karis of its registered office.

16. On June 29, 2020 DALE gained knowledge of a letter addressed to the CEO of DSR Karis from the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan after receiving *documentation that contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA resulting from poor engineering practice*. The letter from APEGS did not address the severe threat to the public interest, but rather attempted to threaten DSR Karis based on Facebook posts and YouTube videos. DSR Karis responded by way of letter directing APEGS of its legislated responsibility to the public interest with respect to engineering. No response was ever given by APEGS.
17. On July 3, and July 7, 2020 DALE attended the Battlefords RCMP detachment and made complaints on both days. TThe complaints on July 3, 2020 were torture pursuant to 269.1 of the Criminal Code (2020-898119) and two counts of criminal negligence. One count of torture and on count of criminal negligence was initiated by the Applicant (2020-898911), and the other complaint (2020-898907) was on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("DSR Karis"). The SHA were the focus of the criminal negligence complaints and their agents were tied to the torture. The complaint on July 7, 2020 was a complaint of torture with Karis K.N. Richardson as the victim (2020-922562).
18. On July 7, 2020, DALE had a meeting with Chad Gartner of Innovation Credit Union ("ICU") in which the information discussed was the property of his employer DSR Karis. Chad Gartner was informed of his fiduciary duty to inform the members of ICU of the risk of financial losses arising from the occupational health and safety hazard arising from poor engineering practice tied to the representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.
19. On July 7, 2020 DALE attended the Battlefords Mental Health Centre ("BMHC") to ask for his missing medical records from his access to records. DALE asked a manager to have the engineering department get back to him on the hazards arising from the criminally negligent

representation of the AGMP provided by the SHA. A doctor who signed a certificate to admit him to the BMHC was present for the conversation. Cora Swerid was informed of the criminal negligence and the torture investigations that involved the SHA. No response was given by the SHA to address the hazards arising from the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP.

20. On July 8, 2020 an email chain was sent by carbon copy to DALE that outlined a breach of contract between the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union and his employer DSR Karis Consulting Inc.. The email outlined a conspiracy to restrict the liberty of DALE, his employer and by proxy Karis K.N. Richardson.
21. The RCMP did not allow DALE to bring any further evidence as he indicated that he would, and was barred entry from the detachment.
22. On July 22, 2020 Patricia J. Meiklejohn sent two emails to DALE of draft orders, one purportedly to correct a typographical error. The first email stated that Justice R.W. Elson requested the interim order through the agents of the court who contacted her. The interim orders were dated for July 22, 2022.
23. From a sworn affidavit submitted to the Federal Court of Canada by the RCMP through Cheryl Giesbrecht exercising the capacity of the Attorney General of Canada in T-1404-20 testified that on July 22, 2020 Justice R.W. Elson directed them to prevent DALE from entering the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan. The unknown member of the RCMP responded with "we have a mental health warrant".
24. On July 22, 2020 members of the PACT team showed up at the residence of DALE with two members of the Battlefords RCMP. The persons in attendance were as follows, Tonya Browarny, Ken Startup, Cst. Rivest and Cst. Reid. No direction was ever given to DALE to submit to any medical examination as required by the Mental Health Services Act. The RCMP were served for QBG-156 after repeated attempts to gain access to the detachment by DALE to serve them were frustrated. Medical records from the BMHC state that DALE was brought to the BMHC at the time of this incident.

25. On July 22, 2020 Tonya Browarny knowing that she did not comply with the Mental Health Services Act spoke with J. Engleke and proceeded with going to the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan to obtain a mental health warrant based on fraudulent information. The information had to be sworn in and was perjured to obtain a warrant to torture DALE. Tonya Browarny's notes confirm that she did not comply with the Mental Health Services Act and could not lawfully obtain a warrant.
26. The agents of the SHA stated that DALE's religious beliefs are delusions. No agent of the SHA knew what the specific religious beliefs of DALE was outside of knowing that he is a Seventh-Day Adventist. Only members of the Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist church would possess any knowledge of his specific beliefs. Agents of the SHA attends the Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist church.
27. On July 23, 2020 at about 9:50 am, DALE and his daughter Kaysha F.N. Richardson were unlawfully arrested attempting to enter the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in Battleford SK, before any of the two hearings DALE was scheduled to appear on DIV-70 of 2020 and QBG-156. Both were first appearances presided over by Justice R.W. Elson. The RCMP substantiated this time in an affidavit in T-1404-20.
28. On July 23, 2020 Justice R.W. Elson, with the full knowledge that he directed the RCMP to prevent DALE from entering the Court, made interim orders pursuant to no law and grossly exceeded his jurisdiction as a judge sitting in chambers on a first appearance. Justice R.W. Elson made no mention of having directed DALE's obstruction that prevented DALE from appearing for the matter, as can be observed in the wording of Justice R.W. Elson's fiat shown below:

[1] Counsel for the petitioner has provided the court with her client's informal estimate of the equity in the family home, roughly between \$8,000 and \$12,000. With this information, I am satisfied that the interim draft order should issue. This order includes authorization for the petitioner to list and sell the house, followed by an accounting for the proceeds. The only thing that should be included in the interim order is for the issue of the parenting to be revisited in one month's time. This should occur on August 27, 2020.

29. The second matter obstructed was the matter of QBG 156/20 DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan et al dated July 23, 2020. Present in the court was Cliff Holm appearing for the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Lynn Sanya - SHA, Virgil Thomson – rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union, Micheal Griffin – APEGS. Justice R.W. Elson made no mention directing the RCMP to obstruct DALE from representing DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and the interests of the public. *The documentation before the Court contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the risk to the general public.*
30. On July 23, 2020, Robert A. Cannon was contact traced at the court, and had to provide his name to sheriff who participated in the obstruction of DALE.
31. When DALE was brought to the BMHC he questioned the doctor's and physicians why he was prevented from entering the Court by the defendants in QBG-156 when he was to represent DSR Karis as the plaintiff. DALE demanded to see the mental health warrant. When persisting to ask these questions, the doctors directed the RCMP and attending health personnel to strip him, strap him to a bed, and forcefully medicate him. DALE was never examined. No expert report of the examination was ever provided to DALE. The sworn affidavit of the RCMP submitted to the Federal Court of Canada confirms that the Applicant was not examined.
32. While DALE was being tortured, Robert A. Cannon filed a habeas corpus several times. One instance the habeas corpus was filed and then it was unfiled. The other documents submitted with the habeas corpus were not unfiled. After the third filing of the habeas corpus DALE was released from the BMHC.
33. In QBG 921 of 2020 Justice N.D. Crooks on September 10, 2020 purported to state that there was no deprivation of liberty for any of the persons named in the Habeas Corpus proceeding, which includes without limitation, DALE, Kaysha F.N. Dery, and Karis K.N. Richardson. Crooks stated that the deprivation was "theoretical" and that Karis was the subject of a family law dispute. Justice N.D. Crooks denied Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson the right of Habeas Corpus contrary to section 10(c) of the Charter. The Habeas Corpus was filed by Robert A. Cannon to stop the

agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority from torturing DALE who was strapped to a bed and administered mind altering drugs that are designed to profoundly disrupt the senses. The torture upheld the trafficking of Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*

34. On October 28, 2020 DALE appeared before Justice J.A. Caldwell of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan for a motion to extend for the unlawful orders issued by Justice R.W. Elson. No one appeared for Kimberley A. Richardson, and audio, video and document evidence was presented. Justice J.A. Caldwell ruled in the favour of the party that was not present. The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan sent back all of the evidence filed to the court. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
35. When presented with the fact that the testimony of Kimberley A. Richardson was perjured on November 26, 2020, Justice J. Zuk made excuses for the perjury and took the proven perjured testimony over the overwhelming evidence of DALE. Justice J. Zuk ignored evidence that DALE was subjected to escalating family violence by his estranged wife Kimberley A. Richardson. Justice J. Zuk ruled in favour of the party that presented perjured evidence and demonstrated a pattern of violence towards DALE and the child of the marriage Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson. *The documentation supplied by the Applicant contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
36. Patricia J. Meiklejohn presented to Justice J. Zuk in the chambers hearing the statement of claim of DALE in the Federal Court of Canada and complained that DALE was bringing a matter before a federal court. *The application in the Federal Court of Canada contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the risk to the public.*
37. Cheryl Giesbrecht, agent of the Attorney General of Canada submitted motions to the Federal Court of Canada that contained fraudulent shareholder information in regards to DSR Karis, and conspired with the defendant's counsel in T-1404-20. The Federal Court of Canada ruled in

favour of fraud. The shareholder information of DSR Karis is available on the public record in Alberta.

38. Virgil Thomson submitted forged Federal Court documents to DALE.
39. Rogue agents of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan have demonstrated extreme bias in denying DALE to speak and bring evidence to defend himself in Court. This evidence includes without limitation, evidence that outlined the unlawful arrest, that Justice R.W. Elson directed the obstruction of justice, that an officer of the court prevented him from entering the court, the actions of the agents of the SHA being questionable when DALE was representing DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in matters against them arising from the mismanagement of the COVID emergency and that Justice J. Zuk was under criminal investigation based on a complaint by DSR Karis and complaints by DALE before he made any decision on the matters on May 5, 2022 and July 22, 2022.
40. On February 19, 2021 Patricia J. Meiklejohn appeared before Justice B.R. Hildebrandt for an application without notice to transfer the title of the property of DALE pursuant to the Land Titles Act. Fraudulent documents were submitted to the court signed by Clifford A. Holm. Justice B.R. Hildebrandt exceeded her jurisdiction and approved the fraudulent transfer of title using the Land Titles Act instead of the Family Property Act.
41. On February 19, 2021 DALE appeared for two prerogative writs in a single chambers hearing before Justice J. Kalmakoff. Justice J. Kalmakoff informed DALE that prerogative writs can only be granted before a panel of judges according to the court of appeal act. Justice J. Kalmakoff heard the motion for two prerogative writs in a setting where it was impossible for DALE to succeed, and did not determine if torture occurred. Justice J. Kalmakoff exceeded his jurisdiction as a single judge in chambers when entertaining the prerogative writs. *The motions contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
42. On March 1, 2021 an appeal CACV3708 was heard at the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan of a constitutional Writ of Habeas Corpus. Among those present as counsel for the defendants were,

Clifford A. Holm, Cheryl Giesbrecht, Chantalle Eisner, and Michael Griffin who was representing the APEGS. Michael Griffin admitted that counsel present intended to punish Robert A. Cannon for the actions taken by DALE and DSR Karis's in the Federal Court of Canada. Michael Griffin also committed fraud on the record when he stated that Robert A. Cannon was counsel for both DALE and DSR Karis. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*

43. Every statement of claim or motion in the Federal Court of Canada for DSR Karis is signed by its CEO.
44. DALE is self represented in the Federal Court of Canada and every statement of claim or motion bears his signature.
45. On March 26, 2021 DALE as the CEO of DSR Karis and acting on behalf of the same, appeared before Justice J. A. Schwann in the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan for a motion for stay of execution relating to appeal CACV3798 in which mortgage fraud was committed. Justice J. A. Schwann ruled in favour of the party who was not present. *The motion contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
46. On April 1 2021 Dale appeared before a panel of three judges Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan to review the orders of Justice J. Kalmakoff with over 6000 pages of evidence. No counsel was present for the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan or Kimberley A. Richardson. The review went in favour of the defendants. *The documentation before the Court contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
47. On April 26, 2021 DALE fled to the United States to file for protection under the Convention against Torture after being served an affidavit sworn in by an unknown member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that made admissions that the RCMP were instructed by the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan to prevent DALE from entering into the Court on July 23, 2020. DALE was fearful of being tortured or killed if returned to Saskatchewan and subsequently fled to

the United States for safety. *The motion scheduled to be heard contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*

48. On April 26, 2021 upon arrival to the Sweetgrass Montana point of entry, DALE was tortured in the presence of 5 witnesses, one of whom is an eight year old child. The CBP officers attempted to compel DALE to return to Canada after asking for protection under the Convention against Torture, and to remove the 6 volumes of evidence consisting of over 3300 pages of evidence. When DALE refused to remove the evidence even though fearful of his life, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers intimidated and coerced him in an attempt to dispose of the evidence that demonstrated that he is a director of a Delaware corporation DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. ("Karis North"). *The documentation presented at the border contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
49. Officer Brian Scott and the officer who is now known to be Officer Brian Biesemeyer were the two CBP Officers responsible for the torture of DALE. The statement taken from DALE by Officer Brian Biesemeyer was a product of torture and was used in the immigration proceedings by the Department of Homeland Security.
50. DALE was subjected to severe obstruction of justice in Canada and the United States while being held in custody of a defendant in T-1404-20.
51. On June 10, 2021 a motion was heard before Justice W. Pentney. Fraud was used to schedule the motion. DALE informed Justice W. Pentney that he was denied the motion materials by ICE a defendant in the underlying action, that he was being obstructed by the same and was being tortured by them. Justice W. Pentney proceeded with the motion with full knowledge of these conditions. Justice W. Pentney deceived DALE and committed fraud during the hearing. *The documentation provided by DALE contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
52. On June 15, 2021 Justice W. Pentney dismissed the motion of DALE when he was seeking relief from torture. Justice W. Pentney stated "*Furthermore, I agree with the comment of Justice*

Kalmakoff at the acts the Plaintiff terms as torture "are all things that arose from were inherent in, or were incidental to measures that are authorized by law". Justice J. Kalmakoff exceeded his jurisdiction in making the order quoted by Justice W. Pentney. Justice W. Pentney and Justice J. Kalmakoff were appointed by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau.

53. On June 23, 2021 DALE served a motion titled On Petition for Writ of Certiorari in the Supreme Court of the United States to U.S. Magistrate Judge Gordon P. Gallagher and the District Court of Colorado. Rogue agents of the District Court of Colorado committed fraud. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
54. On June 29, 2021 Michael Duggan fraudulently rejected materials sent with the Writ of Certiorari and other letters. A motion critical to the safety of DALE was fraudulently rejected by Michael Duggan on July 2nd after the petition was filed on June 29, 2021. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the torture used to suppress its reporting.*
55. On July 13, 2021 DALE appeared before Immigration Judge Caley for a review of the credible fear determination by the Asylum officer. The Asylum officer was made aware that DALE was tortured by the agents of DHS in order to make the statement. The Asylum officer refused to consider that testimony. When Dale raised this argument before the Immigration judge, he stated that he did not have the jurisdiction and that he could only speak about what happened in Canada. The Immigration judge refused to accept evidence from DALE. DALE was not given any due process. No representative from DHS was at the hearing. Over 3500 pages of evidence was presented to DHS. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
56. On July 19, 2021 Officer Blevins attempted to intimidate and coerce the Applicant to consent to destroy his passport.

57. On July 20, 2021 Circuit Judges Holmes, Matheson, and Eid of the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit used fraud to deny DALE's Writ of Mandamus. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
58. Officer Blevins also brought a Canadian passport form for DALE to fill out on July 19, 2021 to get a travel document. DALE's passport valid for 10 years was in the possession of ICE.
59. On July 26, 2021 Officer Blevins threatened DALE with federal prison for the purposes of unlawfully destroying his passport. When DALE refused to violate the law, Officer Blevins left and returned with the notice of non-compliance.
60. On July 27, 2021 DALE sent a letter requesting that the consulate investigate the treatment of DALE and Officer Blevins intimidation and coercion. *The letter contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
61. On July 27, 2021 Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib of the Federal Court of Canada sent orders to the email of DALE to direct him to have a response for the Case Management of T-1367-20 when the Federal Court of Canada was aware that DALE was being obstructed and tortured by ICE a Defendant in T-1404-20 with no access to email.
62. On July 28, 2021 before 6 am Officer in Charge Christopher Jones spoke with DALE and refused to investigate the torture of DALE.
63. On August 2, 2021 U.S. Magistrate Judge Kristin L. Mix of the District Court of Colorado committed fraud to issue orders in a matter filed by DALE. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
64. On August 5, 2021 United States Judge Lewis T. Babcock of the District Court of Colorado dismissed the motion for relief based on fraudulent information. *The documentation contained*

evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.

65. On August 6, 2021, Michael Duggan fraudulently tampered with an appendix sent to the Supreme Court of the United States in which he re arranged the motion fraudulently calling it a petition to shut the evidence out of court. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
66. August 13, 2021 Judge Lewis T. Babcock dismissed the motion by fraudulently representing it. Judge Lewis T. Babcock ignored the numerous references to the convention against torture, allegations and evidence of treason. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
67. On August 16, 2021 Judge Lewis T. Babcock fraudulently dismissed 18 U.S.C. § 3771 case No. 1:21-cv-02183-GPG without contemplating the public importance of persons attempting to report treason. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
68. On August 16, 2021 Judge Christine M. Arguello fraudulently dismissed case number 1:21-cv-02208-GPG. The verbiage of her order was almost identical to the order made by Judge Lewis T. Babcock. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
69. On August 25, 2021 a Deputy Clerk known as A. K. From the United States District Court for the District of Columbia used fraud to reject the complaint of DALE. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
70. On September 21, 2021 Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer of the District Court of Colorado fraudulently dismissed an action that presented compelling evidence and supporting case law for

treason, torture and Crimes against Humanity. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

71. On September 28, 2021 J. Babcock was exposed in a Wall Street Journal Investigation for breaking the law by hearing cases where he had a financial interest and did not recuse himself.
72. On October 15, 2021 Acting Registrar of the SCC, David Power sent a letter to DALE. He attempted to dissuade DALE from appealing the unlawful orders from the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting..*
73. On October 13, 2021 DALE appeared before Justice Vanessa Rochester in the FCC to appeal orders of P. Tabib obtained by fraud. Justice Vanessa Rochester ruled in favour of the parties who committed fraud. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
74. On October 25, 2021 P. Tabib presided over a case management hearing in the FCC. The judge intimidated and coerced DALE during the hearing to give up his right of defense. Chantalle Eisner attacked the petitioner verbally during the hearing when DALE mentioned intent to punish innocent parties by the SHA.
75. On October 28, 2021 the SCC denied Texas citizen Robert A. Cannon's leave to appeal a habeas corpus denied by fraud. He was punished with costs for an application that presented evidence of the following crimes without limitation, fraud, torture, child trafficking for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation, criminal negligence, treason in Canada and the United States. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
76. On November 16, 2021, Pastor David Baker of the Living Hope SDA Church ("LHSDAC") contracted Robert A. Cannon for the first time and requested an apology in writing to present to

the LHSDAC Church Board. The Board was considering disciplinary action against Robert A. Cannon for the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church being named as defendants in an Application for Habeas Corpus filed by Robert A. Cannon, *which contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

77. On December 12, 2021, Pastor David Baker invited Robert A. Cannon to speak with the church board who wanted to punish him for filing the Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus. The Board made MOTION 21-139: to recommend to the church at a special business meeting on January 22, 2022 at 6:30pm in person at LHSDAC, for **Robert A. Cannon to be placed under disciplinary action by censorship until October 31, 2022.** The motion was carried.
78. On December 30, 2021 DALE attempted to enter the United States at the request of United States citizen Robert A. Cannon. DALE presented a letter Robert A. Cannon and proof of his United States citizenship and *documentation that contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.* DALE and his family were assaulted, intimidated and coerced into returning to Canada after United States citizen Robert A. Cannon warned of the risk of torture and death of the first witness to treason against the United States. DALE was tortured and threatened with return to Saskatchewan where he was tortured upon arrival to Coutts AB. The fraudulent warrant issued by rogue members of the Battlefords RCMP was the reason given for the unlawful torture of DALE.
79. On January 4, 2022, the director of the Ministry of Justice for Saskatchewan, P. Mitch McAdam sent a letter to DSR Karis about the notice of constitutional questions for CACV3798. The letter contained fraudulent information that DALE raised constitutional questions in the habeas corpus filed by Robert A. Cannon. *The constitutional questions were tied to documentation that contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

80. Pastor David Baker and the Board did not provide any information explaining the Reasons for Discipline for the scheduled censorship meeting until January 18 of 2022, five days before the hearing.
81. On January 21 of 2022, Clint Wahl emailed procedures for the disciplinary hearing that restricted the ability of Robert A. Cannon or his witnesses to provide any reasonable defense. Robert A. Cannon stated that the hearing was prejudicial in his open letter to the church on January 22 of 2022. Robert A. Cannon and his witnesses declined to attend the prejudicial hearing. *The evidence for Robert A. Cannon's defense contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
82. On January 22 of 2022 **the church membership voted to approve** motion 21-139 at the special business meeting held January 22, 2022 done in Robert A. Cannon's absence.
83. On January 31, 2022 the registrars of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan created a fraudulent document from information provided to them by DSR Karis. *This prevented the filing of CACV3798 which contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
84. On February 15, 2022 the Federal Court of Canada fraudulently claimed that the Applicant acknowledged service that he did not receive. The direction would have deprived him of the motion record already filed to the Federal Court of Canada as his defense for a vexatious litigant hearing brought by the SHA against him on March 1 2022. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.* Emily Price provided DALE the msg file purportedly sent with an acknowledgment. It is possible the msg file was forged. The Federal Court of Canada was forced to change the date.
85. On March 15, 2022 Patricia J. Meiklejohn served documents to DALE for the purposes of using court rules to remove the right of defense in DIV 70 of 2020, and to dismiss CACV3745 an appeal of DALE of Justice J. Zuk's orders appealed December 13, 2020. *Documentation for both matters*

contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.

86. On April 26 2022 Justice J. Zuk attempted to coerce DALE into participating in the Court hearing against the advice of the family doctor of DALE without lawful cause.
87. On May 5, 2022 Justice J. Zuk created fraudulent orders and stated that the applications and its over 5600 pages of evidence was tied to a recusal application made by an unnamed nephew of DALE on May 5, 2022. Justice J. Zuk made a decision based on fraud to state that none of the materials submitted by DALE would be on the court record "Accordingly, the documents shall not form part of the court record nor shall they form any part of any decision arising from the matters before me today". *Documentation for the matters contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
88. On June 10, 2022 Justice Brown issued orders based on fraudulent shareholder information. Dale J. Richardson was stated to be the owner of DSR Karis when the corporate registry in Alberta and the securities register of DSR Karis list another person as the owner. The identity of the owner is available to the public.
89. On July 20, 2022 Justice J. Zuk received a fax from DSR Karis alerting Justice J. Zuk that he was reported for crime. Justice J. Zuk received certified corporate records from the director of DSR Karis of its complaint and supporting materials. Jennifer Fabian committed fraud and stated in writing that the Applicant sent the materials to Justice J. Zuk for his personal complaint and stated that they would be sealed in an envelope on the court record. *Documentation contained evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
90. On July 22, 2022 Justice J. Zuk issued orders relating to the matters that he was reported for crimes to five divisions of the RCMP and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Justice J. Zuk contradicted his previous orders and included all of the evidence and used fraud to issue orders

for financial gain. *Documentation before Justice J. Zuk contained evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

91. Corporations Canada was notified of the terrorist attacks against the Applicant and have failed to deliver corporate keys in a secure manner that leaves a legitimate record of their issuance.

ARGUMENTS

I. REASONS FOR MANDAMUS

92. For a Writ of Mandamus to be enforced, the Applicant must demonstrate that he has a legal right to compel the Defendant to do or to refrain from doing the specific act. The duty enforced must have two qualities:

1. It must be a duty of a public nature: and
2. The duty must be imperative and not discretionary.

II. THE DUTY IS OF A PUBLIC NATURE

93. The duty to arrest the progression of torture which was used to disrupt the essential services of the Applicant putting the public at risk is of a public nature. On July 3, and 7, 2020 the Battlefords RCMP issued file numbers for torture for the CEO of the Applicant, Dale, and the CEO's daughter Karis K.N. Richardson. Torture is prohibited by section 12 of the Charter, and section 7 is violated as torture is a gross deprivation of liberty. The Convention against Torture having universal jurisdiction in Canada, expressly prohibits torture and demands that perpetrators of torture be arrested. The Convention against Torture demands that all measures be employed by the state party to prevent acts of torture. No reasonable limits can ever exist to subject the public to crime. Bio-Terrorism exposed by the research of the Applicant is of a public nature.
94. Fraud is not permitted to be used in a court to obtain any order. Numerous instances of fraud have been used to deprive the Applicant, its CEO Dale, and Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson of rights.

95. The Registrar of Land Titles cannot lawfully transfer title of a property being the subject of a divorce subject to the Family Property Act with an order pursuant to the Land Titles Act, nor can the act be used to transfer titled without notice to the interested parties being the Applicant holding a lease to such property, and Registrar of Land Titles is obligated to uphold the law and not participate in crime.
96. Exposing criminally negligent guidelines relating to the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic are in the utmost public interest. The public has a right not to be subjected to criminal negligence causing death.

III. THE DUTY MUST BE IMPERATIVE AND SHOULD NOT BE DISCRETIONARY

97. The prohibition on torture is an imperative duty. The Convention against Torture demands that the perpetrators of torture be arrested. There is an obligation to investigate the torture as it has continued because of the failure on the part of the RCMP to arrest the persons involved in the initial torture complaint, and further instigated torture with the parties implicated in the initial complaints. The torture of the CEO of the Applicant continued even after he fled to the United States, in the presence of witnesses who have supplied affidavit evidence that is a part of this motion.
98. There is no right of any person to commit acts of terrorism or any crime, nor is there any discretion permitted anywhere for organized crime to be perpetrated in the government or any other organization in Canada. This makes the duty imperative.
99. The right to life of the public is imperative. The state has no right to murder the public.
100. No person should be deprived of liberty and torture to shield crimes of other parties.

IV. CLEAR RIGHT TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THAT DUTY:

101. The issuance of the file numbers for the complaints of torture on July 3, 2020 and July 7, 2020 by the RCMP has placed the obligations of the Convention against Torture on the state party.
102. The issuance of file numbers for criminal negligence complaints on July 3, 2020 by the RCMP places the right of the public to be protected from criminal negligence and every act that arose as a result of the criminal negligence. This includes every SARS-Cov-2 measure instituted after July

3, 2020 as it arose as a result of multiple crimes. This includes without limitation, lockdowns, vaccination mandates and travel mandates.

103. Children are persons under the Charter and have a right to not be weaponized to disrupt an essential service. Parental consent does not give the state the right to weaponize a child. The tests of section 7 and 12 for cruel and unusual treatment will be applied to the treatment of a child used to shield criminal activity.

(ii) Right to liberty

The liberty interest protected under section 7 has at least two aspects. The first aspect is directed to the protection of persons in a physical sense and is engaged when there is physical restraint such as imprisonment or the threat of imprisonment (*R. v. Vaillancourt*, [1987] 2 S.C.R. 636 at 652), arrest (*Fleming v. Ontario*, 2019 SCC 45 at paragraph 65), custodial or non-custodial detention (*R. v. Swain*, [1991] 1 S.C.R. 933; *Winko v. British Columbia (Forensic Psychiatric Institute)*, [1999] 2 S.C.R. 625 at paragraph 64; *R. v. Demers*, [2004] 2 S.C.R. 489 at paragraph 30).....state compulsions or prohibitions affecting one's ability to move freely (*R. v. Heywood*, [1994] 3 S.C.R. 761 at 789). The physical restraint can be quite minor to engage the liberty component, such that compelling a person to give oral testimony constitutes a deprivation of liberty (*Thomson Newspapers Ltd. v. Canada*, [1990] 1 S.C.R. 425 at 536; *R. v. S.(R.J.)*, [1995] 1 S.C.R. 451 at 479; *Branch*, *supra* at 26; *Re: Application under section 83.28 of the Criminal Code*, [2004] 2 S.C.R. 248 at paragraph 67)

This aspect of liberty includes the right to refuse medical treatment (*A.C.*, *supra*, at paragraphs 100-102, 136) and the right to make "reasonable medical choices" without threat of criminal prosecution: *R. v. Smith*, [2015] 2 S.C.R. 602 at paragraph 18. It may also include the ability to choose where one intends to live (*Godbout*, *supra*), as well as a protected sphere of parental decision-making for parents to ensure their children's well-being, e.g., a right to make decisions concerning a child's education and health (*B.(R.)*, *supra*, at paragraph 80)

(iii) Right to security of the person

Security of the person is generally given a broad interpretation and has both a physical and psychological aspect. The right encompasses freedom from the threat of physical punishment or suffering (e.g., deportation to a substantial risk of torture) as well as freedom from such punishment itself (*Singh*, *supra* at 207; *Suresh*, *supra*, at paragraphs 53-55). It is also engaged where police use force to effect an arrest (*Fleming*, *supra*, at paragraph 65).....Security of the person includes a person's right to control his/her own bodily integrity. It will be engaged where the state interferes with personal autonomy and a person's ability to control his or her own physical or psychological integrity, for example by..... imposing unwanted medical treatment (*R. v. Morgentaler*, [1988] 1 S.C.R. 30 at

56; Carter, supra; Rodriguez, supra; Blencoe, supra at paragraph 55; A.C., supra, at paragraphs 100-102).....Security of the person will be engaged where state action has the likely effect of seriously impairing a person's physical or mental health (R. v. Monney, [1999] 1 S.C.R. 652 at paragraph 55; Chaoulli, supra at paragraphs 111-124 and 200; R. v. Parker, 49 O.R. (3d) 481 (C.A.)). State action that prevents people engaged in risky but legal activity from taking steps to protect themselves from the risks can also implicate security of the person (Bedford, supra, at paragraphs 59-60, 64, 67, 71).

In addition, the right is engaged when state action causes severe psychological harm to the individual (G.(J.), supra at paragraph 59; Blencoe, supra at paragraph 58; K.L.W., supra, at paragraphs 85-87). To constitute a breach of one's psychological security of the person, the impugned action must have a serious and profound effect on the person's psychological integrity and the harm must result from the state action (Blencoe, supra at paragraphs 60-61; G.(J.), supra; K.L.W., supra. The psychological harm need not necessarily rise to the level of nervous shock or psychiatric illness, but it must be greater than ordinary stress or anxiety. The effects of the state interference must be assessed objectively, with a view to their impact on the psychological integrity of a person of reasonable sensibility (G.(J.), supra). Although not all state interference with the parent-child relationship will engage the parent's security of the person, the *state removal of a child from parental custody constitutes a serious interference with the psychological integrity of the parent qua parent and engages s.7 protection (G.(J.), supra, at paragraphs 63-64; K.L.W., supra, at paragraphs 85-87).....* The Court has signaled the possibility that victims of torture and their next of kin have an interest in finding closure that may, if impeded, be sufficient to cause such serious psychological harm so as to engage the security of the person (Kazemi Estate v. Islamic Republic of Iran, [2014] 3 S.C.R. 176 at paragraphs 130, 133-34).

Principles of fundamental justice

General

The principles of fundamental justice are not limited to procedural matters but also include substantive principles of fundamental justice (Re B.C. Motor Vehicle Act, [1985] 2 S.C.R. 486 at paragraphs 62-67). The principles of fundamental justice are to be found in the basic tenets of our legal system, including the rights set out in sections 8-14 of the Charter (Re B.C. Motor Vehicle Act, supra, at paragraphs 29-30) and the basic principles of penal policy that have animated legislative and judicial practice in Canada and other common law jurisdictions (R. v. Lyons, [1987] 2 S.C.R. 309 at 327; R. v. Pearson, [1992] 3 S.C.R. 665 at 683).

The principles of fundamental justice include the principles against arbitrariness, overbreadth and gross disproportionality. A deprivation of a right will be arbitrary and thus unjustifiably limit section 7 if it "bears no connection to" the law's purpose (Bedford, supra, at paragraph 111; Rodriguez, supra at 594-95; Malmo-Levine, supra at paragraph 135; Chaoulli, supra at paragraphs 129-30 and 232; A.C., supra, at paragraph 103).

Overbreadth deals with laws that are rational in part but that overreach and capture some conduct that bears no relation to the legislative objective (Bedford, *supra*, at paragraphs 112-113; Heywood, *supra*, at 792-93; R. v. Clay, [2003] 3 S.C.R. 735 at paragraphs 37-40; Demers, *supra*, at paragraphs 39-43). An appropriate statement of the legislative objective is critical to proper overbreadth analysis. The objective must be taken at face value — there is no evaluation of the appropriateness of the objective.

Gross disproportionality targets laws that may be rationally connected to the objective but whose effects are so disproportionate that they cannot be supported. Gross disproportionality applies only in extreme cases where “the seriousness of the deprivation is totally out of sync with the objective of the measure” (Bedford, *supra*, at paragraph 120; Canada (Attorney General) v. PHS Community Services Society, [2011] 3 S.C.R. 134 at paragraph 133; Malmo-Levine, *supra*, at paragraph 169; Burns, *supra* at paragraph 78; Suresh, *supra*, at paragraph 47; Malmo-Levine, *supra*, at paragraphs 159-160).

The issue of disproportionate punishment (if it will be imposed by Canadian government action) should generally be approached in light of section 12 of the Charter (protecting against punishments that are grossly disproportionate, and thus “cruel and unusual”), not section 7 (Malmo-Levine, *supra*, at paragraph 160; R. v. Lloyd, [2016] 1 S.C.R. 130 at paragraph 43; R. v. Safarzadeh-Markhali, [2016] 1 S.C.R. 180 at paragraph 73)

Vagueness offends the principles of fundamental justice [1992] 2 S.C.R. 606 at 626-627 and 643; Ontario v. Canadian Pacific Ltd., [1995] 2 S.C.R. 1028 at 1070-72; R. v. Levkovic, [2013] 2 S.C.R. 204 at paragraphs 47-48)

(ii) Procedural fundamental justice

The principles of fundamental justice incorporate at least the requirements of the common law duty of procedural fairness (Singh, *supra*, at 212-13; Lyons, *supra*, at 361; Suresh, *supra* at paragraph 113; Ruby, *supra* at paragraph 39). They also incorporate many of the principles set out in sections 8-14 of the Charter (Re B.C. Motor Vehicle Act, *supra*, at paragraphs 29-30).....Context is particularly important with respect to procedural fundamental justice — the more serious the infringement of life, liberty and security of the person, the more rigorous the procedural requirements (Suresh, *supra*, paragraph 118; Charkaoui (2007), *supra*, paragraph 25; Charkaoui v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration, [2008] 2 S.C.R. 326, at paragraphs 53-58)....However, the guiding question is always the severity of the impact on protected interests rather than a formal distinction between the different areas of law (Charkaoui (2008), *supra* at paragraph 53).

While some types of abuse of process (e.g., delay) may be better considered in relation to other Charter protections, abuse of process captures at least two residual aspects of trial fairness: (1) prosecutorial conduct affecting the fairness of the trial; and (2)

prosecutorial conduct that “contravenes fundamental notions of justice and thus undermines the integrity of the judicial process” (O’Connor, *supra*, at paragraph 73).

The following are procedural principles of fundamental justice that have been found to apply outside the criminal context: the right to a hearing before an independent and impartial tribunal (Ruffo v. Conseil de la magistrature, [1995] 4 S.C.R. 267 at paragraph 38; Pearlman v. Manitoba Law Society Judicial Committee, [1991] 2 S.C.R. 869, at 883; Charkaoui (2007), *supra*, at paragraphs 29, 32); the right to a fair hearing, including the right to State-funded counsel where circumstances require it to ensure an effective opportunity to present one’s case (G.(J.), *supra* at paragraphs 72-75 and 119; Ruby, *supra*, at paragraph 40); the opportunity to know the case one has to meet (Chiarelli, *supra*, at 745-46; Suresh, *supra* at paragraph 122; May v. Ferndale Institution, *supra*, at paragraph 92; Charkaoui (2007), *supra*, at paragraph 53), including, where the proceeding may have severe consequences, the disclosure of evidence (Charkaoui (2008) at paragraphs 56, 58; Harkat, *supra* at paragraphs 43, 57, 60); *the opportunity to present evidence to challenge the validity of the state’s evidence* (Suresh, *supra* at paragraph 123; Harkat, *supra*, at paragraph 67); the right to a decision on the facts and the law (Charkaoui (2007), *supra*, paragraphs 29, 48); the right to written reasons that articulate and rationally sustain an administrative decision (Suresh, *supra*, at paragraph 126); and *the right to protection against abuse of process* (Cobb, *supra*, at paragraphs 52-53). The application of these principles is highly contextual, but it may be assumed that if they apply outside the criminal context, they apply with greater force in the criminal context.

Treatment or punishment by Canadian state actor

Detention for non-punitive reasons is a treatment — including the detention of permanent residents and foreign nationals for immigration-related reasons, as authorized under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (Charkaoui v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration), [2007] 1 S.C.R. 350 at paragraphs 95-98).

Cruel and unusual?

This is a high threshold. To be cruel and unusual the treatment or punishment must be “grossly disproportionate”: in other words, “so excessive as to outrage standards of decency”, and be “abhorrent or intolerable to society”. The threshold is not met by treatment or punishment that is “merely excessive” or disproportionate (Smith, *supra*, at 1072; Morrisey, *supra*, at paragraph 26; Malmo-Levine, *supra*, at paragraph 159; R. v. Ferguson, [2008] 1 S.C.R. 96, at paragraph 14; Nur, *supra*, at paragraph 39; R. v. Lloyd, [2016] 1 S.C.R. 130 at paragraph 24; R. v. Boutilier, [2017] 2 S.C.R. 936, at paragraph 52; Boudreault, *supra* at paragraph 45).

Extreme or irreversible treatments or punishments

Torture is “blatantly contrary to section 12” (Kazemi Estate v. Islamic Republic of Iran, [2014] 3 S.C.R. 176, at paragraph 52; Suresh v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and

Immigration), [2002] 1 S.C.R. 3, at paragraph 51). For the generally agreed-upon definition of “torture”, see section 269.1 of the Criminal Code and Article 1 of the Convention against Torture.

104. From the previous sections quoted from charterpedia it is clear that the very mention of torture complaints for a child and the clear deprivation of liberty, the section 7 violations, denial of principles of fundamental justice to prolong torture of the child and the parent to cover criminal negligence that affects the public as a whole gives a clear right to duty. The excessive treatment the child and parent is so extremely offensive given it was done to prevent the exposure of criminal negligence tied to the implementation of SARS-Cov-2 measures from July 3, 2020 to the present.
105. Using crime to enforce mandates against the public is “so excessive as to outrage the standards of decency”; this is further amplified when death to the public has resulted from the crimes.
106. There is no right present anywhere for any person, organization or entity in Canada that has a right to commit crime or benefit from crime in any capacity.
- A. **There Was a Conspiracy to Defraud and Torture the Applicant by State and Private Actors.**
107. Since Rule 10-46(1),(2) and 10-47 were used for homes that are in foreclosure, it could not be lawfully used by Justice R.W. Elson in the family matter. This demonstrates intent to defraud.
108. No law permits a judge to order the sale of the home on a first appearance, or give possession of a home that a person is living in without consideration of where the person is going to live especially when there is a child involved.
109. Armed RCMP officers seized the registered office of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and all its property therein without any lawful order of the court. The treasonous orders of Justice R.W. Elson were not issued until 4:03 pm on July 23, 2020 and the RCMP unlawfully breached the property at about 2 pm on July 23, 2020 clearly using force to take possession of the registered office to dispose of evidence of their criminal activity.

110. Justice R.W. Elson did not consider section 7 of the Family Property Act (SK) and in doing so, he violated the law expressly as there is no consideration made with any of these things in any order given by Justice R.W. Elson. What Justice R.W. Elson exercised was tyranny and a complete disregard for the law and since force was used by members of the RCMP to accomplish this end and to overthrow the rule of law it is explicitly treason against Canada.

B. **The Parties On July 23, 2020 are Conspirators to Treason and those who Worked to Conceal the Overt Acts of that Day**

111. The actions taken by the defendants in this action and others affiliated with them mirror the actions taken by actors in the United States that have established case law that demonstrates that they are conspiring to commit treason. *Conspiracy to altogether prevent enforcement of statute of United States is conspiracy to commit treason by levying war against the United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919).* The principle of comity demands that Canada respect the judicial decisions of the United States especially when it comes to what constitutes treasonable conduct. United States criminal case law does provide for punishment of a treaty as in the case of a normal law. *Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.* An overt show of force is not required if the conspiracy is exposed early. ***The Government contends that, but for the timely interruption of the conspiracy by the apprehension of its leaders actual resistance would have come about.*** *The greater part of the evidence relied upon by the government to establish the conspiracy related to facts which occurred before the passage of the selective Draft Act. United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212 (5th Cir. 1919).* Treason is a crime that it is impossible to commit without a conspiracy.

C. The Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan or any Other Associated Party Has Failed to Comply with the UN Torture Convention and shielded criminally negligent guidelines that have resulted in death

112. Dale, the CEO of DSR Karis, raised the question of unlawful, arbitrary and unconstitutional detention with this court in a motion to extend with Justice J.A. Caldwell in chambers on October 28, 2020, and in the orders denying the motion to extend, no mention is made of the arbitrary arrest as it played a factor into the issuing of the interim orders by Justice R.W. Elson, and the subsequent torture at the Battlefords Mental Health Centre at the hands of the RCMP and the SHA. This motion incidental address the deprivation of liberty of officers of the Applicant and the its deprivation thereby. Justice N.D. Crooks did not consider these circumstances when taking into account the deprivation of liberty for Karis K.N. Richardson and determined that it was theoretical. No application of the law to determine the validity of the detention, nor the deprivation of liberty.
113. No lawful sanction was ever used to forcibly medicate Dale while he was acting on behalf of DSR Karis for the express purpose of hindering him from performing his duties; such medication included highly psychoactive drugs designed to profoundly disrupt his senses while he was subjected to inhumane, cruel, and degrading treatment being stripped, and strapped to a bed and drugged in a manner that placed him at severe risk of injury and death.
114. APEGS failed to act in the public interest and allowed the crimes to be executed against the people of Saskatchewan with full knowledge that the AGMP guidance were not compliant with numerous laws including without limitation, Criminal Code, APEGS act and labour laws.
115. Every judge in Saskatchewan presented with this evidence committed fraud and/or other crimes to prevent evidence of the criminal negligence relating to the implementation of SARS-Cov-2 from ever being placed on the court record.
116. The actions that affected the absence of the Applicant by way of its CEO are criminal based on the sworn affidavit submitted to the Federal Court of Canada by Cheryl Giesbrecht on behalf of the RCMP. The sworn affidavit of Astra Richardson-Pereirra retired public servant of the RCMP who worked in both the Major Crimes Unit and GIS has testified that the warrant does not follow

RCMP protocol and that there is a second copy of every keystroke taken on any computer in Ottawa and the RCMP failed to provide this.

D. The Conspirators in the United States Courts and Other Agencies Have Demonstrated Actions That are Consistent With Treason Against the United States

117. The unlawful rejection of the Supreme Court motion was necessary as the motion clearly demonstrated that the conditions of the Writ of Mandamus before the 10th Circuit were being met. With the motion on the Court record, it would be problematic for the 10th Circuit especially since it predicted punishment from the 10th Circuit. It also gave the corrupt agents in the 10th Circuit reason not to give Dale oral arguments as requested for the Mandamus, as he would have made those arguments in the hearing and referenced the 3300 page appendices leaving the judges virtually no room to deny the Mandamus. The panel officially violated the Convention against Torture and kept any mention of treason and the Invariable Pursuit of the Object from being on the court record which hindered the essential services of DSR Karis.
118. On July 20, 2021 Circuit Judges Holmes, Matheson, and Eid of the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit abused their position as circuit court judges to use fraud to conceal *evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting* to deny the Writ of Mandamus.
119. Article III, Section 3, Clause 1 of the UNITED STATES Constitution defines treason because it threatens the very foundation of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the Inalienable Rights to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. This definition can and should be used for Canada as well.
120. The right to not be tortured is an inalienable right under the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Any statement determined that was obtained of torture cannot be used in any proceeding other than to prove the person was tortured. There is compelling evidence that numerous statements were obtained by torture.

121. 18 U.S.C. § 3771 provides rights of the crime victim to be protected from the accused and since Dale was held by persons who have continually tortured and obstructed him, he has a right to be protected from them. Dale was not protected to conceal *evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
122. As a United States Judge Lewis T. Babcock had an obligation to overlook any purported deficiency and examine forthwith the documents that purported federal treason. The judge used his position to obstruct justice and committed an overt act of treason. In addition to this he deprived Dale of rights pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 242 and the overt acts were party to 18 U.S.C. § 241. J. Babcock fraudulently stated that the motion "*does not include any claims, factual allegations or request for relief.*" The denial of the torture complaint under the Convention against Torture does allow for the prosecution of 18 U.S.C. § 241. *Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.* J. Babcock was exposed for corruption in a newspaper article, and admitted his corrupt actions.
123. The overt actions of Michael Duggan delineates a determined effort to deprive Dale of rights who is both an Alien and Black. Michael Duggan demonstrates that he is acting as a part of a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of a United States Statute. It is reasonable that there is a criminal civil rights violation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 241. 18 USCS § 241 *does not require that any overt act be shown. United States v Morado (1972, CA5 Tex) 454 F.2d 167, cert den (1972) 406 US 917, 32 L Ed 2d 116, 92 S Ct 1767.*
124. All the foregoing hindrances disrupted the essential services of DSR Karis and furthered the threat to the safety of the general public by way of criminally negligent guidelines that facilitate the spread of Covid-19.
125. Officer C. Jones covered for the crimes of Officer Blevins and the CBP officers and suggested that policy was responsible for the actions of Officer Blevins.

126. On August 2, 2021 U.S. Magistrate Judge Kristin L. Mix demonstrated that she was a conspirator to preventing the enforcement of a United States statute, when acting like she could not clearly read the statutes listed in the document before her. The actions of Magistrate Judge Mix and Gallagher in concert with the person in the Clerk's office demonstrates a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of a United States statute.

127. There is overwhelming evidence of conspiracy, collusion, and complicity to torture, terrorism, crimes against humanity and numerous other crimes, and judicial interference.

E. The Trans-National Invariable Pursuit of the Object

128. It is indisputably clear that there has been a pattern of punishment towards Dale and his daughters in the judicial system in Canada and the United States. Including a severe level of judicial interference in the Supreme Court of the United States by rogue elements which includes without limitation Clara Houghtelling, Michael Duggan and Redmond K. Barnes. The foregoing treason by way of conspiracy which includes terrorism and shielding the rogue agents of ICU located in Saskatchewan, Canada who are co-opting a legitimate financial institution to fund the Invariable Pursuit of the Object. This conspiracy includes judges in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, and the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan participating in and shielding mortgage fraud. The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan has openly declared that the Constitution of Canada has no validity for children or those persons whose political views oppose the government in direct opposition to the Charter.

129. The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan declared that children are not persons and should not be afforded the right of habeas corpus.

130. The Invariable Pursuit of the Object can be traced through multiple courts in Canada and the United States. This includes the following actors without imitation, Justice R.W. Elson, Justice Barnes of the Federal Court of Canada, OWZW, Virgil Thomson, and Michael Griffin counsel for APEGS, Registrar Amy Groothius and her assistants, Justice J. A. Schwann, Kimberley A. Richardson, Clifford A. Holm, Lisa Silvester, Patricia J. Meiklejohn and Justice B.R. Hildebrandt, district court of Nevada Judge Jennifer Dorsey, Immigration Judge Glenn Baker.

131. U.S. Magistrate Judge Gordon P. Gallagher used fraud in order dated June 15, 2021 to conceal *documentation that contained evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the CDC and SHA; and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
132. Immigration Judge Caley used fraud to conceal *documentation that contained evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the CDC and SHA; and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
133. On September 21, 2021 Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer of the District Court of Colorado dismissed an action that presented evidence and supporting case law of treason. His overt actions are consistent with a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of a United States statute. Treason can not be treated as a civil matter. Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer states "*Applicant does not allege that any arrests have been made or that the grand jury has returned an indictment.*" Included in the evidence is that there are open torture investigations in Canada, and that the evidence presented demonstrates that the actors in Canada and the United States are acting in concert. There is an obligation contained in article 5 of the Convention against Torture to prevent acts of torture and to "*take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over such cases where the alleged offender is present in any territory under its jurisdiction*". The Convention against Torture does not require arrests to be made for an investigation to commence. The Convention against Torture permits the person who alleges torture to present their evidence for the purposes of conducting an investigation.
134. Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer called compelling evidence of torture, and treason "*frivolous*", "*groundless and vexatious*" and threatened to punish Dale for complaining of the torture and attempting to report treason. Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer is a traitor to the United States, and an enemy of the Crown as he is supporting the treasonous actors in Canada.
135. Dale was obstructed from reporting torture, conspiracy to commit treason, terrorism, and from presenting evidence of treason with United States citizen Robert A. Cannon which related to the business operations of DSR Karis and further hindered its Covid-19 research.

136. Compelling evidence in 20-1815 in the Supreme Court of the United States demonstrates that the actions of all of these actors are deliberately working in concert. The obstruction of the motion allowed for the furtherance of the torture of Dale and allowed the mismanagement of the COVID emergency to continue unreported. Redmond K. Barnes, case analyst at the Supreme Court tampered with evidence from the Supreme Court of the United States by Dale and sent them to Jaime Naranjo-Hererra. The five affidavits of the torture at the Sweetgrass MT point of entry, gives compelling evidence based on the testimony of Dale and the witnesses of the events.
137. These events demonstrate that there has been a prior demand for the duty both to the RCMP and the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, the Federal Court of Canada, the Department of Homeland Security, District Court of Colorado, United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The sheer number of complaints and evidence supplied proves that there has been prior demands and unreasonable delay.

The delay in question was been far longer than the process required. There was an obligation to protect the complainants from any ill treatment from the complaint of torture, and neither the Dale nor his daughter Karis have had any protection from the ill treatment arising from the complaint, and left Karis in the care of persons complicit to the torture. The public has had an unreasonable delay from the hindrance of criminal negligence complaints.

The Dale is not responsible for being tortured by the persons he complained to of being tortured and persecuted by. And he is not responsible for the courts and other parties committing mortgage fraud in the courts to further punish him and Karis. Karis is not responsible for the punishment that she has received because of the political opinion of her father the Dale. The public is not responsible for being victimized by criminal negligence.

The Attorney General of Canada has not provided any satisfactory justification for the delay by the RCMP, or for the Federal Court of Canada. The Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan has provided no satisfactory justification, nor has the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. There has been no investigation of the torture, and all evidence supplied by Dale has been ignored by all of the aforementioned parties. Evidence has been provided by the Attorney General of Canada that incriminates the RCMP, SHA and the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the torture of the Applicant and his daughter Karis. There is no reasonable justification for delaying the

investigation of criminal negligence complaints that have caused deaths of the public.

V. NO OTHER ADEQUATE REMEDY IS AVAILABLE TO THE APPLICANT

138. It is indisputably clear that the corrupt agents in the courts have denied lawful requests not to be tortured and persecuted, and the RCMP have perpetrated a gross dereliction of duty that directly resulted in the vast majority of the suffering and the losses incurred by DSR Karis. The RCMP are the means by which Karis has been used to torture the officers of DSR Karis, Dale and Kaysha, and the means by which mortgage fraud and the treasonous, totalitarian orders of Justice R.W. Elson were issued to deprive DSR Karis of its registered office and critical business documentation without notice. No other Court has examined the evidence and make a decision based on the facts and the law. The Applicant cannot be forced to be responsible for crimes it tried to report, and no adequate remedy is available to prevent that outside of the writ.

VI. THE ORDER SOUGHT WILL BE OF SOME PRACTICAL VALUE OF EFFECT

139. The obvious nature of the obligation of the RCMP to stop the torture and to not be engaged in torture, mortgage fraud, terrorism, treason and numerous other crimes is blatantly obvious. The Registrar of Land Titles, nor rogue agents of the Courts not engaging in fraud is of practical value. The public not being subjected to criminal negligence is a clear example of practical value.

VII. IN THE EXERCISE OF DISCRETION THERE IS NO EQUITABLE BAR TO THE RELIEF SOUGHT

140. DSR Karis has done nothing but attempt to assert its lawful right not to be free from criminal actions directed at it, and its officers and their families, including the torture and other crimes of Dale and his daughters and the public by multiple state and private actors in Canada and the United States, and to conduct its business within the framework of the law. To not have its essential services disrupted by way of torture, fraud, mortgage fraud, terrorism, child trafficking and other gross crimes. In spite of the gross systematic criminal actions taken against it, neither DSR Karis nor its officers have ever responded in any like fashion towards any of the state or private actors. DSR Karis has only used legal means to avail itself and its officers of the torture, mortgage fraud, crimes against humanity and other grievous crimes which have also victimized

the general public. The torture of a child to suppress the reporting of crime that affects the public is not justifiable by any means. No equitable bar exists to the relief sought.

VIII. BALANCE OF CONVENIENCE

141. Torture is an extreme prejudice that must be remedied, irreparable harm has been done to Dale, and most importantly the child Karis, who has had irreparable harm done to her because of gross criminal activity which has directly impacted the financial viability of DSR Karis by the torture of its CEO who is the only person capable of implementing its business plan based on the pioneered research. An infant child who was trafficked to use as an instrument of torture to facilitate murdering the public is sick, inhumane, disgusting, reprehensible, vile, tyrannical and disgustingly criminal. There is no other reasonable consideration, other than to immediately remove all of the criminal effects of the torture which includes removing the unscientific mandates that were a product of that torture used to suppress criminal negligence causing death. The balance of convenience is more than satisfied.

CONCLUSION

142. Without this *Motion for Writ of Mandamus* granted, it will allow the extreme prejudice demonstrated by state actors in Canada and the United States to effectively use the Canadian courts to commit crimes and silence DSR Karis and its officer, Dale, to violate the constitution, commit treason, and torture Dale and an innocent child. Without permitting the CEO to represent the Applicant pursuant to Rule 120, the members of the public will continue to be murdered from negligent guidelines and other measures that are products of that initial crime; and pursuant to rule 55 of the Federal Courts Rules any defects must be overlooked and substituted service must be ordered for this motion and all other action relating to the appeal as rule contravention is not justified to sanction murdering the public and allowing the Courts to be used to facilitate bio-terrorism, torture, crimes against humanity, child trafficking for the purpose of financial and sexual exploitation, fraud and mortgage fraud to interfere with the territorial integrity of Canada and the United States.

Relief Sought

143. An Order for Writ of Mandamus pursuant to section 44 of the Federal Courts Act;

1. An order to compel the RCMP and/or any of its agents operating in the jurisdiction of Canada

to issue arrest warrants for every person involved in the torture, criminal negligence, child trafficking and other related complaints in Canada and the United States;

to seize the registered office located at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford, Saskatchewan, S9A 0G2 and arrest all parties involved in the mortgage fraud and terrorist activity;

to deliver direct contact information for Cst. Malissa Sekela, which includes without limitation, cell phone number and email;

Enter every court, private entity, organization or any such person or place known to have received and retained evidence of crimes contained in the documentation herein or listed hereunder to determine if evidence of crimes were destroyed;

2. Compel the Director of Corporations Canada and or their agents to

deliver all new corporate keys in the manner that was requested by Dale J. Richardson of the Applicant, in a manner consistent with effective corporate records that are satisfactory to Dale J. Richardson;

demand all records of transactions of changes of the Applicant, made in the corporate registry of Saskatchewan and provide copies to the Applicant;

3. An order to compel Justice H. Brown

to place the materials submitted by the Applicant by email and fax and received by the Federal Court of Canada May 26, and 27, 2022 on the official court record;

place all materials removed by Justice H. Brown from the court record by way of order, direction or any other means;

place all materials excluded by way of order, direction, rule contravention or any other means that any other justice, prothonotary, registrar of other agent officer or other judicial participant has removed/excluded from the court record;

to provide the evidence of the shareholder information of the Applicant placed before him or the court;

recuse himself entirely from any matter relating to the Applicant or its agents or affiliates;

4. An order to compel the Director of the Canada Revenue Agency to;

Initiate an investigation into tax fraud against the defendants in T-1404-20;

To turn over information relating to its investigation of the terrorist activity it was notified of in 2020;

5. On order for the Public Health Agency of Canada and the Ministry of Health to;

End all covid related mandates in Canada effective immediately;

6. An order to compel the Attorney General of Canada;

to provide the Applicant with all the information requested in all of its access to information requests at no cost to the Applicant without any redaction;

Remove Cheryl Giesbrecht and Jessica Karam from any matters pertaining to the Applicant its agents and affiliates;

turn over shareholder information of the Applicant used by the Attorney General of Canada to commit fraud in T-1404-20;

Withdraw its consent for naming the Applicant on the section 40 document resulting from fraudulent shareholder information being used in its authorization;

Initiate an investigation into terrorism;

to pay for the maintenance, insurance and any other cost of the registered office at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford forthwith until the resolution of the Appeal and any incidental costs related to the property as a result of the matters subject to the mandamus and/or the appeal in the amount of \$2,000,000 and future increments of \$1,000,000;

To pay the legal costs of Applicant incurred from the Attorney General of Canada failure to do the public duty required by the office of the Attorney General of Canada;

To pay the legal costs forthwith of the Applicant for any actions relating to this mandamus in the amount of \$20,000,000 and future increments of \$10,000,000.

To pay the costs forthwith of a full report regarding the criminally negligent guidelines to the Applicant and/or other person that the Applicant shall decide with the initial payment in the amount of \$70,000,000 and further payments in increments of \$20,000,000.

144. An Order pursuant to rule 120 for the Chief Executive Officer Dale J. Richardson to represent DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in the appeal given the special and extraordinary circumstances in these matters;
145. An Order for electronic service for all documents relating to to A-158-22.

Respectfully submitted,

August 25, 2022



Dale Richardson
Chief Executive Officer of the Applicant

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

DALE RICHARDSON; 1292 95TH STREET, NORTH BATTLEFORD SK S9A 0G2; TELEPHONE NUMBER: (587) 575-5045; FAX: (639) 630-2551 EMAIL ADDRESS: DALE.RICHARDSON@DSRKARISCONSULTING.COM

LIST OF AUTHORITIES

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Canada Business Corporations Act

Criminal Code of Canada

Crown Liability and Proceedings Act

Federal Courts Act

The Constitution Act, 1982

Canadian Victims Bill of Rights

United States Constitution

Declaration of Independence

28 U.S.C. § 455

18 U.S.C. § 3771

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

CASES

Canadian Council for Refugees v. Canada (Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship)
2020 FC 770

E. Schmidt v The Attorney General of Canada 2016 FC 269

In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.

United States v Morado (1972, CA5 Tex) 454 F.2d 167, cert den (1972) 406 US 917, 32
L Ed 2d 116, 92 S Ct 1767

United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir.
1919)

United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir.
1919)

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC.

Applicant

- and -

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH,
COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN, J.A. CALDWELL, DEREK ALLCHURCH,
CONSTABLE BURTON ROY, BATTLEFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, JAMES
KWON, MAZEL HOLM, GARY LUND, DAWN LUND, CIPRIAN BOLAH, JEANNIE JOHNSON,
MANITOBA-SASKATCHEWAN CONFERENCE, MICHAEL COLLINS, MATRIX LAW GROUP,
CLIFFORD HOLM, PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN, CHANTELE THOMPSON, JENNIFER SCHMIDT,
MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD APPEL, IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY
IRWIN, JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY RANSOME, SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, DR.
ALABI, CORA SWERID, JILL COOK, GLEN METIVER, JUSTICE R.W. ELSON, JUSTICE
CROOKS, OWZW LAWYERS LLP, VIRGIL A.
THOMSON, PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN, HONOURABLE JUDGE PELLETIER,
EMI HOLM, CHAR BLAIR, AND KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON.

DEFENDANTS

AFFIDAVIT OF DALE RICHARDSON

Unity

From: CAS-SATJ DECISIONS <cas-satj-decisions@cas-satj.gc.ca>
Sent: September 23, 2022 1:12 PM
To: 'vthomson@owzw.com'; 'dtumer@owzw.com'; 'lolivier@owzw.com';
 'justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca'; 'ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com';
 'gberdier@mcdougallgauley.com'; 'hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com';
 'aalport@millerthomson.com'; 'klegros@millerthomson.com';
 'BComba@emeryjamieson.com'; 'mstack@mckercher.ca'; 'e.ulmer@mckercher.ca';
 'l.sayer@mckercher.ca'; 'bmhhealthrecords@pnrha.ca';
 'executive@saskhealthauthority.ca'; 'lilitman@cox.net'; 'thibbitt@millerthomson.com';
 Unity; Karam, Jessica
Subject: PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THIS E-MAIL - Federal Court of Appeal Decision,
 File A-158-22/ A-183-22/ A-221-21/ A-277-21/ A-337-21/ A-347-21/ 22-A-16 (DSR
 KARIS CONSULTING v. AGC)
Attachments: A-221-21_20220923_D_E_O_OTT_20220923120541_STS.pdf

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations record of a transmission received through its humanitarian email at unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com



Federal Court of Appeal

Dale James Richardson

Dear Sir/Madam:

Please find attached true copies of the Direction, rendered by the Court (Justice Stratas)

Dated: September 23rd, 2022

If you require a certified copy of the above-noted decision, please advise and one will be forwarded to you by regular mail.

PLEASE CONFIRM RECEIPT OF THIS E-MAIL AND ATTACHED DOCUMENT(S) BY REPLYING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Anything sent to this e-mail address, other than confirmation of receipt of a decision, will not be considered as having been received by the Registry.

Pursuant to section 20 of the Official Languages Act all final decisions, orders and judgments, including any reasons given therefore, issued by the Court are issued in both official languages. In the event that such documents are issued in the first instance in only one of the official languages, a copy of the version in the other official language will be forwarded on request when it is available.

Federal Court of Appeal



Cour d'appel fédérale

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations record of a transmission received through its humanitarian email at unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

TO : Judicial Administrator

FROM : Stratas J.A.

DATE : September 23, 2022


 Dale James Richardson

RE : *Dale J. Richardson v. Seventh-Day Adventist Church et al.* (A-221-21)
Dale J. Richardson v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-277-21)
Dale J. Richardson v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-337-21)
Dale J. Richardson v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-347-21)
DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-158-22)
Dale J. Richardson v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-183-22)
DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v. The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan et al. (22-A-16)

DIRECTION

(1) Files A-158-22 and A-183-22

The Court has reviewed these files.

The Court has jurisdiction at the outset of appeals to dismiss appeals that are doomed to fail: see, e.g., *Dugré v. Canada (Attorney General)*, 2021 FCA 8 and cases cited therein.

At first glance, the notices of appeal do not appear to state any arguable grounds for overturning the order of the Federal Court in file T-1404-20 and this Court would appear to lack jurisdiction over most, if not all, of the respondents to the appeal. The Court asks the appellant to provide written submissions concerning whether the appeals should be summarily dismissed for these reasons.

If this Court dismisses the appeals, the order declaring the appellant and others a vexatious litigant will remain in force. If that happens, should this Court order any measures regulating the access of the vexatious litigants to this Court? The Court invites submissions from the appellant on that question.

The appellant in both of these files must file written submissions by October 6, 2022. If written submissions are not filed by that time, the Court will go ahead and make such orders and directions it considers necessary and warranted.

- 2 -

The Court will carefully consider the written submissions and, if necessary, will direct the respondents to respond. Until the Court directs the respondents to respond, they should not make any submissions.

(2) Files A-221-21, A-277-21, A-337-21, and A-347-21

Status reviews have been issued in all of these files. Submissions from Mr. Richardson on these files are due September 28, 2022. Failure to respond by that time will result in the dismissal of these files without further notice to him.

If submissions on these files are filed, the respondents should not prepare or file submissions in response until further direction of the Court.

(3) File 22-A-16

On September 11, 2022, DSR Karis Consulting Inc. presented to the Registry a notice of appeal of an order of the Federal Court dated October 7, 2020 (T-1115-20). The notice of appeal is out of time. In order for the file to continue, an extension of time is required.

DSR Karis Consulting is invited to file submissions by October 6, 2022 concerning whether an extension of time should be granted. If an extension of time is not granted or if DSR Karis Consulting Inc. fails to file submissions by October 6, 2022, the file will be closed.

The respondents should not prepare or file submissions in response until further direction of the Court.

(4) Mr. Richardson's conduct

The Registry reports that Mr. Richardson has been rude and abusive to it. The Court asks Mr. Richardson to provide submissions by October 6, 2022 on whether this is so and whether his contact with the Registry should be restricted or regulated.

Further, if the appeals from the Federal Court's vexatious litigant order are dismissed, should the vexatious litigants' contact with the Registry of the Federal Court of Appeal be restricted or regulated for that reason alone?

"DS" I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations record of a transmission received through its humanitarian email at unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com



Dale James Richardson

SERVICE COPY

FCA

Court File: A-183-22

10:1

NOTICE OF APPEAL

ACTION

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

Dale J. Richardson

hereinafter the "Appellant"

AND:

The Attorney General of Canada
 SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH,
 COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN, J.A. CALDWELL,
 DEREK ALLCHURCH, CONSTABLE BURTON ROY,
 BATTLEFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH,
 JAMES KWON, MAZEL HOLM, GARY LUND, DAWN LUND,
 CIPRIAN BOLAH, JEANNIE JOHNSON, MANITOBA-
 SASKATCHEWAN CONFERENCE, MICHAEL COLLINS,
 MATRIX LAW GROUP, CLIFFORD HOLM, PATRICIA J.
 MEIKLEJOHN, CHANTELE THOMPSON, JENNIFER
 SCHMIDT, MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD
 APPEL, IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN,
 JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY RANSOME, SASKATCHEWAN
 HEALTH AUTHORITY, DR. ALABI, CORA SWERID, JILL
 COOK, GLEN METIVER, JUSTICE R.W. ELSON, JUSTICE
 CROOKS, OWZW LAWYERS LLP, VIRGIL A.
 THOMSON, PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN,
 HONOURABLE JUDGE PELLETIER, EMI HOLM, CHAR
 BLAIR, AND KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON

hereinafter each a "Defendant", and collectively, the "Defendants"

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL COUR D'APPEL FÉDÉRALE	
FILED	SEP - 8 2020
ROBERT M'VONDO	
SASKATOON, SK	- 1 -



NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the Appellant. The relief claimed by the Appellant appears on the following page.

THIS APPEAL will be heard by the Court at a time and place to be fixed by the Judicial Administrator. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the place of hearing will be requested by the Appellant.

IF YOU WISH TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, to receive notice of any step in the appeal or to be served with any documents in the appeal, you or a solicitor acting for you must prepare a notice of appearance in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules and serve it on the Appellant's solicitor, or when the Appellant is self-represented, on the Appellant, WITHIN 10 DAYS of being served with this notice of appeal.

IF YOU INTEND TO SEEK A DIFFERENT DISPOSITION of the order appealed from, you must serve and file a notice of cross-appeal in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules instead of serving and filing a notice of appearance.

Copies of the Federal Court Rules information concerning the local offices of the Court and other necessary information may be obtained on request to the Administrator of this Court at Ottawa (telephone 613-992-4238) or at any local office.

IF YOU FAIL TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, JUDGEMENT MAY BE GIVEN IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU.

SEP - 8 2022

September _____, 2022

Issued by: **ORIGINAL SIGNED BY**
ROBERT M'VONDO
REGISTRY OFFICER

(Registry Officer)

Address of local office: 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9

Saskatoon Local Office
520 Spadina Crescent East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 2H6

Bureau local de Saskatoon
520 Croissant Spadina Est
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7K 2H6

To: **Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP**

1000-2002 Victoria Ave

Regina, SK, CA S4P 0R7

Virgil A Thomson (Barrister #4857)

Tel: 306-359-1888

Fax: 306-352-0771

Email: vthomson@owzw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Virgil A. Thomson, Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn and Cary Ransome.

Attorney General of Canada

Department of Justice Canada

410 22nd Street East, Suite 410

Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Tel: 1 306 518-0800

Fax: 1 306 975-4030

Email: AGC_PGC_SASKATOON@justice.gc.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Attorney General of Canada; and spoke for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who were not a party to the hearing

McDougall Gauley LLP

500-616 Main St

Saskatoon, SK, CA S7H 0J6

Chantelle C. Eisner (Barrister #4518)

Tel: 306-653-1212

Fax: 306-652-1323

Email: ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com

Heather J. Laing, Q.C. (Barrister #3704)

Tel: 306-653-1212

Fax: 306-652-1323

Email: hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Saskatchewan Health Authority

Miller Thomson LLP

3000, 700-9th Ave SW

Calgary, AB, T2P 3V4

Annie M. Alport

Tel: 1 403 298-2418

Fax: 1 403-262-0007

Email: aalport@millerthomson.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Matrix Law Group, Patricia J. Meiklejohn, Cliff A. Holm, the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference, The Seventh-Day Adventist church, the Battlefords SDA church, Gary Lund, Dawn Lund, Mazel Holm, Jeannie Johnson, Ciprian Bolah and Kimberley Richardson.

Emery Jamieson LLP

2400, 10235-101 Street

Edmonton, AB, T5J 3G1

Bruce M. Comba

Tel: 1 780 936-8562

Fax: 1 780-420-6277

Email: BComba@emeryjamieson.com

Lawyers for the Defendant Derek Allchurch.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Marie K. Stack

Tel: 1 306 664-1349

Fax: 1 306-653-2669

Email: mstack@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Elizabeth J. Ulmer

Tel: 1 306 664-1377

Fax: 1 306-653-2669

Email: e.ulmer@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Dr. Alabi.

Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

Government of Saskatchewan

1874 Scarth Street

Regina, SK, S4P 4B3

Justin Stevenson

Tel: 1 306 787-5224

Email: justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, The Honourable Judge M. Pelletier, Emi Holm, and Char Blais..

Lawrence J. Litman

Email: ljlitman@cox.net

Lawyers for the Non-Party Robert A. Cannon

Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Washington, DC 20511

Agency responsible for overseeing investigations for the election fraud in the United States.

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of BROWN H. Dated JUNE 10, 2022 by which an order was issued in T-1404-20 to uphold the orders of Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib dated August 31, 2021 and other subsequent orders that were overt acts of treason and the mechanism by which terrorism was perpetrated against the people of Canada and the United States. In spite of evidence presented demonstrating the RCMP committed a crime and the Defendants demonstrated intent to used the vexatious litigant hearing to silence, and destroy the Appellant, and that Defendants in the action were attempting to murder the Appellant and members of the public during the course of the litigation. The order was obtained by numerous acts of fraud and other crimes against the people and ignored the public importance of the health and safety of the public, and assisted in the overthrow of the government of the United States, harboured, concealed and facilitated terrorism and committed felony copyright infringement in the orders when attributing a work to another author that is protected by copyright.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and

2. Order to investigate treason, terrorism and other related crimes supported by evidence presented in all of the matters;
3. That all matters be resumed in the Courts.

THE GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL are as follows:

4. The learned trial judge erred when he knowingly committed the crime of fraud in violation of section 380(1) of the Criminal Code attributing ownership of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to the Appellant contrary to the corporate registry of Alberta and that information is available to the public;
5. The learned trial judge erred when he facilitated the crime of fraud in violation of section 380(1) of the Criminal Code when allowing the parties bringing the motion and/or supporting it to commit fraud for financial gain using the Federal Court of Canada;
6. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years in violation of section 279.011(1) of the Criminal Code;
7. The learned trial judge erred when he received and facilitated material benefit for the opposing parties in his orders through the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years and material benefit from the

aforementioned trafficking in violation of section 279.011(1) and 279.02(1) of the Criminal Code;

8. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation in violation of section 279.011(1) and 279.04(1) of the Criminal Code;
9. The learned trial judge erred when he participated in terrorist activity abusing his position to suppress evidence and allow harm to be done to the public in a manner that was intended to cause harm in clauses (A)-(C) in 83.01(b)(ii) by the serious interference with and serious disruption of an essential service not authorized in clause (E) of the same;
10. The learned trial judge erred when he exploited procedure in the Federal Court of Canada for a political, religious and an ideological purpose and in whole or in part with the intention of intimidating the public or a segment of the public with regards to its security, including its economic security, and compelling persons to do or refrain from doing any act that intentionally caused harm in clauses (A)-(C) of 83.01(b)(ii) of the Criminal Code and caused a serious interference with and a serious disruption of and essential service of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in a manner not authorized by section (E) of the same or any other law;

11. The learned trial judge erred when he allowed the Defendants to continue their attempts to torture and kill the Appellant to cause a disruption of an essential service that is designed to cause the harm in clauses (A)-(C) of 83.01(b)(ii) to a segment of the public;
12. The learned trial judge erred when he protected the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist church an entity structured like a terrorist cell and designed for concealing the trafficking of children and terrorist activity; and a gross violation of religious liberties of the members of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church and has allowed the province of Saskatchewan to strip Seventh-Day Adventists of all religious liberties in the process in gross violation of the Charter;
13. The learned trial judge erred when he used the vexatious litigant hearing to prevent the Appellant from lawfully using the Federal Court of Canada to stop the terrorist activity the judge is a participant in;
14. The learned trial judge erred when he use procedure to permit treason to continue;
15. The learned trial judge erred when he acted as a foreign agent assisting in covering up interference in the 2020 election in the United States and actions designed to interfere in the 2022 elections in the same; and a high probability of interference in the elections in the jurisdiction of Canada as well;

16. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about who filed documents and when; attributing documents filed by DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to the Appellant, the Intervenor in T-1404-20 and in the process committing felony copyright infringement;
17. The learned trial judge erred when he declared the Appellant a vexatious litigant when he knowingly committed felony copyright infringement and abused the powers of the Court to protect himself from financial liability from felony copyright infringement in Canada;
18. The learned trial judge erred when he declared the pleadings were “rambling, sometimes incoherent, insulting, scandalous” when the basis of much of the pleadings were based on engineering and the Justice H. S. Brown is completely incompetent in the field of engineering sciences;
19. The learned trial judge erred when he made the vexatious orders without quoting 1 expert witness in the area of HVAC engineering to refute the claims, and lawyers are not competent to make any determination based on pleadings relating to engineering claims as they are not competent to make any judgment on engineering sciences;
20. The learned trial judge erred when he stated that DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was owned by the Appellant and the owner of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. is stated clearly in documentation in the corporate records and on the public corporate registry in the province of Alberta and should have been

known to every lawyer involved in the hearing especially the Attorney General of Canada;

21. The learned trial judge erred when he alleged that “The Plaintiff in response to the section 40 Motion submits, “it is impossible for the Defendant to be a vexatious litigant”. However, the majority of his submissions argue matters that have already been decided by this Court and others further evidencing his attempts to re-litigate matters before the Saskatchewan Courts, the Federal Court, and the Courts of the United States.” When it was DSR Karis Consulting Inc. who made that assertion it its motion for intervention filed to the Court based on the research that it created that is protected by copyright;
22. The learned trial judge erred when he alleged that the “Moreover, the Plaintiff has a propensity to bring unsubstantiated allegations of impropriety against parties and their counsel while using scandalous language” when he never makes mention of the evidence contained in any of the documentation ever, in fact no party has ever mentioned the evidence contained in any of the documentation even evidence supplied by the Defendants contradicted their claims;
23. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored the nature of the agent principle relationship a concept that should be familiar to any judge and could not be misunderstood without intentional skewing of the facts; and

anyone who has a basic understanding of the agent-principle relationship would know that the term “Canadian Masonic Terrorist” was a term that was used to define an agent-principle relationship that was tied together by particular ideology;

24. The learned trial judge erred when when he failed to list the only proceeding that was initiated by DSR Karis Consulting Inc. on the court record because it would stand as a record of him lying about meritless proceedings because the Saskatchewan Health Authority had the Chief Executive Officer of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. arrested on a mental health warrant as he attempted to enter the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan on July 23, 2020 and prevented the Appellant from ever entering the court to litigate the matter on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. as its agent; and no subsequent court has ever allowed that matter to be litigated as a judgment was made in its absence because defendants conspired to prevent DSR Karis Consulting Inc. from exercising its rights;

25. The learned trial judge erred when when he failed to mention that the “family matter” that the Appellant was part of was decided by fraud and alleged that it was not when purporting “the fact his wife successfully applied for and obtained Court order divorce and family law relief including custody of an infant child, and the dismissal of his subsequent application for habeas corpus” when the Attorney General of Canada

submitted evidence that was before Justice William F. Pentney on June 10, 2021 and in the respondents motion submitted to the Court date March 29, 2021 and the motion to intervene referenced by Justice H. S. Brown and submitted to the Federal Court of Canada May 25, 2022 and knew that the Appellant was prevented from entering the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan for a first appearance in his divorce hearing on July 23, 2020 and it was impossible for him to have lost without prejudice because he was unlawfully prevented from entering the court;

26. The learned trial judge erred when he called an application obtained by torture a successful application, as torture is a crime;
27. The learned trial judge erred when a child being trafficked for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation a successful application when such crime is punishable by life imprisonment;
28. The learned trial judge erred when when he lied about the expertise of the Appellant when he has had the credentials of the Appellant placed before him in documentation included in the motion for intervention submitted by DSR Karis Consulting Inc.;
29. The learned trial judge erred when when he ignored the research of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. that was pioneered by DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and the Appellant who provided his diploma in Mechanical Engineering

Technology and Parchment for his Bachelor of Technology and evidence that the research is based off of research pioneered during the course of his studies at Memorial University of Newfoundland making DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and the Appellant the only experts in the research pioneered by and produced by DSR Karis Consulting Inc.;

30. The learned trial judge erred when when he used the rules of the court to justify the murder of innocent people in Canada, and the United States against the public interest demonstrating a gross flaw in the legal system in Canada;
31. The learned trial judge erred when when he ignored the evidence that demonstrated that the pleadings were not vexatious and that every line of the pleadings were based on the facts presented to the Federal Court of Canada; and that allowing the Appellant to be declared vexatious when he was protecting innocent lives from being extinguished by terrorists because of “improper” procedures or “vexatious” language makes Justice H. S. Brown a terrorist and a traitor to Canada and extraditable to the United States;
32. The learned trial judge erred when he overlooked the intent to declare Robert A. Cannon a vexatious litigant in the Federal Court of Canada when he has never engaged in any litigation in the Federal Court of Canada, he was never notified, demonstrating "intent to destroy, in whole

or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such" with the intent to Cause "serious bodily or *mental harm* to members of the group;" with Robert A. Cannon and the Appellant sharing religious beliefs held by an extremely small segment of persons even within the persons who identify as Seventh-Day Adventists;

33. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored the systematic attack directed at the population consisting of the Appellant and those associating with him including without limitation, his daughters, family, Robert A. Cannon, and any other person who stands up for freedom and the rights of children; the attack includes without limitation, *deportation and forced population transfer, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, other inhumane acts, persecution of any identifiable group or collectively on political, racial, ethnic, cultural, religious or other grounds that are universally impermissible under international law*; facilitating crimes against humanity by gross abuse of his position;
34. The learned trial judge erred when he set precedent that treason, terrorism, child trafficking for the financial and sexual exploitation torture, persecution, forced population transfer is sanctioned by the Federal Court of Canada, and that the court will punish any person who

complain of the same, and the aforementioned actions can be continued with impunity if you do not follow the procedure of the court;

35. The learned trial judge erred when he set precedent that procedure can be used to shield the crime of aggression and that preventing the enforcement of treaties and the murder of the innocent can be justified by failing to follow procedural conventions of a court;

36. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored that treason is impossible to commit without a conspiracy, and implying that a conspiracy to overthrow a government would not require numerous state and private actors is in itself a questionable act, as invasion by infiltration is a more likely means to overthrow a free and democratic society as an assembling of military forces within Canada or the United States would be met with swift and deadly force and an extremely unlikely means of effecting overthrow;

37. The learned trial judge erred by withholding the reasons why the Federal Court of Canada was obliged to adjourn the hearing intended for March 1, 2022 to May 30, 2022; the reasons would have demonstrated the extreme prejudice directed at the Federal Court of Canada when it lied and placed on the Federal Court of Canada record that the Appellant received and acknowledged direction that it was impossible for him to acknowledge because it was sent to the wrong email address and the Appellant would

have been placed into the hearing without a defense without his knowledge; demonstrating that the orders made by Justice H. S. Brown are based on fraud and exceeds his jurisdiction;

38. The learned trial judge erred by allowing the vexatious litigant motion to proceed when he had full knowledge that the Defendants in the action were actively engaged in bioterrorism and the delivery method of a contagion was demonstrated by DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in its expert capacity and presented to the Federal Court of Canada and Justice H. S. Brown that court rules were justifiable to murder Canadians without expert testimony to contradict the evidence submitted by DSR Karis Consulting Inc.;
39. The learned trial judge erred by using procedure to allow terrorism to continue with impunity, and allowed the hearing of the Federal Court of Canada to be used secure the staging grounds to attack the United States in violation of numerous treaties and setting precedent that procedure can strike down any attempt to stop criminal activity when it is forced into a civil court;
40. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that aided the transnational organization that is committing crimes against humanity and actively engaging in treasonous actions in the Canada and the United States, making him an enemy of the United States and a traitor to Canada;

41. The learned trial judge erred when he deliberately used his position to shield criminal activity and silence the whistle-blower of the transnational organization instituting totalitarian rule in Canada and the United States;
42. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about why the Appellant, when he knew that it was for reasons of health and that the Appellant was willing to represent DSR Karis Consulting Inc. at the risk of his own life because he knew of the extreme risk of death to the public that could potentially be in the millions in Canada alone and believed that risking his health was appropriate given the threat to the safety of the public based on his expert opinion and the research pioneered by DSR Karis Consulting Inc.;
43. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in criminal activity when becoming complicit to torture, violation the convention against torture and grossly exceeded his jurisdiction in issuing orders demonstrating the imposition of absolute tyranny;
44. The denial of the torture complaint under the Convention against Torture does allow for the prosecution of 18 U.S.C. § 241. *Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.*

When taken with this next case, *Conspiracy to altogether prevent enforcement of statute of United States is conspiracy to commit treason by levying war against the United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)* This denial of the Convention against Torture permits any such conspirators to be punished in the United States for treason based on these grand jury rulings, making every conspirator involved in these proceedings extraditable to the United States to be tried for treason and to face the death penalty;

45. Furthermore, force is not required if the conspiracy is detected early. *The Government contends that, but for the timely interruption of the conspiracy by the apprehension of its leaders actual resistance would have come about. The greater part of the evidence relied upon by the government to establish the conspiracy related to facts which occurred before the passage of the selective Draft Act. United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)*

There is overwhelming evidence of conspiracy, collusion, and complicity to torture, terrorism, crimes against humanity and numerous other crimes, and judicial interference;

46. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that are prejudicial to the appellant after he engaged in criminal activity with the defendants

becoming an active participant in their crimes, making him extraditable to the United States;

47. The learned trial judge erred when he saw evidence that the Saskatchewan Health Authority had no justification for its faulty guidelines and used the rules of the Court and procedure to justify the extermination of human life in the millions and millions more; making Justice H. S. Brown personally responsible for genocide based on the engineering report presented by DSR Karis Consulting Inc.;

48. The learned trial judge erred when he violated the no defense clause of the CAT and 269.1 of the criminal code;

49. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that violated article 2 of the convention against torture, an *international treaty* that is binding in Canada and the United States;

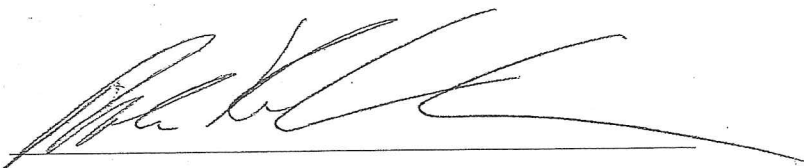
50. The learned trial judge erred when he owing the United States basic allegiance to not support persons committing treason in the United States by virtue of his position of a judge in a country that is a close ally of the United States, as Canada would not support treasonous conduct in the United States it's NATO ally as that would violate its fundamental principles of the *treaty*;

51. The learned trial judge erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to replicate the secret trials used in the inquisition to torture persons and subject them to gross violations of rights;
52. The learned trial judge erred when he knowingly participated in treasonous conduct, abusing his position to facilitate and instigate torture and severe persecution of the Appellant and his affiliates;
53. The learned trial judge erred when he became complicit to the trafficking of a child in violation of the criminal code and *treaties*;
54. The learned trial judge erred when he issued totalitarian orders, striking down the constitution in the process;
55. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored evidence where established case law demonstrated that rogue agents of U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement and the Department of Homeland Security were engaged in activities consistent with conspiracy to commit treason against the United States of America, and taking actions that made him any enemy of the same;
56. The learned trial judge erred when he permitted treason to advance with impunity with full knowledge of evidence that demonstrates actions consistent with the overthrow of democracy in Canada and the United States of America by a transnational organization seeking to build a world without freedom;

57. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about the fraud used in the Federal Court of Canada which when discovered by the Appellant was the reason by which the Federal Court of Canada was obliged to change the date of the vexatious litigant hearing; continuing a process of fraudulent actions by the defendants and their affiliates that were started as early as June 29, 2020 with fraud and forged documents by rogue agents of the Ombudsman for Banking Services and Investments that were used to hinder an investigation into crimes and the fraud was continued by the Attorney General by refusing to investigate any crimes including terrorism when presented evidence of such crimes and conspiracy of the same;
58. The learned trial judge erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to shield criminal activity in the same manner as the courts in Saskatchewan used chambers hearings to hide their totalitarian and treasonous actions from scrutiny.
59. The learned trial judge erred when he declared with his judicial actions that Black Canadians have less rights than Black Americans did during the slave trade;
60. The learned trial judge erred when he declared with his judicial actions that Black Canadians do not have a right to their children and that

Caucasians have a right to torture and kill them to steal their children with
the protection of the state;

September 7, 2022



Dale J. Richardson

Appellant

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Dale J. Richardson 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK; Telephone number:
(306) 441-7010; Email address: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above document is a true copy of
the original issued out of / filed in the Court on the 8th

day of SEPTEMBER A.D. 20 22

Dated this 8th day of SEPTEMBER 2022

Robert M'Vondo
REGISTRY OFFICER
AGENT DU GREFFE



NOTICE OF APPEAL

APPEAL

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

Dale J. Richardson

Appellant

AND:

**Attorney General of Canada,
SEVENTH DAY
ADVENTIST CHURCH,
CIVILIAN REVIEW AND
COMPLAINTS
COMMISSION ("CRCC"),
COURT OF APPEAL FOR
SASKATCHEWAN, J.A.
CALDWELL,
DEREK ALLCHURCH,
ROYAL
CANADIAN MOUNTED
POLICE, CONSTABLE
BURTON ROY,
BATTLEFORDS
SEVENTH-DAY
ADVENTIST CHURCH,
JAMES KWON, MAZEL
HOLM, GARY
LUND, DAWN LUND,
CIPRIAN BOLAH,**

**JEANNIE JOHNSON,
MANITOBA-
SASKATCHEWAN
CONFERENCE, MICHAEL
COLLINS, MATRIX LAW
GROUP,
CLIFFORD HOLM,
PATRICIA J.
MEIKLEJOHN,
CHANTELLE
THOMPSON,
JENNIFER SCHMIDT,
MARK CLEMENTS,
CHAD GARTNER, BRAD
APPEL, IAN
MCARTHUR, BRYCE
BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN,
JASON PANCHYSHYN,
CARY
RANSOME,
SASKATCHEWAN**

**HEALTH AUTHORITY,
COURT OF
QUEEN'S BENCH FOR
SASKATCHEWAN, JILL
COOK, GLEN METIVER,
JUSTICE R.W. ELSON,
JUSTICE CROOKS,
OWZW LAWYERS LLP,
VIRGIL A.
THOMSON, PROVINCIAL
COURT OF
SASKATCHEWAN,
HONOURABLE JUDGE
M. PELLETIER,
RAYMOND HEBERT,
LINDA HEBERT, EMI
HOLM, CHAR
BLAIR, AND
KIMBERLEY
RICHARDSON**

Respondents

NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

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December 17, 2021

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
KELLY SHIMONEK

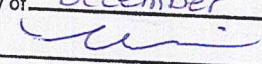
Issued by: A SIGNÉ L'ORIGINAL

(Registry Officer)

Address of local office: 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above document is a true copy of
the original issued out of / filed in the Court on the 17th
day of December A.D. 20 21

Dated this 17th day of December 20 21


KELLY SHIMONEK
REGISTRY OFFICER / AGENT DU GREFFE

To: **Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP**

1000-2002 Victoria Ave
Regina, SK, CA S4P 0R7

Virgil A Thomson (Barrister #4857)

Tel: 306-359-1888
Fax: 306-352-0771
Email: vthomson@owzw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Virgil A. Thomson, Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn and Cary Ransome.

Attorney General of Canada

Department of Justice Canada
410 22nd Street East, Suite 410
Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Cheryl Giesbrecht (Barrister #5883)

Tel: 1 306 518-0800
Fax: 1 306 975-4030
Email: Cheryl.Giesbrecht@Justice.gc.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Attorney General of Canada; and likely lawyers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Cheryl is likely the "RCMP" making arguments in the fiat)

McDougall Gauley LLP

500-616 Main St
Saskatoon, SK, CA S7H 0J6

Chantelle C. Eisner (Barrister #4518)

Tel: 306-653-1212
Fax: 306-652-1323
Email: ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com

Heather J. Laing, Q.C. (Barrister #3704)

Tel: 306-653-1212
Fax: 306-652-1323
Email: hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Saskatchewan Health Authority

Miller Thomson LLP

3000, 700-9th Ave SW
Calgary, AB, T2P 3V4

Annie M. Alport

Tel: 1 403 298-2418
Fax: 1 403-262-0007
Email: aalport@millertthomson.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Matrix Law Group, Patricia J. Meiklejohn,
Cliff A. Holm, and Kimberley Richardson.

Emery Jamieson LLP

2400, 10235-101 Street
Edmonton, AB, T5J 3G1

Bruce M. Comba

Tel: 1 780 936-8562

Fax: 1 780-420-6277

Email: BComba@emeryjamieson.com

Lawyers for the Defendant Derek Allchurch.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Marie K. Stack

Tel: 1 306 664-1349

Fax: 1 403-653-2669

Email: mstack@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Elizabeth J. Ulmer

Tel: 1 306 664-1377

Fax: 1 403-653-2669

Email: e.ulmer@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

Government of Saskatchewan

1874 Scarth Street

Regina, SK, S4P 4B3

Justin Stevenson

Tel: 1 306 787-5224

Fax: 1 403-787-0581

Email: justin.stevensont@gov.sk.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, The Honourable
Judge M. Pelletier, Emi Holm, and Char Blais..

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of Klara Trudeau at the direction of the Chief Justice. Dated DEC 15, 2021 by which an order was issued in T-1404-20 to advance the orders of Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib dated October 26, 2021. In spite of evidence presented demonstrating the Defendants are using the court to commit crimes and the Respondents demonstrated intent to used the vexatious litigant hearing to torture the Appellant, and that Respondents in the action tortured the Appellant during the course of the litigation.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and
2. Order to investigate the torture of the Appellant pursuant to the U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and
3. That the case management hearing be suspended.

THE GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL are as follows:

4. The Chief Justice erred when he allowed the Respondents an opportunity to deprive the Appellant the right of defense in the Court;
5. The Chief Justice erred when he took orders from a superior that she knew would constitute torture violating the U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ("Convention against Torture") in the process;
6. The Chief Justice erred when he participated in an act of retaliation when the Appellant advised the Chief Justice that the freemasons are going to get punished by Jehovah for their participation in the Omega of Apostasy trying to destroy the Seventh-Day Adventist Church;
7. The Chief Justice erred when when he issued an order through the Judicial Administrator when it is clear that the freemasons have intention to torture and kill the Appellant;
8. The Chief Justice erred when instructed the Judicial Administrator to issue orders in direct contravention to the Convention against Torture;
9. The Chief Justice erred when he directed the Judicial Administrator to issue an order that overlooked the intent to declare Robert A. Cannon a vexatious litigant in the Federal Court of Canada when he has never engaged in any litigation in the Federal Court of Canada, he was never notified, demonstrating "intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such" with the intent to Cause

“serious bodily or *mental harm* to members of the group;” with Robert A. Cannon and the Appellant sharing religious beliefs held by an extremely small segment of persons even within the persons who identify as Seventh-Day Adventists;

10. The Chief Justice erred when he directed the Judicial Administrator to issue an order that ignored the systematic attack directed at the population consisting of the Appellant and those associating with him including without limitation, his daughters, family and, Robert A. Cannon, the attack includes without limitation, *deportation and forced population transfer, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, other inhumane acts, persecution of any identifiable group or collectively on political, racial, ethnic, cultural, religious or other grounds that are universally impermissible under international law*; facilitating crimes against humanity by gross abuse of her position;
11. The Chief Justice erred when he issued an order by the Judicial Administrator to violate the constitution;
12. The Chief Justice erred when issued an order by the Judicial Administrator to punish an American citizen without due process of law in an effort to engage in persecution that is an element of crimes against humanity against an American citizen;

13. The Chief Justice erred when he issued orders by the Judicial Administrator that are used to shield parties based on established case law in the United States that are engaged in actions consistent with treason against the United States by using force in a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture, and the rogue American agents are supporting conduct that they know to be treasonous, by supporting the rogue agents in Canada preventing the enforcement of the same;
14. The Chief Justice erred when he demonstrated by acting through the Judicial Administrator that he is a cowardly masonic agent in the Federal Court of Canada, engaged in a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture, and to torture the Appellant, to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture;
15. The Chief Justice erred by allowing the vexatious litigant motion to proceed when she had full knowledge that a defendant in the action tortured the appellant during the course of the litigation. It is impossible for it to be a vexatious claim when a defendant took the very action that was being alleged in the statement of claim;
16. The Chief Justice erred by issuing an order by the Judicial Administrator having knowledge of compelling evidence of the torture of the Appellant by a defendant in T-1404-20 which hindered him from properly

representing himself, and issued orders to facilitate the torture of the Appellant;

17. The Chief Justice erred when making an order by the Judicial

Administrator that facilitated torture, rendering him the instigator of the torture, thereby grossly exceeding their jurisdiction, they also erred by participating in crimes against humanity when being a conspirator and accessory to a systematic attack on a civilian population;

18. The Chief Justice erred when making an order by the Judicial

Administrator that aided the transnational organization that is committing crimes against humanity and actively engaging in treasonous actions in the Canada and the United States, making them enemies of the United States and a traitor to Canada;

19. The Chief Justice erred when making an order by the Judicial

Administrator deliberately used their position to shield criminal activity and silence the whistle-blower of the transnational organization instituting totalitarian rule in Canada and the United States;

20. The Chief Justice erred by continuing to commit crimes using other

parties in the court demonstrating his cowardice of bringing his actions to light, demonstrating his participation in secret societies, namely his masonic affiliation;

21. The Chief Justice erred when he thought that the freemasons would triumph over those who serve Jesus Christ the only begotten son of God who was known in the Old Testament as Michael;
22. The Chief Justice erred when he used the Judicial Administrator to abrogate the appellant's article 13 right pursuant to the U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to complain of the torture when the order was given to proceed with crimes against humanity instead of allowing his right to complain and have the torture investigated, exceeding the scope of their position to violate the convention against torture, thereby grossly exceeding the Court's jurisdiction;
23. The Chief Justice erred when he issued orders by the Judicial Administrator that are prejudicial to the appellant after they engaged in criminal activity with the defendants becoming an active participant in their crimes, making them extraditable to the United States;
24. The Chief Justice erred when he violated the no defense clause of the CAT and 269.1 of the criminal code along with the Judicial Administrator;
25. The Chief Justice erred when he issued orders by the Judicial Administrator that violated article 2 of the convention against torture, an international instrument that is binding in Canada;

26. The Chief Justice erred when he owing the United States basic allegiance to not support persons committing treason in the United States by virtue of his position of a Chief judge in a country that is a close ally of the United States, as Canada would not support treasonous conduct in the United States it's NATO ally as that would violate its fundamental principles of the agreement;
27. The Chief Justice erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to replicate the secret trials used in the inquisition to torture persons and subject them to gross violations of rights;
28. The Chief Justice erred when when he deprived the appellant of due process by virtue of allowing the defendants to torture the appellant with impunity;
29. The Chief Justice erred when he took the words of satan over the words of God when he acted in defiance of Daniel 11:40 that states "And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him: and the king of the north (*those aligned with Archbishop Carlo Maria Vigano*) shall come against him (*the freemasons*) like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over." and v 42 and 43 "He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries: and **the land of Egypt (freemasonry)** shall not escape. But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and of

silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt: and the Libyans and the Ethiopians shall be at his steps.”;

30. The Chief Justice erred when he set precedent that black children can be tortured with impunity when proceeding with the vexatious litigant motion with the full knowledge that a child was tortured by witnessing his uncle the Appellant tortured by defendants in the action of the same;
31. The Chief Justice erred when ignoring compelling evidence of grievous crimes being committed by the Respondents, knowing that the intention is to use the court to cover their crimes and to commit further crimes in direct violation of Convention against Torture, that commands the judiciary to take all measures to prevent acts of torture;
32. The Chief Justice erred when he knowingly participated in treasonous conduct, abusing his position to facilitate and instigate torture and severe persecution of the Appellant and his affiliates;
33. The Chief Justice erred when he and the Judicial Administrator became complicit to the torture of a child;
34. The Chief Justice erred when he issued totalitarian orders by the Judicial Administrator, striking down the constitution in the process;
35. The Chief Justice erred when he gave orders by the Judicial Administrator to prevent the Appellant from complaining of torture in a blatant violation

of article 13 of the Convention against Torture, attempting to use her position to circumvent the same;

36. The Chief Justice erred when he ignored evidence on an action where established case law is being used to demonstrate that rogue agents of U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement and the Department of Homeland Security were engaged in activities consistent with conspiracy to commit treason against the United States of America, and taking actions that made him and the Federal Court any enemy of the same;
37. The Chief Justice erred when he permitted treason to advance with impunity with full knowledge of evidence that demonstrates actions consistent with the overthrow of democracy in Canada and the United States of America by a transnational organization seeking to build a world without freedom;
38. The Chief Justice erred when he ordered by the Judicial Administrator the motion for the vexatious litigant with knowledge that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized the property located at 1292 95th Street North Battleford without an order of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, in the process causing a severe disruption of an essential service for a political, ideological and religious purpose, that intimidated a segment of the public with regard to its security and economic security to compel a person to do or to refrain from doing any act, that caused

serious interference with or serious disruption of an essential service, becoming an accessory and conspirator after the fact to the foregoing terrorist activity that victimized Texas resident Robert A. Cannon, making the transnational organization the enemy of the United States of America and extraditable to the same;

39. The Chief Justice erred when he used the Judicial Administrator to make prejudiced orders after learning that the Appellant named the Federal Court of Canada and other parties in the actions as terrorists and conspirators to treason against the United States of America, using their position to punish the Appellant in direct violation of the Convention against Torture;
40. The Chief Justice erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to shield criminal activity in the same manner as the courts in Saskatchewan used chambers hearings to hide their totalitarian and treasonous actions from scrutiny.

December 15th, 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale Richardson', written over a horizontal line.

Dale Richardson (Servant of Jesus Christ)

Applicant

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Dale Richardson: 1292 95th Street, North Battleford SK S9A 0G2; Telephone number: (306) 441-7010; Email address: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com



NOTICE OF APPEAL

ACTION

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

1. **Dale J. Richardson**

hereinafter the "**Appellant**"

AND:

2. **Attorney General of
Canada et al;**

hereinafter each a "**Defendant**", and collectively, the "**Defendants**"

NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the Appellant. The relief claimed by the Appellant appears on the following page.

THIS APPEAL will be heard by the Court at a time and place to be fixed by the Judicial Administrator. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the place of hearing will be requested by the Appellant.

IF YOU WISH TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, to receive notice of any step in the appeal or to be served with any documents in the appeal, you or a solicitor acting for you must prepare a notice of appearance in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules and serve it on the Appellant's solicitor, or when the Appellant is self-represented, on the Appellant, WITHIN 10 DAYS of being served with this notice of appeal.

IF YOU INTEND TO SEEK A DIFFERENT DISPOSITION of the order appealed from, you must serve and file a notice of cross-appeal in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules instead of serving and filing a notice of appearance.

Copies of the Federal Court Rules information concerning the local offices of the Court and other necessary information may be obtained on request to the Administrator of this Court at Ottawa (telephone 613-992-4238) or at any local office.

IF YOU FAIL TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, JUDGMENT MAY BE GIVEN IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU.

December 01, 2021
November _____, 2021

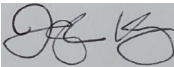
**ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
JAGWINDER KANG
A SIGNÉ L'ORIGINAL**

Issued by: _____

(Registry Officer)

Address of local office: 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above document
is a true copy of the original *issued out of*
the Court on 01/12/2021

 Dated 01/12/2021
Jagwinder Kang

To: **Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP**

1000-2002 Victoria Ave

Regina, SK, CA S4P 0R7

Virgil A Thomson (Barrister #4857)

Tel: 306-359-1888

Fax: 306-352-0771

Email: vthomson@owzw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Virgil A. Thomson, Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn and Cary Ransome.

Attorney General of Canada

Department of Justice Canada

410 22nd Street East, Suite 410

Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Cheryl Giesbrecht (Barrister #5883)

Tel: 1 306 518-0800

Fax: 1 306 975-4030

Email: Chery.Giesbrecht@Justice.gc.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Attorney General of Canada; and likely lawyers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Cheryl is likely the “RCMP” making arguments in the fiat)

McDougall Gauley LLP

500-616 Main St
Saskatoon, SK, CA S7H 0J6

Chantelle C. Eisner (Barrister #4518)

Tel: 306-653-1212
Fax: 306-652-1323
Email: ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com

Heather J. Laing, Q.C. (Barrister #3704)

Tel: 306-653-1212
Fax: 306-652-1323
Email: hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Saskatchewan Health Authority

Miller Thomson LLP

3000, 700-9th Ave SW
Calgary, AB, T2P 3V4

Annie M. Alport

Tel: 1 403 298-2418
Fax: 1 403-262-0007
Email: aalport@millerthomson.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Matrix Law Group, Patricia J. Meiklejohn, Cliff A. Holm, Kimberley Richardson and purportedly the Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

Emery Jamieson LLP

2400, 10235-101 Street

Edmonton, AB, T5J 3G1

Bruce M. Comba

Tel: 1 780 936-8562

Fax: 1 780-420-6277

Email: BComba@emeryjamieson.com

Lawyers for the Defendant Derek Allchurch.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Marie K. Stack

Tel: 1 306 664-1349

Fax: 1 403-653-2669

Email: mstack@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Elizabeth J. Ulmer

Tel: 1 306 664-1377

Fax: 1 403-653-2669

Email: e.ulmer@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

Government of Saskatchewan

1874 Scarth Street

Regina, SK, S4P 4B3

Justin Stevenson

Tel: 1 306 787-5224

Fax: 1 403-787-0581

Email: justin.stevensont@gov.sk.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, The Honourable
Judge M. Pelletier, Emi Holm, and Char Blais..

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of ROCHESTER V. Dated Nov 30, 2021 by which an order was issued in T-1404-20 to uphold the orders of Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib dated October 26, 2021. In spite of evidence presented demonstrating the RCMP committed a crime and the Defendants demonstrated intent to use the vexatious litigant hearing to torture the Appellant, and that Defendants in the action tortured the Appellant during the course of the litigation. The justice also ignored compelling evidence of actors in Canada supporting treason against the United States.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and
2. Order to investigate the torture of the Appellant pursuant to the U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and
3. That the case management hearing be suspended.

THE GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL are as follows:

4. The learned trial judge erred by demonstrating her bias by pointing out that the Appellant sued the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan when she stated “[6] ...a declaration that **the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, referred to as the Masons,** “are responsible for the actions of all its agents, specifically those working as agents or servants of the Crown in” a number of listed entities including **public health authorities,** a provincial legislature, **the RCMP,** the **Saskatchewan provincial Courts,** the **Federal Court and Federal Court of Appeal,** the Canada Revenue Agency and the **Department of Justice Canada.** The Plaintiff also seeks a declaration that said **Mason agents are working as agents or servants of the United States in its various listed governmental entities,** “**rogue agents of the Christian churches**” “rogue agents of the banks”, and others.” and goes on to say that “[7] The Plaintiff further seeks a numbers of declarations that the various listed entities and individuals, which he defines as “**Canadian Masonic Terrorists**”, have, among other things, (i) “**participated, concealed or otherwise instructed others in Canadian terrorist activity**”, (ii) “**engaged in the crime of apartheid**”; (iii) “**have engaged in genocide**”; and (iv) “**sanctioned torture committing crimes against humanity**”. The Plaintiff seeks similar declarations with respect to entities he defines as “U.S. Masonic Conspirators” and “Transnational Masonic Terrorists”.” and finally the

last paragraph “[8] *The Plaintiff seeks numerous declarations that he was coerced, sanctioned, punished, tortured, and affected by systemic oppression.* Numerous allegations are also made in relation to alleged *crimes by “the Deep State and the Deep Church”.* Among the relief Appellant claimed by the Plaintiff is a declaration “that the Defendants are liable to the Plaintiff for the damages caused by its breach of constitutional, statutory, treaties, and common law duties, and that *the Attorney General shall be responsible for forfeiting the Deep State and Deep Church's' property and thereby compensating the Plaintiff...*” and pecuniary damages in the amount of \$1,000,000.” The judge demonstrates that she is personally vested in the *masons* for continually mentioning the *masons* at the beginning of the orders when no mention of the masons was mentioned by the Appellant during the appeal hearing, this demonstrates that she is bringing in a subject that was not raised verbally by the Appellant to demonstrate that she is publicly punishing the Appellant for *taking the masons to court* when the *masons* would not even show up to court against a single Appellant, this action demonstrates that she is an agent of the *deep state*, the same *deep state* mentioned by *Fox News a major news network in the United States;*

5. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored that the Appellant proved the allegations of terrorism, torture, crimes against humanity, genocide,

and added proof of treason by the persons named in the quotes below paragraph 6 in her orders, making it clear why she did not allow the Appellant his full time to speak;

6. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored that Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib restricted the Appellant from filing any document until the vexatious litigant hearing, circumventing his ability to complain against torture in complete violation of the Convention against Torture and demonstrating a systematic attack on the rights of the Appellant and a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture;
7. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored the compelling arguments that condemned her and the actions of the Defendants as guilty of all of the allegations substantiated by facts, and continued her fallacious representation of the materials of the Appellant, *delineating her actions calculated to cause the physical destruction of the Appellant;*
8. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored the argument that “*Rule 10-46(1),(2) and 10-47 of the Queen’s Bench Rules are used for the sale of homes being foreclosed.*” and that is a clear indication of corruption in all of the courts in Saskatchewan and she was obligated to ensure that the constitutional rights of the Appellant was preserved especially when evidence was presented that the RCMP prevented the Appellant from

entering the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan at the request of the same in clear violation of the convention against torture;

9. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored arguments that the Appellant "*has been subject to a religious controversy with the apostate members of the Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist church, in particular Clifford A. Holm.*" If Clifford A. Holm is apostate, then the Seventh-Day Adventist Church could not be effectively represented in T-1404-20 because they do not have similar ideology and it would result in the Seventh-Day Adventist Church church being associated with actions that are diametrically opposed to the doctrine of the church;
10. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored arguments that the "*On July 7, 2020 the Plaintiff attended the Battlefords Mental Health Centre to ask for his medical records that were missing from the files that he ordered. During that incident he spoke to staff and asked a manager to have the engineering department get back to him on the issues arising from the misrepresentation of the mixing factor. A doctor who signed off on the certificate to admit him was present for that conversation. Cora Swerid was also informed of the criminal negligence investigations and the torture investigations that implicated some of the agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority. No engineer or technologist has responded to the mixing factor issue put forth to the SHA by the Plaintiff*

even though he gave his professional opinion on the negligent nature of the representation of the mixing factor in the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures (“AGMP”) guidance document issued by the SHA based on a table issued by the Center for Disease Control (“CDC”) in 2001” with the absence of any other professional opinion, the judge placed the lives of Canadians at risk when she deliberately ignored the report of a professional, and she lacks the professional capacity to make any assertion on the report provided by the Appellant regarding the SARS-Cov-2 guidelines with respect to engineering controls in a healthcare setting;

11. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored “*Cora Swerid was also informed of the criminal negligence investigations and the torture investigations that implicated some of the agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority*” when this same Cora Swerid was one of the persons who went to obtain a mental health warrant to prevent the Appellant from entering the court on July 23, 2020 against the following parties without limitation, the RCMP, SHA, ***Clifford A. Holm, Matrix Law LLP***, and the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union;
12. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence of two torture complaints that were issued file numbers 2020-898119 and 2020-922562 by the RCMP on July 3, and 7, 2020 with the Appellant and his infant

daughter Karis Richardson as the victims, and rogue agents of the SHA and some members of the Battlefords SDA church including Kimberley Richardson were implicated in the foregoing torture complaint;

13. The learned trial judge erred when no law permits the sale of a home on a first appearance, and especially when a clear conspiracy has been outlined to defraud the Appellant by torturing him and this is substantiated by compelling evidence;
14. The learned trial judge erred when she used her position to cover her participation in criminal activity;
15. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored compelling evidence that the RCMP are being used to forcefully detain Karis Richardson in the province of Saskatchewan, when the threat of torture prevents Appellant from seeing his child;
16. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence that the Federal Court of Canada removed the Appellant right to defense and ordered him into the case management hearings contrary to the Charter and the doctrines of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church;
17. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored that Justice J. Kalmakoff placed the Appellant in a position where it was impossible to succeed and punished him with cost, clearly making it an unlawful sanction with the

judge being a peace officer violation both 269.1 of the criminal code and the Convention against Torture;

18. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence that “*Michael Griffin admitted that counsel present wanted to punish Robert A. Cannon for the actions taken by the Plaintiff and DSR Karis Consulting Inc.’s actions in the Federal Court of Canada*” in an action in the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan in CACV3708 and counsel present were ***Clifford A. Holm, Chantalle Eisner, Cheryl Giesbrecht and Justin Stevenson***, demonstrating a deliberate intent to punish Robert A. Cannon for something that the Appellant did in the Federal Court of Canada, and an element of the crime of genocide;
19. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored clear evidence that Clifford A. Holm, Kimberley Richardson, and Patricia Meiklejohn were engaging in mortgage fraud after the hearing had commenced, and continued criminal activity against the Appellant, the Appellant provided documents that were submitted in an affidavit to the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan that had Kimberley Richardson unlawfully signing in place of the Appellant, and Clifford A. Holm submitting documents to the Innovation Credit Union stating that he was representing the Appellant in the sale of his home when the Appellant

was currently suing him and Virgil Thomson was counsel for the rogue agents of the credit union;

20. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored five sworn affidavits of testimony to the crimes committed at the Sweetgrass, MT border by the U.S. Border officers when they tortured the Appellant in the presence of his family when he fled to the United States to be free from the persecution he endured in Canada after the Attorney General of Canada submitted a copy of a warrant that was placed for an alleged resisting arrest on July 23, 2020 that was issued by the RCMP on July 22, 2020 a day before the alleged offense took place;
21. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence that demonstrated ICE Officer Blevins intimidated, coerced and threatened the Appellant with federal prison to get rid of his passport valid for 10 years to get a travel document when he had the necessary documents to return to Canada, but the U.S. Border agents allegedly detained him for having improper travel documents when a Canadian only needs a valid Canadian passport to enter the United States;
22. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored the Convention against Torture and its applicability to the Appellant, setting precedent that Blacks can be tortured indiscriminately in direct violation of the Charter

and the Convention against Torture, demonstrating that apartheid exists to some extent in Canada;

23. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored clear evidence of the systematic torture of the Appellant that started when he stood up for the doctrinal beliefs of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church and he was persecuted by the following without limitation, Clifford A. Holm, James Kwon, Michael Collins, and Ciprian Bolah finally culminating with the disfellowshipping of the Appellant after the action T-1404-20 was already commenced, because of the refusal of the aforementioned parties to discuss any of the issues with the Appellant including without limitation the mediation at the Battlefords SDA church that was described as “the worst psychological torture” and the unauthorized resignation brought to the church board by James Kwon where clear instruction was presented forbidding James Kwon to take any resignation to the church board;
24. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored the correlation between the persecution and taking the Saskatchewan Health Authority to Canadians for negligent guidelines for the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance document, and ignoring that the Appellant’s Bachelor’s thesis is related to the same in Engineering Technology and has done numerous studies on the same and is pioneering a field of research that can help reduce the spread of COVID and other dangerous

pathogens in a cost effective manner and is very knowledgeable on the subject;

25. The learned trial judge erred when she interrupted the Appellant to prevent him from stating United States case law that demonstrates that actors in the United States are supporting the masons committing actions in Canada that they know are treasonable conduct in the United States and punishable by death;
26. The learned trial judge erred when she made a defense for the Defendants an engaged in the unauthorized practice of law;
27. The learned trial judge erred when she made a ruling on a document that named her in conjunction with serious crimes and no reasonable person would conclude that she was not biased;
28. The learned trial judge erred when she presided over a hearing with the Appellant when the Appellant has a motion for a Writ of Mandamus asking the RCMP to arrest all parties involved in the torture of the Appellant, and she would be arrested for complicity in the same and it is impossible for the judge to be unbiased;
29. The learned trial judge erred when she reviewed evidence of indisputable mortgage fraud, and that every counsel present was a participant in covering up the same, and Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib was aware of this

fact and still scheduled the vexatious litigant proceeding when she knew it was being used to cover up crimes;

30. The learned trial judge erred when she dismissed the appeal when the vexatious litigant proceeding against the Appellant goes against the doctrinal position of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church and is grossly violating the religious rights of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church when tying them into torture, terrorism, treason against the United States, genocide and crimes against humanity;
31. The learned trial judge erred when she dismissed the appeal knowing that the Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib was aware that Robert A. Cannon was being ambushed in a proceeding that he was never a part of without having any defense in a manner that is criminal and a complete violation of his rights and demonstrating hostilities towards a citizen of the United States, who is a resident of Texas;
32. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored testimony from the Appellant that Robert A. Cannon fled to the United States for the same reasons that the Appellant stated that he left Canada, and will not return to Canada because of what the Federal Court of Canada, the RCMP, Saskatchewan Health Authority and other involved parties are doing;

33. The learned trial judge erred when failed to mention the Appellant stated that he made a complaint about her to the Canadian Judicial Council and that complaint is on the court record;
34. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored that the Appellant said that his family is fearful of what she was going to do, as they were tortured watching the severe persecution in the courts of the Appellant;
35. The learned trial judge erred when when she ignored the Appellant stating that he is fearful of her, and that a reasonable person would not conclude that she is unbiased;
36. The learned trial judge erred when she dismissed the appeal when the rights of the entire Seventh-Day Adventist Church were violated when they were not given representation that is consistent with their doctrinal values at any stage of T-1404-20;
37. The learned trial judge erred when she dismissed the appeal to implicate the Seventh-Day Adventist Church in genocide, torture, crimes against humanity, when the General Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church ***would never sanction any such action as those are contrary to the BIBLE;***
38. The learned trial judge erred when she did not think that knowledge of using the court to cover crimes was not a “palpable and overriding error in regard to the facts”;

39. The learned trial judge erred when she did not think that the Appellant being tortured and obstructed by U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement while in their custody that affected the outcome of all hearings was more important to determine than the scheduling of the vexatious litigant hearing;
40. The learned trial judge erred when she denied sworn testimony of a retired public servant of the RCMP who worked in GIS and MCU that the warrant put forth by the Attorney General of Canada, by Cheryl Giesbrecht was a crime when they placed out a warrant for allegedly resisting an arrest that took place on July 23, 2020, out on July 22, 2020 a day before the crime allegedly happened;
41. The learned trial judge erred when she deprived the Appellant of his defense and continually told him what he meant when her interpretation was completely different from the plain words that the Appellant was speaking;
42. The learned trial judge erred when she said “As to the past events that are alleged to have taken place, these allegations against the Defendants relate to the merits of the underlying action and it is not appropriate for me to make a determination on them in the context of an appeal from Prothonotary Tabib’s Order. In other words, they are outside the scope of this motion under Rule 51, which is an appeal of what is effectively a

scheduling order by the case management judge.” She set precedent that violates both the Charter and U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, when allowing Defendants to torture the Appellant to affect the outcome of the court hearings while he was in the United States and have the Canadian Defendants profit from his torture;

43. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored the chain of events that demonstrate the criminal intent of the opposing counsel and Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib, any reasonable person would conclude that the court is being used to commit crimes when presented with that evidence;
44. The learned trial judge erred when she created a narrative that does not agree with the evidence provided to her, creating a straw man argument in the process and continuing a line of perjury to shield criminal activity inThe learned trial judge erred when the Courts;
45. The learned trial judge erred when when she did not make a decision based on the facts and the law, as the only facts presented were those provided by the Appellant;
46. The learned trial judge erred when committed perjury when she said that the “The allegations of torture and other crimes relate to events that are alleged in the statement of claim in these proceedings” when the Appellant clearly argued that the torture never stopped after the

proceeding was filed, and that he was tortured on April 26, 2021 in the presence of witnesses at the Sweetgrass MT point of entry and tortured continuously in the custody of U.S. ICE until his forced deportation on September 1, 2021, that demonstrates that he was being tortured and under the duress of torture during every hearing between April 26, 2021 and September 1, 2021 and it was a violation of the Convention against Torture for any action to be taken while the Appellant was being tortured;

47. The learned trial judge erred when she abused her position as a judge to commit crimes against humanity, when it is clear that the Appellant was tortured during the entire time during the United States, no one has provided any evidence to the contrary and he is not given his right to complain pursuant to article 13 of the Convention against Torture;
48. The learned trial judge erred when she lied in paragraph 24 and said “*It is clear that the Plaintiff disagrees with the Order rendered by the Prothonotary Tabib, however it does not follow that she acted with bias or in a criminal manner because she rendered an Order that does not favour the Plaintiff.*” The Appellant said that he objected to the criminal intent and the judge dismissed the facts that he was using to establish a clear pattern of events delineating a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture in Canada and the United States;

49. The learned trial judge erred when she disregarded the United States case law cited by the Appellant that states “*Conspiracy to altogether prevent enforcement of statute of United States is conspiracy to commit treason by levying war against the United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)*” and “*Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749*” the Appellant demonstrated through the facts a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture in Canada and the United States when case law states those actions are treason in the United States and she shielded the same actions, declaring by her actions that she is an enemy of the United States and placing Canada at risk from action by the United States;
50. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored United States case law that demonstrates that force is not required in treason “*The Government contends that, but for the timely interruption of the conspiracy by the apprehension of its leaders actual resistance would have come about. The greater part of the evidence relied upon by the government to establish the conspiracy related to facts which occurred before the passage of the*

selective Draft Act. United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)”

51. The learned trial judge erred when she omitted that the Appellant filed for asylum in the United States to flee the persecution of the Defendants, and that when Cheryl Giesbrecht presented an affidavit that the RCMP issued a warrant on July 22, 2020 for resisting arrest for an arrest that took place on July 23, 2020, that the Appellant had reason to fear that the RCMP would torture him again when Cheryl Giesbrecht would present evidence to prove the RCMP tortured the Appellant as the reason he should not get protection from torture;
52. The learned trial judge erred when when she stated “*I find there was no palpable and overriding error in the Order and, consequently, no basis upon which for this Court to intervene. Prothonotary Tabib, as the case management judge, managed the proceedings and exercised her discretion in accordance with Rule 385(1)(a) of the Rules:*” After being provided evidence that the Appellant was tortured in Canada by the Defendants, that he was tortured upon arrival to the United States and had affidavit evidence read of the torture from witnesses to the torture, evidence of torture by the Department of Homeland Security while detaining the Appellant, and that Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib had

knowledge of this and ordered the scheduling for the vexatious litigant proceeding in clear violation of the Convention against Torture;

53. The learned trial judge erred when she purported that punishing a person who was complaining of torture, who has complaints of torture that were never investigated is within the discretion of the Case Management Judge in direct contravention to article 13 of the Convention against Torture;
54. The learned trial judge erred when she overlooked the intent to declare Robert A. Cannon a vexatious litigant in the Federal Court of Canada when he has never engaged in any litigation in the Federal Court of Canada, he was never notified, demonstrating "intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such" with the intent to Cause "serious bodily or *mental harm* to members of the group;" with Robert A. Cannon and the Appellant sharing religious beliefs held by an extremely small segment of persons even within the persons who identify as Seventh-Day Adventists;
55. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored the systematic attack directed at the population consisting of the Appellant and those associating with him including without limitation, his daughters, family and, Robert A. Cannon, the attack includes without limitation, *deportation and forced population transfer, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, other inhumane acts,*

persecution of any identifiable group or collectively on political, racial, ethnic, cultural, religious or other grounds that are universally impermissible under international law; facilitating crimes against humanity by gross abuse of her position;

56. The learned trial judge erred when she stated “The Plaintiff’s objections to the Order are rooted in the fact that steps have been scheduled that will ultimately lead to the hearing of the s. 40 Motion.” when the Appellant main argument was that Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib knew that the Defendants were guilty of torture and actions that are clear crimes against humanity, and scheduled the vexatious litigant hearing with full knowledge that the hearing is to conduct crimes against humanity, and punish the Appellant and other parties not involved in the litigation and proceeded to allow the scheduling knowing the criminal intent;
57. The learned trial judge erred when she set precedent that the torture, persecution, forced population transfer of Black Canadians is sanctioned by the Federal Court of Canada, and that the court will punish any Blacks who complain of the same, demonstrating an apartheid system operated by rogue agents within the courts in Canada in direct violation of the charter;
58. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence based on established case law in the United States that the American defendants are

engaged in actions consistent with treason against the United States by using force in a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture, and the rogue American agents are supporting conduct that they know to be treasonous, by supporting the rogue agents in Canada preventing the enforcement of the same;

59. The learned trial judge erred when she demonstrated by her actions is a rogue agent in the Federal Court of Canada, engaged in a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture, when presented file numbers for torture issued by the RCMP, who tortured the Appellant, to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture;
60. The learned trial judge erred by allowing the vexatious litigant motion to proceed *for the second time* when she had full knowledge that a defendant in the action tortured the appellant during the course of the litigation. It is impossible for it to be a vexatious claim when a defendant took the very action that was being alleged in the statement of claim;
61. The learned trial judge erred by having knowledge *for a second time* of compelling evidence of the torture of the Appellant by a defendant in T-1404-20 which hindered him from properly representing himself, and the judge is the case management judge in the same, and issued orders to facilitate the torture of the Appellant;

62. The learned trial judge erred when *for a second time* making an order that facilitated torture, rendering her the instigator of the torture by her permission of it through her orders of the court, thereby grossly exceeding her jurisdiction, she also erred by participating in crimes against humanity when being a conspirator and accessory to a systematic attack on a civilian population;
63. The learned trial judge erred when she *for a second time* issued orders that aided the transnational organization that is committing crimes against humanity and actively engaging in treasonous actions in the Canada and the United States, making her an enemy of the United States and a traitor to Canada;
64. The learned trial judge erred when she *for a second time* deliberately used her position to shield criminal activity and silence the whistleblower of the transnational organization instituting totalitarian rule in Canada and the United States;
65. The learned trial judge erred by *for a second time* considering compelling evidence of the torture of the Appellant by a defendant in T-1404-20 which hindered him from properly representing himself; minimizing the appellants flight from the torture and persecution, when she had evidence and admission from the RCMP that they took actions that were consistent with torturing the appellant demonstrating her complicity in the same;

66. The learned trial judge erred when *for a second time* she engaged in criminal activity when becoming complicit to torture, violation the convention against torture and grossly exceeded her jurisdiction in issuing orders demonstrating the imposition of absolute tyranny;
67. The learned trial judge erred when she *for a second time* violated the appellant's article 13 right pursuant to the U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to complain of the torture when she denied his right to complain and have the torture investigated, exceeding the scope of her position to violate the convention against torture, thereby grossly exceeding her jurisdiction, demonstrating a gross patten of human rights abuses and intent to punish the Appellant;
68. The learned trial judge erred when she issued orders *for a second time in a second appeal* that are prejudicial to the appellant after she engaged in criminal activity with the defendants becoming an active participant in their crimes, making her extraditable to the United States;
69. The learned trial judge erred when she *for the second time* violated the no defense clause of the CAT and 269.1 of the criminal code;
70. The learned trial judge erred when she *for the second time* issued orders that violated article 2 of the convention against torture, an international instrument that is binding in Canada;

71. The learned trial judge erred when she owing the United States basic allegiance to not support persons committing treason in the United States by virtue of her position of a judge in a country that is a close ally of the United States, as Canada would not support treasonous conduct in the United States it's NATO ally as that would violate its fundamental principles of the agreement, breached that trust ***for the second time***;
72. The learned trial judge erred when she used the Federal Court of Canada ***for the second time*** to replicate the secret trials used in the inquisition to torture persons and subject them to gross violations of rights demonstrating a clear pattern and intent to see the life of the Appellant extinguished;
73. The learned trial judge erred when when she deprived the appellant of due process by virtue of allowing the defendants to torture the appellant with impunity ***for the second time***;
74. The learned trial judge erred when she became a participant ***for the second time*** in the torture of the appellant when she made preparations for the vexatious litigation to proceed knowing that the appellant was being tortured by the defendants at the time of the case management hearing on August 31, 2021 committing an extraditable offense in the United States punishable by 20 years in prison and aggravated because the torture committed in front of an 8 year old child torturing the child in

the process, setting precedent that black children should be tortured without punishment in Canada;

75. The learned trial judge erred when she set precedent that black children can be tortured with impunity when proceeding with the vexatious litigant motion with the full knowledge that a child was tortured by witnessing his uncle the Appellant tortured by defendants in the action of the same;
76. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence that Justice R.W. Elson issued orders that violated numerous laws, when he ordered the sale of the home of the Appellant, upheld the kidnapping of Karis Richardson, gave possession of his home to Kimberley Richardson, with full knowledge Patricia Meiklejohn broke the law to defraud the Appellant; and the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan requested the RCMP to prevent the Appellant from entering the court to prevent the enforcement of numerous Canadian statutes including the Convention against Torture, and tortured the Appellant instead of protecting the Appellant flagrantly disregarding the Convention against Torture and sending a clear message that blacks have no rights in Canada and that the Federal Court of Canada will protect you if you do the same;
77. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored compelling evidence of grievous crimes being committed by the Defendants, knowing that the intention is to use the court to cover their crimes and to commit further

crimes in direct violation of Convention against Torture, that commands the judiciary to take all measures to prevent acts of torture;

78. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored that *the evidence strongly suggests that the Appellant will be murdered if the parties committing these crimes are not stopped;*

79. The learned trial judge erred when she *for the second time* knowingly participated in treasonous conduct, abusing her position to facilitate and instigate torture and severe persecution of the Appellant and his affiliates;

80. The learned trial judge erred when she *for the second time* became complicit to the torture of a child;

81. The learned trial judge erred when she *for the second time* issued totalitarian orders, striking down the constitution in the process;

82. The learned trial judge erred when she gave orders to prevent the Appellant from complaining of torture in a blatant violation of article 13 of the Convention against Torture, attempting to use her position to circumvent the same;

83. The learned trial judge erred when when she ignored evidence that defendants U.S. Homeland Security and U.S. ICE in T-1404-20 obstructed and tortured the Appellant and failed to make mention of it in her orders;

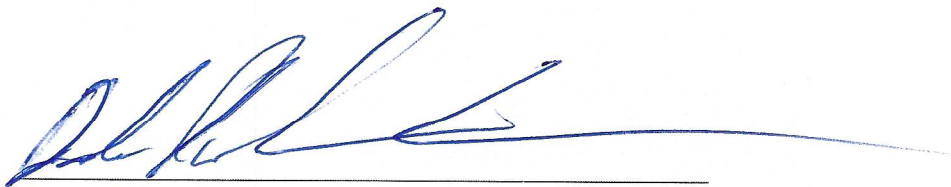
84. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence on an action where established case law is being used to demonstrate that rogue agents of U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement and the Department of Homeland Security were engaged in activities consistent with conspiracy to commit treason against the United States of America, and taking actions that made her any enemy of the same;
85. The learned trial judge erred when she permitted treason to advance with impunity with full knowledge of evidence that demonstrates actions consistent with the overthrow of democracy in Canada and the United States of America by a transnational organization seeking to build a world without freedom;
86. The learned trial judge erred when she ordered the motion for the vexatious litigant with knowledge that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized the property located at 1292 95th Street North Battleford without an order of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, in the process causing a severe disruption of an essential service for a political, ideological and religious purpose, that intimidated a segment of the public with regard to its security and economic security to compel a person to do or to refrain from doing any act, that caused serious interference with or serious disruption of an essential service, becoming an accessory and conspirator after the fact to the foregoing terrorist activity that victimized

Texas resident Robert A. Cannon, making the transnational organization the enemy of the United States of America and extraditable to the same;

87. The learned trial judge erred when she made prejudiced orders after learning that the Appellant named the Federal Court of Canada and other parties in the actions as terrorists and conspirators to treason against the United States of America, using her position to punish the Appellant in direct violation of the Convention against Torture;

88. The learned trial judge erred when she used the Federal Court of Canada to shield criminal activity in the same manner as the courts in Saskatchewan used chambers hearings to hide their totalitarian and treasonous actions from scrutiny.

Nov 30, 2021



Dale Richardson

Applicant

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Dale Richardson: 1292 95th Street, North Battleford SK S9A 0G2; Telephone number: (306) 441-7010; Email address: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

-FCA-



A-239-21

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL COUR D'APPEL FÉDÉRALE	
F I L E D	21-SEP-2021 Robert M'vondo
SASKATOON, SK	-1-

NOTICE OF APPEAL

ACTION

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

1. **Dale J. Richardson**

hereinafter the "**Appellant**"

AND:

2. **Attorney General of
Canada;**

hereinafter the "**Defendant**".

-ID:1-

NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the Appellant. The relief claimed by the Appellant appears on the following page.

THIS APPEAL will be heard by the Court at a time and place to be fixed by the Judicial Administrator. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the place of hearing will be requested by the Appellant.

IF YOU WISH TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, to receive notice of any step in the appeal or to be served with any documents in the appeal, you or a solicitor acting for you must prepare a notice of appearance in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules and serve it on the Appellant's solicitor, or when the Appellant is self-represented, on the Appellant, WITHIN 10 DAYS of being served with this notice of appeal.

IF YOU INTEND TO SEEK A DIFFERENT DISPOSITION of the order appealed from, you must serve and file a notice of cross-appeal in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules instead of serving and filing a notice of appearance.

Copies of the Federal Court Rules information concerning the local offices of the Court and other necessary information may be obtained on request to the Administrator of this Court at Ottawa (telephone 613-992-4238) or at any local office.

IF YOU FAIL TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, JUDGEMENT MAY BE GIVEN IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU.

September _____, 2021

SEP 21 2021

Issued by: **ORIGINAL SIGNED BY**
ROBERT M'VONDO
REGISTRY OFFICER

(Registry Officer)

Address of local office: 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9

Saskatoon Local Office
520 Spadina Crescent East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 2H6

Bureau local de Saskatoon
520 Croissant Spadina Est
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7K 2H6

To: **Attorney General of Canada**

Department of Justice Canada

410 22nd Street East, Suite 410

Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Cheryl Giesbrecht (Barrister #5883)

Tel: 1 306 518-0800

Fax: 1 306 975-4030

Email: Cheryl.Giesbrecht@Justice.gc.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant the Attorney General of Canada;

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of TABIB M. Dated SEPT 02, 2021 by which the Judge dismissed the action T-1367-20 for delay after being presented evidence of torture and persecution of the Appellant.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and
2. Order to investigate the torture of the Appellant pursuant to the Convention against Torture; and
3. That the case management be suspended until the determination of an impartial investigation into the torture of the Appellant;

. THE GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL are as follows:

4. The learned trial judge erred by considering compelling evidence of the torture of the Appellant by a defendant in T-1404-20 which hindered him from properly representing himself, and the judge is the case management judge in the same;
5. The learned trial judge erred by making a decision on a matter that was tied to the liberty of a person, since evidence was presented of the torture

of the Appellant, that was substantiated by affidavit evidence of the Appellant and four witnesses.

6. The learned trial judge erred by violating the U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, “hereinafter known as the Convention against Torture” when she acquiesced to the torture of the Appellant, and punished him for being tortured and in the process instigating torture of the same,
7. The learned trial judge erred by ignoring the extreme prejudice to the Appellant by only notifying him by email of the Interim Notice of Status Review when the Federal Court and the judge was aware that the Appellant was being obstructed and tortured by U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement, under the authority of the Department of Homeland Security and the Attorney General of the United States, and in doing so exercised extreme prejudice towards the Appellant, other actions by the Federal Court were sent to the Appellant by mail at the Aurora ICE Processing Center,
8. The learned trial judge erred by ignoring evidence of court matters in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the United States District Court for the District of Colorado and the gross denial of due process by rogue agents of those courts establishing the same pattern of behaviour in the courts on both sides of the border demonstrating clear cut conspiracy,

9. The learned trial judge erred by taking actions that were criminal in nature that demonstrated that she is a conspirator to the foregoing treasonous activity in the United States and committed offences that are extraditable to the United States,
10. The learned trial judge erred by ruling in favour of Cheryl Giesbrecht acting with the authority of the Attorney General of Canada, when the submissions were extremely prejudicial and did not address the evidence of the torture of the Appellant, thereby demonstrating despotism and criminal activity by the same, with the judge sanctioning the crimes,
11. The learned trial judge erred by setting precedent that State actors have the right to use the Federal Court of Canada to torture Black Canadians with impunity,
12. The learned trial judge erred by setting precedent that Black Canadians can be tortured by American State actors with impunity and assistance of the Federal Court of Canada,
13. The learned trial judge erred when she stated “*The onus on Mr. Richardson, as plaintiff on this status review, is not particularly heavy. Providing an explanation for the delay, recognizing that as plaintiff, he has a responsibility to move the matter forward, and in recognition of that responsibility, proposing a reasonable plan for how he intends to proceed to move this matter forward does not require access to more*

than writing materials and a willingness to proceed.” when in fact she had evidence that the Appellant was being tortured and has not had relief from the same as his torturers are free from punishment,

14. The learned trial judge erred when she committed perjury when lied and stated that “The bulk of the Mr. Richardson’s written submissions consist of accusations of wrongdoing and obstruction on the part of Canadian and American governmental and judicial authorities.” when the bulk of the written submissions consisted of allegations and evidence of torture and treason. Treason is the worst crime that can be committed against a country and torture is one of the worst crimes that can be committed against an individual,
15. The learned trial judge erred by allowing treason, torture and terrorism to continue without any investigation thereby demonstrating her part in the forgoing criminal activities,
16. The learned trial judge erred by not ordering an investigation into the allegations of the Appellant, when presented compelling evidence of torture and Cheryl Giesbrecht’s petition to the Federal Court of Canada, to effectively request the Federal Court to take action that would instigate torture, complicity to torture, and the forgoing crimes in the United States and Canada and further the progression of despotism in Canada and the United States, delineating a transnational conspiracy in the process,

17. The learned trial judge erred when she stated that “*Mr. Richardson has not provided sufficient justification for his failure to move the matter forward nor a concrete plan to do so if he were allowed to proceed with his action. It is not in the interest of the administration of justice to allow this proceeding to continue.*” The case management judge effectively stated that being tortured and then being detained by the persons who tortured you is not sufficient justification for failing to move a matter forward, setting precedent that the torture of Black Canadians to prevent them from seeking remedy for violation of the Convention against Torture can be done with impunity in direct opposition to the Convention against Torture and section 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15 and 24 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act and article 7 of the Rome Statute,
18. The learned trial judge erred when she took actions that permitted persecution of the Appellant for his political opinion on the Mismanagement of the Covid Emergency by the Saskatchewan Health Authority, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other entities in Canada and the United States,
19. The learned trial judge erred when she stated that “*Mr. Richardson has not provided sufficient justification for his failure to move the matter forward nor a concrete plan to do so if he were allowed to proceed with*

his action. It is not in the interest of the administration of justice to allow this proceeding to continue.” The case management judge effectively stated that being tortured and then being detained by the persons who tortured you is not sufficient justification for failing to move a matter forward, setting precedent that the torture of persons whose ***Political Opinions*** differ from the government to prevent them from seeking remedy for violation of the Convention against Torture can be done with impunity in direct opposition to the Convention against Torture and section 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15 and 24 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act and article 7 of the Rome Statute,

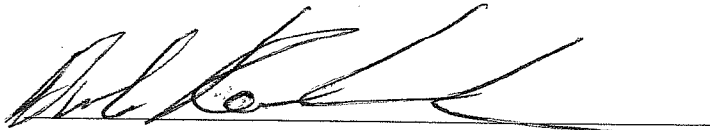
20. The learned trial judge erred when she stated “*Mr. Richardson’s written submissions also fail to provide any proposition as to how he might move the matter forward if it was allowed to continue. Merely providing his availability to participate in a case management conference is not sufficient. It is not the Court that has the onus of moving the matter forward, but Mr. Richardson.*” the judge deliberately ignored the compelling evidence presented by the court and given the circumstances that the court was aware that the Appellant was being obstructed by a defendant in T-1404-20, she demonstrated intent to punish the Appellant for his complaint of torture when he is under the control of the Federal

Court of Canada with the respect to his matters, and took advantage of the lawful authority of the Federal Court to punish the Appellant in direct violation of Convention against Torture, the Charter and numerous other statutes, laws and treatise,

21. The learned trial judge erred by deliberately violating 269.1 of the Criminal Code, and the Convention against Torture when she knowingly and deliberately had evidence presented of torture before her and had knowledge that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had issued file numbers for the torture of the Appellant and his infant daughter, and that the RCMP refused to investigate the torture complaints in direct violation of the Convention against Torture, and still committed perjury when she dismissed the action when having compelling evidence of severe criminal activity against the Appellant to prevent him from seeking remedy in the Federal Court of Canada and other courts in Canada and the United States, there is a no defense clause that prohibited the actions of the judge,
22. The learned trial judge erred when she demonstrated by her statements that she has no regard for a Black Canadian who has been pleading to law enforcement and the courts to stop his torture, when overwhelming evidence has been presented to substantiate torture, thereby demonstrating the extreme prejudice and racist behaviour directed toward the Appellant,

23. The learned trial judge erred when she took a course of action that no reasonable person would justify when presented with the evidence set before her,
24. The learned trial judge erred when she issued orders that a reasonable person would interpret as racist and extremely prejudicial in light of the evidence presented to her and the knowledge of the substantial evidence of the torture of the Appellant,
25. The learned trial judge erred by shielding evidence of torture and other crimes to state "*It is not in the interest of the administration of justice to allow this proceeding to continue.*" when by her actions she demonstrates a perversion of justice and the imposition of Tyranny,

September 17th, 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale Richardson', written over a horizontal line.

Dale Richardson

Applicant

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Dale Richardson: 1292 95th Street, North Battleford SK S9A 0G2; Telephone number: (306) 441-7010; Email address: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above document is a true copy of
the original issued out of / filed in the Court on the 21
day of September A.D. 20 21
Dated this 21st day of September 2021

Robert M'vondo
Registry Officer / Agent du greffe

SERVICE COPY

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-ID:1-



NOTICE OF APPEAL

ACTION

NO. A-221-21

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

1. Dale J. Richardson

hereinafter the "Plaintiff"

AND:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>2. Seventh-Day
Adventist Church;</p> <p>3. Civilian Review
and Complaints
Commission;
(hereinafter the
"CRCC");</p> <p>4. Grand Lodge of
Saskatchewan
(hereinafter the
"Masons");</p> <p>5. Court of Appeal
for Saskatchewan
(hereinafter the
"Court of Appeal");</p> <p>6. J.A Caldwell;</p> <p>7. United States
Citizenship and
Immigration</p> | <p>Services
(hereinafter the
"U.S.
Immigration");</p> <p>8. U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement
(hereinafter the
"U.S. ICE");</p> <p>9. U.S. Customs and
Border Protection
(hereinafter the
"U.S. Border");</p> <p>10. U.S. Department of
Homeland Security
(hereinafter the
"U.S. Homeland
Security");</p> <p>11. CoreCivic;</p> | <p>12. Derek Allchurch;</p> <p>13. Royal Canadian
Mounted Police;</p> <p>14. Constable Burton
Roy;</p> <p>15. Battlefords
Seventh-Day
Adventist Church;</p> <p>16. James Kwon;</p> <p>17. Mazel Holm;</p> <p>18. Gary Lund;</p> <p>19. Dawn Lund;</p> <p>20. Ciprian Bolah;</p> <p>21. Jeannie Johnson;</p> <p>22. Manitoba-
Saskatchewan
Conference;</p> <p>23. Michael Collins;</p> |
|--|---|---|

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL COUR D'APPEL FÉDÉRALE	
F I L E D	30-AUG-2021 Robert M'vondo
D E P O S E	
SASKATOON, SK	-1-

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 24. Matrix Law Group | 37. Saskatchewan | 49. Virgil A. Thomson; |
| ; | Health Authority | 50. Provincial Court of |
| 25. Clifford Holm; | 38. Dr. Alabi; | Saskatchewan; |
| 26. Patricia J. | 39. Rikki Morrisson; | 51. Honourable Judge |
| Meiklejohn; | 40. Cora Swerid; | M. Pelletier; |
| 27. Chantelle | 41. Dr. Elekwem | 52. Raymond Hebert; |
| Thompson; | 42. Dr. Sunday; | 53. Linda Hebert; |
| 28. Jennifer Schmidt; | 43. Court of Queen's | 54. Emi Holm; |
| 29. Mark Clements; | Bench for | 55. Char Blair; |
| 30. Chad Gartner; | Saskatchewan | 56. Community |
| 31. Brad Appel; | 44. Jill Cook; | Futures; |
| 32. Ian McArthur; | 45. Glen Metiver; | 57. Lisa Cimmer; and |
| 33. Bryce Bohun; | 46. Justice R.W. Elson; | 58. Kimberley |
| 34. Kathy Irwin; | 47. Justice Crooks; | Richardson |
| 35. Jason Panchyshyn; | 48. owzw lawyers | |
| 36. Cary Ransome; | LLP; | |

hereinafter each a "Defendant", and collectively, the "Defendants"

NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the appellant. The relief claimed by the appellant appears on the following page.

THIS APPEAL will be heard by the Court at a time and place to be fixed by the Judicial Administrator. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the place of hearing will be as requested by the appellant. The appellant requests that this appeal be heard at 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9.

IF YOU WISH TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, to receive notice of any step in the appeal or to be served with any documents in the appeal, you or a solicitor acting for you must prepare a notice of appearance in Form 341 prescribed by the Federal Courts Rules and serve it on the appellant's solicitor, or where the appellant is self-represented, on the appellant, WITHIN 10 DAYS of being served with this notice of appeal.

IF YOU INTEND TO SEEK A DIFFERENT DISPOSITION of the order appealed from, you must serve and file a notice of cross-appeal in Form 341 prescribed by the Federal Courts Rules instead of serving and filing a notice of appearance.

Copies of the Federal Courts Rules information concerning the local offices of the Court and other necessary information may be obtained on request to the Administrator of this Court at Ottawa (telephone 613-992-4238) or at any local office.

IF YOU FAIL TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, JUDGMENT MAY BE GIVEN IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU.

AOUT 30 2021
AUG _____, 2021

**ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
ROBERT M'VONDO
REGISTRY OFFICER**

Issued by: _____
(Registry Officer)

**Saskatoon Local Office
520 Spadina Crescent East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 2H6**

**Bureau local de Saskatoon
520 Croissant Spadina Est
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7K 2H6**

Address of local office: 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9

TO: **OLIVE WALLER ZINKHAN & WALLER LLP**

1000-2002 Victoria Ave
Regina, SK, CA S4P 0R7

VIRGIL A. THOMSON (Barrister #4857)

Tel: 306-359-1888
Fax: 306-352-0771
Email: vthomson@owzw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Virgil A. Thomson, Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn, and Cary Ransome.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA

Department of Justice Canada
410 22nd Street East, Suite 410
Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

CHERYL GIESBRECHT (Barrister #5883)

Tel: 1 306 518-0800
Fax: 1 306 975-4030
Email: Cheryl.Giesbrecht@Justice.gc.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Attorney General of Canada; and likely lawyers for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Cheryl is likely the "RCMP" making arguments in the fiat)

MCDougall Gauley LLP

500-616 Main St
Saskatoon, SK, CA S7H 0J6

CHANTELLE C. EISNER (Barrister #4518)

Tel: 306-653-1212
Fax: 306-652-1323
Email: ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com

HEATHER J. LAING, Q.C. (Barrister #3704)

Tel: 1 306 665-5442
Fax: 1 306 664-4431
Email: hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Saskatchewan Health Authority.

MILLER THOMSON LLP

3000, 700 - 9th Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3V4

ANNIE M. ALPORT

Tel: 1 403 298-2418
Fax: 1 403 262-0007
Email: aalport@millerthomson.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Matrix Law Group, Patricia J. Meiklejohn, Cliff
A. Holm, and Kimberly Richardson.

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of PENTNEY J. dated JUNE 15, 2021 by which a motion under action T-1404-20 for the preservation of rights on 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2 was dismissed.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and
2. Order for Writ of Mandamus against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to provide the underacted version of the affidavit sworn April 6 of 2021 for Action T - 1404 - 20 in the Federal Court be issued;

THE GROUNDS OF APPEAL are as follows:

3. The learned trial Judge erred by misclassifying the motion for the preservation of rights to injunctive relief and by his orders shielding mortgage fraud including officials in the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN, MATRIX LAW GROUP LLP, and LAND TITLES REGISTRY, and rogue agents of INNOVATION CREDIT UNION;
4. The learned trial Judge erred by agreeing with JUSTICE R.W. ELSON's terrorist orders and MADAM JUSTICE B.R. HILDEBRANDT varying of the same from the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN in that he claimed that the Plaintiff sought "reverse an order in relation to the matrimonial home" when such order was an excess of jurisdiction and not permissible by law in the first place;
5. The learned trial Judge erred by determining "that this Court does not have jurisdiction to consider the Plaintiff's claims" which included without limitation torture given the "Plaintiff argues that the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 10

December 1987, 1465 UNTS 85 [UN Torture Convention] is the applicable law and the source of the Court's jurisdiction".

6. The learned trial Judge erred by misclassifying mortgage fraud to evict the Plaintiff from the PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN and evidence thereof as a "family law dispute, this is not a "federal" matter;" despite evidence of corrupt officials participating in the same fraud;
7. The learned trial Judge erred by misclassifying the legalization of torture in the PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN by way of forced medical treatment as "provincial health legislation, or its enforcement, this is also a matter that falls within provincial jurisdiction." flagrantly ignoring the UN Torture Convention and the his duties and no defence under the same;
8. The learned trial Judge erred by misclassifying "torture" as "administration of criminal justice is a matter that falls within provincial jurisdiction" when the UN Torture Convention clearly specifies otherwise, in that no official or person has a defence for the same, thereby the Judge acquiesced and further the torture of the Plaintiff;
9. The learned trial Judge erred by not recognizing that an order to preserve the Plaintiff's title on 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2 involving the illegal transfer of the Plaintiff's home by way of mortgage fraud was an injunctive relief and not "remedy can be effective when it is needed to prevent a risk of imminent harm pending a ruling on the merits of the dispute" and "preserve the status quo pending a determination of the underlying dispute".
10. The learned trial Judge erred by alleging "primary claims relate to alleged torture, but while he makes repeated claims about that, he does not provide details to support it" and "none of this meets the definition of torture as set out in the law" when the Plaintiff provided proof of being taken to a mental health facility and strapped to a bed and drugged with psychoactive drugs to obstruct justice.

11. The learned trial Judge erred by agreeing with and endorsing Justice Kalmakoff's claims with respect to the torture as "all things that arose from were inherent in, or were incidental to measures that are authorized by law" when no evidence has been provided to substantial that the Plaintiff refused medical treatment which is the basis of the unconstitutional law.
12. The learned trial Judge erred by alleging that there are "legal processes available to him to pursue" when the only legal processes available to the Plaintiff to appeal Justice R.W. Elson's orders is by appeal, and the Plaintiff was strapped to bed and drugged or recovering from the same during the appeal period by public officials, and his appeals for extension denied.
13. The learned trial Judge erred by alleging that "The law requires that the Plaintiff prove harm to his own interests – not those of a third party" when the only claims made by the Plaintiff were for himself to which he is allowed to represent the interests.
14. The learned trial Judge erred in not recognizing that issuing the Plaintiff relief with respect to preventing the transfer of the title and money to pursue the legal cases is essential to up-keeping the interests of the Plaintiff with respect to his residency and pursuing litigation in accordance "the only issue to be decided is whether a refusal to grant relief could so adversely affect the applicants' own interests that the harm could not be remedied".
15. The learned trial Judge erred in determining that the Plaintiff "failed to demonstrate that he will suffer irreparable harm" even though the Plaintiff provided proof of his child being taken without due process of law and proof of himself being taken to a mental health facility where he was strapped to a bed and drugged against his will with psychoactive drugs, and proof that he has a clean bill of mental health by health professionals and his next of kin, and work associates.

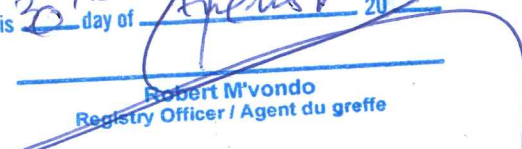
16. The learned trial Judge erred by construing the motion for relief as for relief from the actions of parties in the United States in alleging that “a party cannot obtain an interlocutory injunction to forestall any harm that is caused by their own voluntary actions” with respect to the Plaintiff being taken into custody in the United States and also in alleging that his detention was voluntary.
17. The learned trial Judge erred by claiming the “Plaintiff’s allegations of torture and abuse are all backward looking” when the Plaintiff is being actively tortured physiologically and physically and his daughter was taken without due process of law and is still subjected to the same and being tortured by law.
18. The learned trial Judge erred by punishing the Plaintiff with costs “given the nature of the claims advanced by the Plaintiff despite his repeated lack of success in other courts, including this Court, the Saskatchewan Court of Queen’s Bench and the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, they should be awarded costs”; punishing him for the actions of the Court’s in Saskatchewan and the corruption thereof.
19. The learned trial Judge erred by “dismissing this motion for an interlocutory injunction” in that the motion was not for injunction relief and dismissing the Plaintiff’s right to claim about his torture in contravention to the UN Torture Convention; the Judge has no defence for acquiescing and furthering the torture of the Plaintiff.
20. The learned trial Judge erred by ignoring evidence of ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE corruption and a fraudulent mental health warrant;
21. The learned trial Judge erred by ruling in favour of the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY with no evidence to justify the mental health warrant;
22. The learned trial Judge erred by ignoring evidence that the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE swore in obstruction of justice, that they sought to prevent the Plaintiff from entering court—where he was to represent himself;

23. The learned trial Judge erred by ignoring that the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE claimed that the warrant was for July 22 of 2020 when the arrest took place on July 23 of 2021;
24. The learned trial Judge erred by shielding terrorist activity, torture, crimes against humanity, disturbing of the peace, war crimes, and a terrorist attack against an American citizen;
25. The learned trial Judge erred by torturing the Plaintiff when upholding unlawful sanctions of torture and terrorism;
26. The learned trial Judge erred by ruling in favour of parties that provided no evidence to justify their claims;
27. The learned trial Judge became an accessory after the fact to mortgage fraud;
28. The learned trial Judge erred by proceeding the hearing while the Plaintiff was being tortured and obstructed to which he was informed; and
29. The unredacted version of the affidavit from the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE on April 6 of 2021 for T-1404-20 demonstrates the corruption in the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE which is crucial to demonstrating their corruption in the case as the affidavit relates to the same.

Aug 23, 2021



Dale Richardson

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above document is a true copy of the original issued out of / filed in the Court on the 30th day of August A.D. 2021
Dated this 30th day of August 2021

Robert M'vondo
Registry Officer / Agent du greffe

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Dale Richardson; 1292 95th Street, North Battleford SK S9A 0G2; Telephone number: (306) 441-7010; Email address: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

Unity

From: Unity
Sent: September 19, 2022 8:48 AM
To: chrisross@northcharleston.org
Subject: Audio of threat
Attachments: AUDIO-2022-09-19-08-41-52.m4a

Hi Chris,

Here is the audio of the threat to Kaysha.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

I am the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I certify this is a true record of the federal corporations record of transmission from its humanitarian email address unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com



Dale James Richardson

No. CV-21-58-H-SEH
 United States District Court, District of Montana

Richardson v. Garland

Decided Sep 7, 2021

CV-21-58-H-SEH

09-07-2021

DALE RICHARDSON, Petitioner, v. MERRICK GARLAND, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES; OFFICER BRAIN SCOTT; OFFICER BRIAN BEISEMEYER, Respondents.

Sam E. Haddon United States District Judge

ORDER

Sam E. Haddon United States District Judge

Plaintiff Dale Richardson (“Richardson”), appearing pro se, filed a proposed Complaint on August 3, 2021.¹ The mandatory filing fee was not paid and no Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis was filed.

¹ Doc. 1.

I. Background

The Complaint is captioned for the District of Montana. The text appears to be identical to a document previously filed in the District of Colorado.² Jurisdiction under 18 U.S.C. § 3771; Arts. 1, 2, 3, 12, and 13 of the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; Art. III. Sec. 3, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution; *1 Amendments IV, V, and VIII of the United States Constitution, and the Declaration of Independence is alleged.³

² Compare Doc. 1 at 1, with Doc. 1 at 2.

³ Doc. 1 at 2.

Richardson is a Canadian citizen/immigration detainee currently held by Immigration Control and Enforcement (“ICE”) at the Aurora, Colorado ICE Processing Center.⁴ He alleges, inter alia, he is being subjected to mental pain and suffering; ICE officers have obstructed justice by denying him materials for court;⁵ that he seeks relief for his daughter who, he asserts, is being tortured because of his political opinions;⁶ and that he is being prevented from reporting treason and the mismanagement of the COVID-19 emergency.⁷

⁴ Doc. 1 at 2.

⁵ Doc. 1 at 2.

⁶ Doc. 1 at 2.

⁷ Doc. 1 at 3.

Richardson previously petitioned the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit for a writ of mandamus, which was denied On July 20, 2021.⁸ He then petitioned the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari which was rejected.⁹

⁸ Doc. 1 at 3; see also *In re: Dale J. Richardson*, Cause No. CV-21-1239, Or. (10th Cir. July 20, 2021).

⁹ Doc. 1 at 3-4.

The Complaint alleges vast conspiracy against him, in which the United States District Court of Colorado, the Tenth Circuit, the Immigration Judge, ICE officers, the Federal Court of Canada, and the United States Supreme Court are *2 involved.¹⁰ Richardson also alludes to the possibility that he will be murdered when he returns to Canada.¹¹ He claims Defendants Brian

²

¹⁰

¹¹

Scott (“Scott”) and Brian Beisemeyer (“Beisemeyer”) are the two officers responsible for torturing him to obtain an incriminating, albeit falsified, statement.¹²

¹⁰ Doc. 1 at 5-8; 12-15.

¹¹ Doc. 1 at 8.

¹² Doc. 1 at 8-9.

Richardson asks this Court to release him from ICE custody on his own recognizance; order the Attorney General to authorize an investigation into the alleged treason, torture, and obstruction of justice; and enter an order restraining any ICE agent until a determination concerning the investigation of Richardson's claims is complete.¹³

¹³ Doc. 1 at 15.

II. Failure to Pay Filing Fee or Request IFP Status

Richardson has failed to pay the required filing fee or file a proper Motion to Proceed IFP. Immediate dismissal under to 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a) is warranted.¹⁴

¹⁴ See also *Andrews v. Cervantes*, 493 F.3d 1047, 1051 (9th Cir. 2007).

III. Discussion

The Court will construe the Complaint liberally.¹⁵ Existing pleading deficiencies, however, cannot “be cured by the allegation of other facts.”¹⁶ *3 Amendment of the Complaint would be futile. Further proceedings are unwarranted.

¹⁵ *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972); see also *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 330 n. 9(1989).

¹⁶ *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Doe v. United States*, 58 F.3d 494, 497 (9th Cir. 1995)).

A. Personal Jurisdiction

An IFP complaint that alleges no set of facts that would support personal jurisdiction may be deemed frivolous and dismissed sua sponte.¹⁷ Richardson has the burden of establishing that the Court has jurisdiction,¹⁸ but alleges no facts to support exercise of personal jurisdiction over the Defendants.

¹⁷ *Sanders v. U.S.*, 760 F.2d 869, 871 (11th Cir. 1985); see also *Martin-Trigona v. Smith*, 712 F.2d 1421, 1424 (D.C. Cir. 1983).

¹⁸ *Davis v. Am. Family Mut. Ins. Co.*, 861 F.2d 1159, 1161 (9th Cir. 1988).

It is unclear from Richardson's filings who Defendants Scott and Beisemeyer work for and where they reside. Apart from an alleged interaction at the Sweetgrass-Coutts Border Crossing,¹⁹ all events forming the claimed basis to the action appear to have occurred either in Canada or in Colorado. Alleged contacts with Montana have not been shown.

¹⁹ It is also unclear which side of the United States/Canadian border this alleged interaction occurred.

No facts that would establish or even suggest any minimal contacts for the Defendants within the forum of Montana have been pleaded. Minimal contacts are necessary to support this Court's exercise of jurisdiction²⁰. Defendants are not alleged to be citizens or residents of Montana. No constitutional basis upon which *4 the Court could exercise personal jurisdiction has been pleaded.

²⁰ *Data Disc, Inc. v. Sys. Tech. Assocs., Inc.*, 557 F.2d 1280, 1287 (9th Cir. 1977) (citing *Int'l. Shoe Co. v. Wash.*, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945)).

B. Collateral Estoppel

Richardson filed an Ex Parte Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and an Ex Parte Motion for Relief in the United States District Court of Colorado.²¹ The Colorado district court then identified

deficiencies in both filings and provided an opportunity to cure. Richardson instead elected to petition the Tenth Circuit for a writ of mandamus²² in which he argued the district court's orders constituted an unconstitutional suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and that ICE officials were torturing him by depriving him “of proper nutrition and refusing him access to his court materials and evidence of federal crimes to prevent him from further conducting further litigation against them.”²³ The Tenth Circuit held that Richardson had failed to satisfy the conditions for a writ of mandamus and denied his request.²⁴

²¹ See *In re: Dale J. Richardson*, Cause No. CV-21-1239, Or. at 1 (10th Cir. July 20, 2021).

²² *In re: Dale J. Richardson*, Cause No. CV-21-1239, Or. at 1 (10th Cir. July 20, 2021).

²³ *In re: Dale J. Richardson*, Cause No. CV-21-1239, Or. at 1 (10th Cir. July 20, 2021) (citing Richardson's petition).

²⁴ *In re: Dale J. Richardson*, Cause No. CV-21-1239, Or. at 2 (10th Cir. July 20, 2021).

Richardson attempts to raise claims before this Court essentially identical to those previously presented in the Colorado district court and the

Tenth Circuit. All such claims are barred by the doctrine of collateral estoppel.²⁵

²⁵ *Allen v. McCurry*, 449 U.S. 90, 94 (1980) (holding that “once a court has decided an issue of fact of law necessary to its judgment, that decision may preclude relitigation of the issue in a suit on a different cause of action involving a party to the first case.”).

5 *5 **ORDERED:**

1. The matter is DISMISSED for failure to pay the civil filing fee required by 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a).

2. The Clerk of Court shall remove the word “LODGED” from the Complaint's docket entry.²⁶ The Complaint is deemed filed on August 3, 2021.

²⁶ Doc. 1.

3. The Clerk of Court is directed to close the file and enter judgment under Fed.R.Civ.P. 58.

4. The docket shall reflect that the Court certifies under Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(3)(A) that any appeal of this decision would not be taken in good faith.

5. The Clerk of Court is directed to return to Richardson the materials that accompanied the

6 Complaint. *6

Dale Richardson

From: Dale Richardson
Sent: September 20, 2022 2:03 PM
To: jrwalley@northcharleston.org; chrisross@northcharleston.org
Cc: Kaysha Richardson
Subject: RE: Threats from Father Audio/txt
Attachments: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE.pdf; Credentials.pdf; Letter to Alberta Members of Legislature.pdf

Importance: High

Good afternoon,

Attached is a copy of the full report mentioned by Ms. Richardson complete with appendices. This report was supplied to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence by DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. ("Karis North") a Delaware corporation whose business is in essential services pursuant to the Executive Order on Imposing Certain Sanctions in the Event of Foreign Interference in a United States Election issued September 12, 2018, by President Donald J. Trump and recently extended by President Joseph R. Biden. Similar materials to the attached documentation have been submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The materials contained in the attached documentation outline the grave nature of the circumstances surrounding the presence of Ms. Kaysha Richardson in the United States. Attached is a letter sent to government officials in the province of Alberta by the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("DSR Karis"). Of note in the letter is an illustration that outlines the technical delivery of biological formulations. This outlines a critical weakness that was exploited to interfere with the territorial integrity of the United States.

The Department of Homeland Security has much of this information in their possession as well.

The attached documentation demonstrates the severity of the matters relating to the report. The CEO has advised Karis North that this was the subject matter relating to the individual who threatened CEO and his daughter Ms. Richardson.

For any questions or concerns, feel free to reach out to this email address or by phone at 587-575-5045.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate, (SK)
Chief Executive Officer
DSR Karis North Consulting Inc.
Dover, DE

From: Kaysha Richardson <kaysha.richardson@hotmail.com>
Sent: September 19, 2022 3:27 PM
To: jrwalley@northcharleston.org
Cc: Dale Richardson <dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com>; chrisross@northcharleston.org
Subject: Re: Threats from Father Audio/txt

Here is a smaller file.

Regards,

Kaysha Richardson

From: Kaysha Richardson <kaysha.richardson@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, September 19, 2022 4:49:18 PM
To: jrwalley@northcharleston.org <jrwalley@northcharleston.org>
Cc: Dale Richardson <dale.richardson@dsrkarrisconsulting.com>; chrisross@northcharleston.org <chrisross@northcharleston.org>
Subject: Fwd: Threats from Father Audio/txt

Hello Detective Walley, I tried to call you back earlier. It was mentioned that you wanted to speak with me about the intimidation report. I spoke to detective Ross this morning.

I am forwarding the following emails/information previously sent to Detective Ross. I will cc him to this email as well as my father (Dale Richardson: Mechanical Engineer who mentions treason report in Audio with Trench Brunson).

Trench Brunson called my father about Jayln's arrest due to the domestic charge and Dale mentioned the treason report he made about a biological weapon being used for treason against the United States Government. This report was sent to the FBI (& personally by an American citizen) and the office of the director of national intelligence. Dale mentioned this being the reason I could not return to Canada and Trench Brunson continued to threatened my life. "Trench mentions having a lot of connections and power" in the audio & "they are not to be messed with". There is correspondence from Jayln's family and friends as well. I will reattach the audio below as well.

If you need further clarification my father can be reached at the cc'd email.

Dale cell: 587-575-5045

Kaysha cell: 737-309-9560

Regards,

Kaysha Richardson

From: Kaysha Richardson <kaysha.richardson@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, September 19, 2022 2:38:46 PM
To: chrisross@northcharleston.org <chrisross@northcharleston.org>
Subject: Re: Threats from Father Audio/txt

Hello Detective Ross,

Audio recording: I want to clarify that this call was made by Jayln's Father [Trench Brunson] to my family members in Canada. I did mention to the judge at the bond hearing that Trench is aware of the sensitive nature of my immigration here due to my father [Dale Richardson] reporting treason against the United States government. It was via biological

weapon. My father reiterated that to Trench Brunson during their conversation about Jayln pointing and cocking a firearm at me and my inability to return to Canada. Trench Brunson continued to threaten my life. Jayln has told me that he mentioned having conversations with his father about previously aiming a firearm at me.

I know you all have rules in regards to threats between various states. Since the Judge requested for them to have no contact with me and my family. How does the law apply in this circumstance?

I will attach the specified audio again for reference.

Regards,

Kaysha Richardson

From: Kaysha Richardson <Kaysha.Richardson@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, September 19, 2022 10:52:57 AM
To: chrisross@northcharleston.org <chrisross@northcharleston.org>
Subject: Threats from Father Audio/txt

Documents Contained in Flash Drive Mailed with Petition From Canada by Dale J.
Richardson

Exhibit A Charleston South Carolina Events and Related US Events – 255 pages

Exhibit B Kaysha Richardson's I-140 Documentation – 531 pages










Exhibit C Enemies of the United States Operating in Canada – 686 pages

Exhibit D THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING,
TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE -2975 pages

Ex Parte Motion for Relief District Court of South Carolina October 12 2022

Pictures of Electronic Exhibits in Flash Drive on Next Page

Paper Copies of Exhibits A-D will arrive in a separate package.

 Exhibit A Charleston South Carolina Events and Related US Events	2022-10-13 7:19 PM	File folder	
 Exhibit B Kaysha Richardson's I-140 Documentation	2022-10-13 7:30 PM	File folder	
 Exhibit C Enemies of the United States Operating in Canada	2022-10-13 7:09 PM	File folder	
 Exhibit D THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASO...	2022-10-13 6:59 PM	File folder	
 Other video Evidence	2022-10-13 6:53 PM	File folder	
 Audio of threat.msg	2022-10-13 6:17 PM	Outlook Item	4,041 KB
 Ex Parte Motion for Relief District Court of South Carolina Dale J Richardson Oct...	2022-10-13 7:52 PM	PDF Document	4,209 KB
 Letter and evidence for the South Carolina Circuit Court.msg	2022-10-13 6:14 PM	Outlook Item	10,561 KB
 RE Threats from Father Audiotxt.msg	2022-10-13 6:14 PM	Outlook Item	3,169 KB

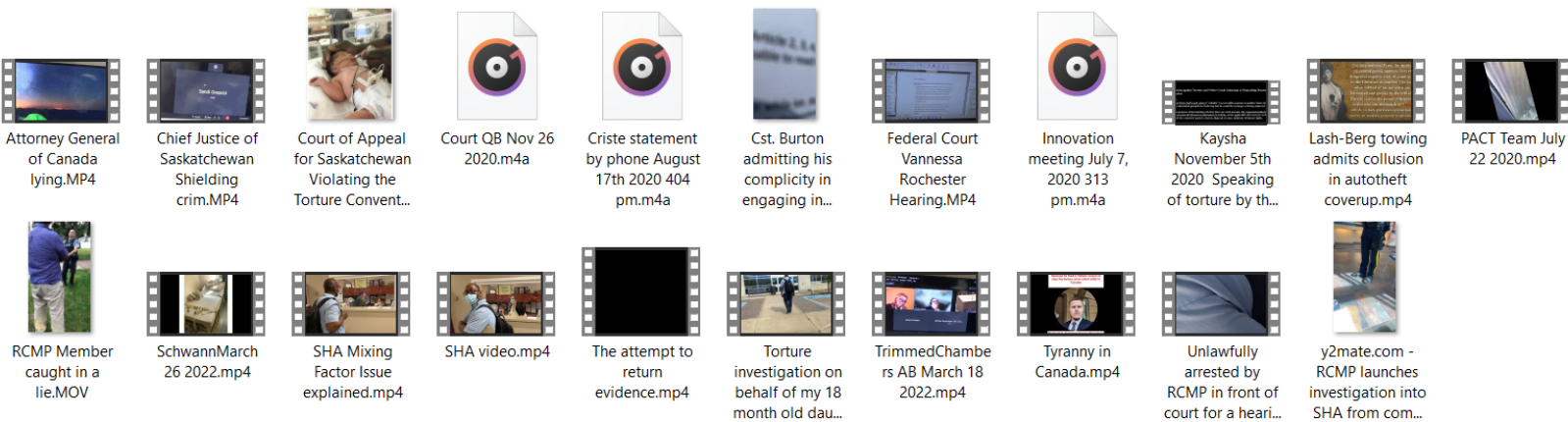
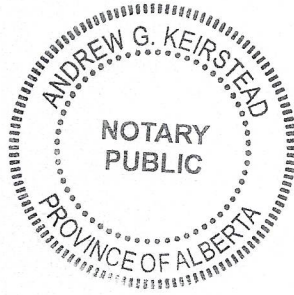


Exhibit B: Kaysha Richardson's I-140 Documentation

This is Exhibit "B" referred to in the
Affidavit of Kaysha Richardson
Sworn before me this 12 day
of October A.D. 2021

[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public





Immigrant Petition for Alien Workers

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

USCIS
Form I-140
OMB No. 1615-0015
Expires 06/30/2022

For USCIS Use Only	Fee Stamp	Priority Date	Consulate	Action Block
Classification <input type="checkbox"/> 203(b)(1)(A) Alien of Extraordinary Ability <input type="checkbox"/> 203(b)(1)(B) Outstanding Professor or Researcher <input type="checkbox"/> 203(b)(1)(C) Multinational Executive or Manager <input type="checkbox"/> 203(b)(2) Member of Professions with Advanced Degree/Exceptional Ability <input type="checkbox"/> 203(b)(3)(A)(i) Skilled Worker <input type="checkbox"/> 203(b)(3)(A)(ii) Professional <input type="checkbox"/> 203(b)(3)(A)(iii) Other Worker		Certification <input type="checkbox"/> National Interest Waiver (NIW) <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule A, Group I <input type="checkbox"/> Schedule A, Group II		
Remarks				

To be completed by an Attorney or Accredited Representative (if any).	<input type="checkbox"/> Select this box if Form G-28 or Form G-28I is attached.	Attorney State Bar Number (if applicable) <input type="text"/>	Attorney or Accredited Representative USCIS Online Account Number (if any) <input type="text"/>
--	--	--	---

▶ **START HERE - Type or print in black ink.**

Part 1. Information About the Person or Organization Filing This Petition

If an individual is filing this petition, answer **Item Numbers 1.a. - 1.c.** If a company or organization is filing this petition, answer **Item Number 2.**

1.a. Family Name (Last Name)

1.b. Given Name (First Name)

1.c. Middle Name

2. Company or Organization Name

Mailing Address (USPS ZIP Code Lookup)

3.a. In Care Of Name

3.b. Street Number and Name

3.c. Apt. Ste. Flr.

3.d. City or Town

3.e. State 3.f. ZIP Code

3.g. Province

3.h. Postal Code

3.i. Country

Other Information

4. IRS Employer Identification Number (EIN)
▶

5. U.S. Social Security Number (SSN) (if any)
▶

6. USCIS Online Account Number (if any)
▶

Part 2. Petition Type

This petition is being filed for (select **only one** box):

- 1.a. An alien of extraordinary ability.
- 1.b. An outstanding professor or researcher.
- 1.c. A multinational executive or manager.
- 1.d. A member of the professions holding an advanced degree or an alien of exceptional ability (who is **NOT** seeking a National Interest Waiver (NIW)).
- 1.e. A professional (at a minimum, possessing a bachelor's degree or a foreign degree equivalent to a U.S. bachelor's degree).
- 1.f. A skilled worker (requiring at least two years of specialized training or experience).
- 1.g. Any other worker (requiring less than two years of training or experience).
- 1.h. An alien applying for an NIW (who **IS** a member of the professions holding an advanced degree or an alien of exceptional ability).



Part 2. Petition Type (continued)

This petition is being filed (select **only one** box):

2.a. To amend a previously filed petition.

Previous Petition Receipt Number

▶

2.b. For the Schedule A, Group I or II designation.

Part 3. Information About the Person for Whom You Are Filing

1.a. Family Name (Last Name)

1.b. Given Name (First Name)

1.c. Middle Name

Mailing Address

2.a. In Care Of Name

2.b. Street Number and Name

2.c. Apt. Ste. Flr.

2.d. City or Town

2.e. State 2.f. ZIP Code

2.g. Province

2.h. Postal Code

2.i. Country

Other Information

3. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)

4. City/Town/Village of Birth

5. State or Province of Birth

6. Country of Birth

7. Country of Citizenship or Nationality

8. Alien Registration Number (A-Number) (if any) ▶ A-

9. U.S. SSN (if any) ▶

Information About His or Her Last Arrival in the United States

If the person for whom you are filing is in the United States, provide the following information.

10. Date of Last Arrival (mm/dd/yyyy)

11.a. Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record Number ▶

11.b. Expiration Date of Authorized Stay Shown on Form I-94 (mm/dd/yyyy)

11.c. Status on Form I-94 (for example, class of admission, or paroled, if paroled)

12. Passport Number

13. Travel Document Number

14. Country of Issuance for Passport or Travel Document

15. Expiration Date for Passport or Travel Document (mm/dd/yyyy)

Part 4. Processing Information

Provide the following information for the person named in **Part 3.** (select **only one** box):

1.a. Alien will apply for a visa abroad at a U.S. Embassy or U.S. Consulate at:

1.b. City or Town

1.c. Country

2.a. Alien is in the United States and will apply for adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident.



Part 4. Processing Information (continued)

2.b. Alien's current country of residence or, if now in the United States, last country of permanent residence abroad.

Canada

If you provided a United States address in **Part 3.**, provide the person's foreign address in **Item Numbers 3.a. - 3.f.**:

3.a. Street Number and Name **1292 95th Street**

3.b. Apt. Ste. Flr.

3.c. City or Town **North Battleford**

3.d. Province **Saskatchewan**

3.e. Postal Code **S9A 0G2**

3.f. Country **Canada**

If the person's native alphabet is other than Roman letters, type or print the person's foreign name and address in the native alphabet in **Item Numbers 4.a. - 4.c.**:

4.a. Family Name (Last Name)

4.b. Given Name (First Name)

4.c. Middle Name

Mailing Address

5.a. In Care Of Name

5.b. Street Number and Name

5.c. Apt. Ste. Flr.

5.d. City or Town

5.e. Province

5.f. Postal Code

5.g. Country

If you answer "Yes" to **Item Numbers 6.a. - 10.**, provide the case number, office location, date of decision, and disposition of the decision in the space provided in **Part 11. Additional Information.**

6.a. Are you filing any other petitions or applications with this Form I-140? Yes No

6.b. If you answered "Yes" to **Item Number 6.a.**, select all applicable boxes:

Form I-485

Form I-131

Form I-765

Other (Provide an explanation in **Part 11. Additional Information.**)

7. Is the person for whom you are filing in removal proceedings? Yes No

8. Has any immigrant visa petition ever been filed by or on behalf of this person? Yes No

9. Are you filing this petition without an original labor certification because the original labor certification was previously submitted in support of another Form I-140? Yes No

10. If you are filing this petition without an original labor certification, are you requesting that U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) request a duplicate labor certification from the Department of Labor (DOL)? Yes No

Part 5. Additional Information About the Petitioner

Type of petitioner (select **only one** box):

1.a. Employer

1.b. Self

1.c. Other (For example, Lawful Permanent Resident, U.S. citizen or any other person filing on behalf of the alien)

If a company or an organization is filing this petition, provide the following information:

2. Type of Business

HVAC Mechanical Engineering

3. Date Established (mm/dd/yyyy) **10/30/2020**

4. Current Number of U.S. Employees **2**

5. Gross Annual Income \$ **0**

6. Net Annual Income \$ **0**

7. NAICS Code **5 4 1 3 3 0**

8. Labor Certification DOL Case Number

N/A

Part 5. Additional Information About the Petitioner (continued)

- 9. Labor Certification DOL Filing Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
- 10. Labor Certification Expiration Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

If an individual is filing this petition, provide the following information.

- 11. Occupation
- 12. Annual Income \$

Part 6. Basic Information About the Proposed Employment

- 1. Job Title
- 2. SOC Code
- 3. Nontechnical Job Description
An executive officer responsible for internal and external information control, especially with respect to personnel, public disclosures, and contract acquisition which is essential to engineering.
- 4. Is this a full-time position? Yes No
- 5. If the answer to **Item Number 4.** is "No," how many hours per week for the position?
- 6. Is this a permanent position? Yes No
- 7. Is this a new position? Yes No
- 8. Wages (Specify hour, week, month, or year):
\$ per

Worksite Location

For **Item Numbers 9.a. - 9.e.**, provide the address where the person will work if different from the address provided in **Part 1.**

- 9.a. Street Number and Name
- 9.b. Apt. Ste. Flr.
- 9.c. City or Town
- 9.d. State 9.e. ZIP Code

Part 7. Information About the Spouse and All Children of the Person for Whom You Are Filing

For **Part 7.**, provide information on the spouse and all children related to the individual for whom you are filing this petition. Also, note if the individual will apply for a visa abroad or adjustment of status as the dependent of the individual for whom the petition is filed. If you need extra space to provide information about additional family members, use the space provided in **Part 11. Additional Information.**

Person 1

- 1.a. Family Name (Last Name)
- 1.b. Given Name (First Name)
- 1.c. Middle Name
- 2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
- 3. Country of Birth
- 4. Relationship
- 5. Is he or she applying for adjustment of status?
 Yes No
- 6. Is he or she applying for a visa abroad?
 Yes No

Person 2

- 7.a. Family Name (Last Name)
- 7.b. Given Name (First Name)
- 7.c. Middle Name
- 8. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
- 9. Country of Birth
- 10. Relationship
- 11. Is he or she applying for adjustment of status?
 Yes No
- 12. Is he or she applying for a visa abroad?
 Yes No



Part 7. Information About Spouse and All Children of the Person for Whom You Are Filing (continued)

Person 3

- 13.a. Family Name (Last Name)
- 13.b. Given Name (First Name)
- 13.c. Middle Name
14. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
15. Country of Birth
16. Relationship
17. Is he or she applying for adjustment of status?
 Yes No
18. Is he or she applying for a visa abroad?
 Yes No

Person 4

- 19.a. Family Name (Last Name)
- 19.b. Given Name (First Name)
- 19.c. Middle Name
20. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
21. Country of Birth
22. Relationship
23. Is he or she applying for adjustment of status?
 Yes No
24. Is he or she applying for a visa abroad?
 Yes No

Person 5

- 25.a. Family Name (Last Name)
- 25.b. Given Name (First Name)
- 25.c. Middle Name
26. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
27. Country of Birth
28. Relationship
29. Is he or she applying for adjustment of status?
 Yes No
30. Is he or she applying for a visa abroad?
 Yes No

Person 6

- 31.a. Family Name (Last Name)
- 31.b. Given Name (First Name)
- 31.c. Middle Name
32. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
33. Country of Birth
34. Relationship
35. Is he or she applying for adjustment of status?
 Yes No
36. Is he or she applying for a visa abroad?
 Yes No



Part 8. Statement, Contact Information, Declaration, Certification, and Signature of the Petitioner or Authorized Signatory and Signature

NOTE: Read the **Penalties** section of the Form I-140 Instructions before completing this part.

Petitioner's or Authorized Signatory's Statement

NOTE: Select the box for either **Item Number 1.a.** or **1.b.** If applicable, select the box for **Item Number 2.**

- 1.a. I can read and understand English, and I have read and understand every question and instruction on this petition and my answer to every question.
- 1.b. The interpreter named in **Part 9.** has read to me every question and instruction on this petition and my answer to every question in , a language in which I am fluent. I understood all of this information as interpreted.
- 2. At my request, the preparer named in **Part 10.**, , prepared this petition for me based only upon information I provided or authorized.

Authorized Signatory's Contact Information

- 3.a. Authorized Signatory's Family Name (Last Name)
- 3.b. Authorized Signatory's Given Name (First Name)
- 4. Authorized Signatory's Title
- 5. Authorized Signatory's Daytime Telephone Number
- 6. Authorized Signatory's Mobile Telephone Number (if any)
- 7. Authorized Signatory's Email Address (if any)

Petitioner's or Authorized Signatory's Declaration and Certification

Copies of any documents submitted are exact photocopies of unaltered, original documents, and I understand that, as the petitioner, I may be required to submit original documents to USCIS at a later date.

I authorize the release of any information from my records, or from the petitioning organization's records, to USCIS or other entities and persons where necessary to determine eligibility for the immigration benefit sought or where authorized by law. I recognize the authority of USCIS to conduct audits of this petition using publicly available open source information. I also recognize that any supporting evidence submitted in support of this petition may be verified by USCIS through any means determined appropriate by USCIS, including but not limited to, on-site compliance reviews.

If filing this petition on behalf of an organization, I certify that I am authorized to do so by the organization.

I certify, under penalty of perjury, that I have reviewed this petition, I understand all of the information contained in, and submitted with, my petition, and all of this information is complete, true, and correct.

Petitioner's or Authorized Signatory's Signature

- 8.a. Petitioner's Signature
- 8.b. Date of Signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

NOTE TO ALL PETITIONERS AND AUTHORIZED SIGNATORIES: If you do not completely fill out this petition or fail to submit required documents listed in the Instructions, USCIS may delay a decision on or deny your petition.

Part 9. Interpreter's Contact Information, Certification, and Signature

Provide the following information about the interpreter.

Interpreter's Full Name

- 1.a. Interpreter's Family Name (Last Name)
- 1.b. Interpreter's Given Name (First Name)
- 2. Interpreter's Business or Organization Name (if any)



Part 9. Interpreter's Contact Information, Certification, and Signature (continued)

Interpreter's Mailing Address

- 3.a. Street Number and Name
- 3.b. Apt. Ste. Flr.
- 3.c. City or Town
- 3.d. State 3.e. ZIP Code
- 3.f. Province
- 3.g. Postal Code
- 3.h. Country

Interpreter's Contact Information

- 4. Interpreter's Daytime Telephone Number
- 5. Interpreter's Mobile Telephone Number
- 6. Interpreter's Email Address (if any)

Interpreter's Certification

I certify, under penalty of perjury, that:

I am fluent in English and , which is the same language specified in **Part 8., Item Number 1.b.**, and I have read to this petitioner or the authorized signatory in the identified language every question and instruction on this petition and his or her answer to every question. The petitioner or authorized signatory informed me that he or she understands every instruction, question, and answer on the petition, including the **Petitioner's or Authorized Signatory's Declaration and Certification**, and has verified the accuracy of every answer.

Interpreter's Signature

- 7.a. Interpreter's Signature
- 7.b. Date of Signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Part 10. Contact Information, Declaration, and Signature of the Person Preparing this Petition, if Other Than the Authorized Individual

Provide the following information about the preparer.

Preparer's Full Name

- 1.a. Preparer's Family Name (Last Name)
- 1.b. Preparer's Given Name (First Name)
- 2. Preparer's Business or Organization (if any)

Preparer's Mailing Address

- 3.a. Street Number and Name
- 3.b. Apt. Ste. Flr.
- 3.c. City or Town
- 3.d. State 3.e. ZIP Code
- 3.f. Province
- 3.g. Postal Code
- 3.h. Country

Preparer's Contact Information

- 4. Preparer's Daytime Telephone Number
- 5. Preparer's Mobile Telephone Number (if any)
- 6. Preparer's Email Address (if any)



Part 10. Contact Information, Declaration, and Signature of the Person Preparing this Petition, if Other Than the Authorized Individual
(continued)

Preparer's Statement

- 7.a. I am not an attorney or accredited representative but have prepared this petition on behalf of the petitioner and with the petitioner's consent.
- 7.b. I am an attorney or accredited representative and my representation of the petitioner in this case
 extends does not extend beyond the preparation of this application.

NOTE: If you are an attorney or accredited representative, you may need to submit a completed Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Accredited Representative, or Form G-28I, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney In Matters Outside the Geographical Confines of the United States, with this petition.

Preparer's Certification

By my signature, I certify, under penalty of perjury, that I prepared this petition at the request of the petitioner or authorized signatory. The petitioner has reviewed this completed petition, including the **Petitioner's or Authorized Signatory's Declaration and Certification**, and informed me that all of this information in the form and in the supporting documents is complete, true, and correct.

Preparer's Signature

8.a. Preparer's Signature

8.b. Date of Signature (mm/dd/yyyy)



Mr. President,

September 10, 2020

As the Posterity of the United States of America by treaty and blood right, a Métis citizen living in Canada, I believe that all women are created equal, that they are endowed by the LORD with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life and Liberty free from any kind of discrimination. In Saskatchewan, Mr. President, me, my father, and the corporation we represent sought to relieve the suffering of minorities including Métis, Indigenous, Black Canadians, and biracials thereof. However, Mr. President, our efforts were hindered as my father, my 19-month old sister, and I were detained by agents and affiliates of Saskatchewan law enforcement, health authorities, courts, the law society, and other professional associations in violation of international law.

In accordance with Saskatchewan law, an application for *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, or unlawful detainment, was filed on my, my father, my sister, and our affiliate's behalf and my father, our affiliate, and I were subsequently released, but my 19-month old sister is still being detained. I fear for our future, Mr. President, for the future of all religious and racial minorities that have a right to Life and Liberty in the United States of America by treaty and blood right. The agents held me hostage against my will in a maximum security prison under the guise of the Covid emergency.

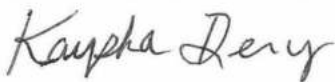
The Canadian government has met our pleas for refuge with silence, Mr. President, hereby I request your intervention as this matter now threatens two of your own, me, a Métis citizen and our affiliate, a Status Indian. Our Life and Liberty are in jeopardy, Mr. President, as these agents of the Saskatchewan government have physically and psychologically tortured us on Canadian Soil. These agents, no these terrorists seek to commit genocide against the religious and racial minorities to which two of your own belongs.

Enclosures:

- Exhibit A: U.S. Embassy & Consulates in Canada: First Nations and Native Americans
- Exhibit B: *Akins v. Saxbe*, 380 F. Supp. 1210 (D. Me. 1974)
- Exhibit C: The Jay Treaty 1794
- Exhibit D: United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Exhibit E: Métis Nation Saskatchewan Citizenship Verification Letter
- Exhibit F: Kaysha Dery Photo ID Redacted
- Exhibit G: Application for Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum Highlights
- Exhibit H: Originating Application for Judicial Review Highlights
- Exhibit I: Documents for Service on USB Flash Drive

Regards,

Kaysha Dery



, CEO

04/12/2021

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First Nations and Native Americans | U.S. Embas...

<https://ca.usembassy.gov/visas/first-nations-and-na...>

Exhibit A



U.S. Embassy & Consulates in Canada

First Nations and Native Americans

The Jay Treaty, signed in 1794 between Great Britain and the United States, provides that American Indians may travel freely across the international boundary. Under the treaty and corresponding legislation, Native Indians born in Canada are entitled to freely enter the United States for the purpose of employment, study, retirement, investing, and/or immigration.

In order to qualify for these privileges, eligible persons must provide evidence of their American Indian background to at the port of entry. The documentation must be sufficient to show the bearer is at least 50% of the American Indian race. Generally such evidence would include either an identification card from the Ministry of Indian and Northern Affairs or a written statement from an official of the tribe from which you or your ancestors originate, substantiated by documentary evidence (tribe records and civil long form birth certificate bearing the names of both parents). Such a statement would be on the tribe's official letterhead and should explicitly state what percentage American Indian blood you or your parents possess, based on official records. You should also provide photographic identification, such as a driver's license or passport, and a Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI)-compliant travel document. WHTI makes special provisions for First Nation travelers.

This is the official website of the U.S. Embassy and Consulates in Canada. External links to other Internet sites should not be construed as an endorsement of the views or privacy policies contained therein.



Akins v. Saxbe, 380 F. Supp. 1210 (D. Me. 1974) :....

<https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-court...>



Exhibit B

Laws & Legal Resources.

Akins v. Saxbe, 380 F. Supp. 1210 (D. Me. 1974)

US District Court for the District of Maine - 380 F. Supp. 1210 (D. Me. 1974)
June 20, 1974

380 F. Supp. 1210 (1974)

Andrew AKINS et al., Plaintiffs,
v.
William SAXBE et al., Defendants.

Civ. No. 2031 N. D.

United States District Court, D. Maine, N. D.

June 20, 1974.

*1211 *1212 David C. Crosby and Thomas N. Tureen, Calais, Me., Robert N. Moore, Jr., Houlton, Me., for plaintiffs.

Peter Mills, U. S. Atty., Portland, Me., Anthony S. Borwick, Atty., Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C., for defendants.

OPINION AND ORDER OF THE COURT

Akins v. Saxbe, 380 F. Supp. 1210 (D. Me. 1974) :....

<https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-court...>

That no stipulations in any treaty subsequently concluded by either of the contracting parties with any other state or nation, or with any Indian tribe, can be understood to derogate in any manner from the rights of free intercourse and commerce, secured by the aforesaid third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation to the subjects of his Majesty and to the citizens of the United States, and to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line aforesaid; but that all the said persons shall remain at full liberty freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the contracting parties, on either side of said boundary line, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, according to the stipulations of the said third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation.

The provision of Article III of the Jay Treaty relating to duties was incorporated in various tariff acts until 1897, but the Article III language granting Indians the right to enter duty free was not included in the Tariff Act of 1897, 30 Stat. 151, and it has not been included in any subsequent tariff act.

Although the exact time when duties were first charged on goods brought across the border by Indians is not known, in 1937, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals held in *United States v. Garrow*, 88 F.2d 318 (C.C.P.A.), cert. denied, 302 U.S. 695, 58 S. Ct. 14, 82 L. Ed. 537 (1937), that Article III of the Jay Treaty had been abrogated by the War of 1812, and that the right of Indians to enter duty-free, insofar as it had been created by statute, lapsed in 1897 when the Article III language incorporated *1214 in previous tariff acts was not renewed. Relying on the court's ruling in *Garrow*, the Secretary, through the Bureau of the Customs, has been levying customs duties on goods brought into the United States by Indians, including these plaintiffs.

Immigration officials evidently recognized a right in Canadian-born Indians to cross the International Boundary and to remain in the United States free from the usual restrictions placed on aliens until the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1924, 43 Stat. 153, at which time the Department of Labor began deporting Canadian-born Indians who had entered the country without registering as aliens and without obtaining immigrant visas. Following a successful court challenge to the Department's policy, *United States ex rel. Diabo v. McCandless*, 18 F.2d 282 (E.D.Pa.1927), aff'd, 25 F.2d 71 (3rd Cir. 1928), Congress, in 1928, enacted legislation, currently codified (as amended) as 8 U.S.C. § 1359, which provides as follows:

Nothing in this subchapter [dealing with immigration] shall be construed to affect the right of American Indians born in Canada to pass the borders of the United States, but such right shall extend only to persons who possess at least 50 per centum of blood of the American Indian race.

Exhibit C

**The Jay Treaty - November 19, 1794
INAD Publication #QS-1355-000-EE-A2**

THE JAY TREATY
1794⁽¹⁾
TREATY OF AMITY COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

Concluded November 19, 1794; ratification advised by the senate with amendment June 24, 1795; ratified by the President; ratifications exchanged October 28, 1795; proclaimed February 29, 1796.

ARTICLES:

I.	Amity.	XV.	Discrimination on vessels, imports, etc.
II.	Withdrawal of forces; privileges of settlers.	XVI.	Consuls.
III.	Commerce and navigation; duties.	XVII.	Capture or detention of neutrals.
IV.	Survey of the Mississippi.	XVIII.	Contraband.
V.	St. Croix River	XIX.	Officers passengers on neutrals.
VI.	Indemnification by United States.	XX.	Pirates.
VII.	Indemnification by Great Britain.	XXI.	Commission from foreign states.
VIII.	Expenses.	XXII.	Reprisals.
IX.	Land tenures.	XXIII.	Ships of war.
X.	Private debts, etc.	XXIV.	Foreign privateers.
XI.	Liberty of navigation and commerce.	XXV.	Prizes.
XII.	West India trade; duties.	XXIV.	Reciprocal treatment of citizens in war.
XIII.	East India trade; duties.	XXVII.	Extradition.
XIV.	Commerce and Navigation.	XXVIII.	Limitation of Article XII; ratification.

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, being desirous, by a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, to terminate their difference in such a manner, as, without reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretensions, may be the best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding; and also to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective countries, territories and people, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory; they have, respectively, named their Plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of, and conclude the said treaty, that is to say:

His Britannic Majesty has named for his Plenipotentiary, the Right Honorable William Wyndham Baron Grenville of Wotton, one of His Majesty's Privy Council, and His Majesty's

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the President of the said United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiary, the Honorable John Jay, Chief Justice of the said United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary to His Majesty;

Who have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between His Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America; and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and all the proper measures shall in the interval be taken by concert between the Government of the United States and His Majesty's Governor-General in America for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said post: The United States in the mean time, at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts. All settlers and traders, within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts, shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their effects; and it shall also be free to them to sell their lands, houses or effects, or to retain the property thereof, at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines, shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or to take any oath of allegiance to the Government thereof; but they shall be at full liberty so to do if they think proper, and they shall make and declare their election within one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue there after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects of His Britannic Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that it shall at all times be free to His Majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the **Indians dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two parties, on the continent of America,** (the country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company only excepted.) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is understood that this article does not extend to the admission of vessels of the United States

, CEO

04/12/2021

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instructions will be given accordingly to the Collector of the Customs where the respective vessels are.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
GEO: HAMMOND, Esq.

TH: JEFFERSON.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE. ⁽⁸⁾

It is further agreed, between the said contracting parties, that the operation of so much of the twelfth article of the said treaty as respects the trade which his said Majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his islands in the West Indies, in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein specified, shall be suspended.

1796.

EXPLANATORY ARTICLE TO THE THIRD ARTICLE OF THE TREATY OF NOVEMBER 19, 1794, RESPECTING THE LIBERTY TO PASS AND REPASS THE BORDERS AND TO CARRY ON TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Concluded May 4, 1796; Ratification advised by Senate May 9, 1796.

Whereas by the third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at London on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, it was agreed that is should at all times be free to His Majesty's subjects and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line, assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States, freely to pass and repass, by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two contracting parties, on the continent of America, (the country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company only excepted,) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, subject to the provisions and limitations contained in the said article: And whereas by the eighth article of the treaty of peace and friendship concluded at Greenville on the third day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, between the United States and the nations or tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Putawatimies, Miamis, Eel River, Weeas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias, it was stipulated that no person should be permitted to reside at any of the towns or the hunting camps of the said Indian tribes, as a trader, who is not furnished with a licence for that purpose under the authority of the United States: Which latter stipulation has excited doubts, whether in its operation it may not interfere with the due execution of the third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation: And it being the sincere desire of His Britannic Majesty and of the United States that this point should be so explained as to remove all doubts and promote mutual satisfaction and friendship: And for this purpose His Britannic Majesty having named for his Commissioner, Phineas Bond, Esquire, His Majesty's Consul-General for the Middle and Southern States of America, (and now His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the United States,) and the President of the United States having named for their Commissioner,

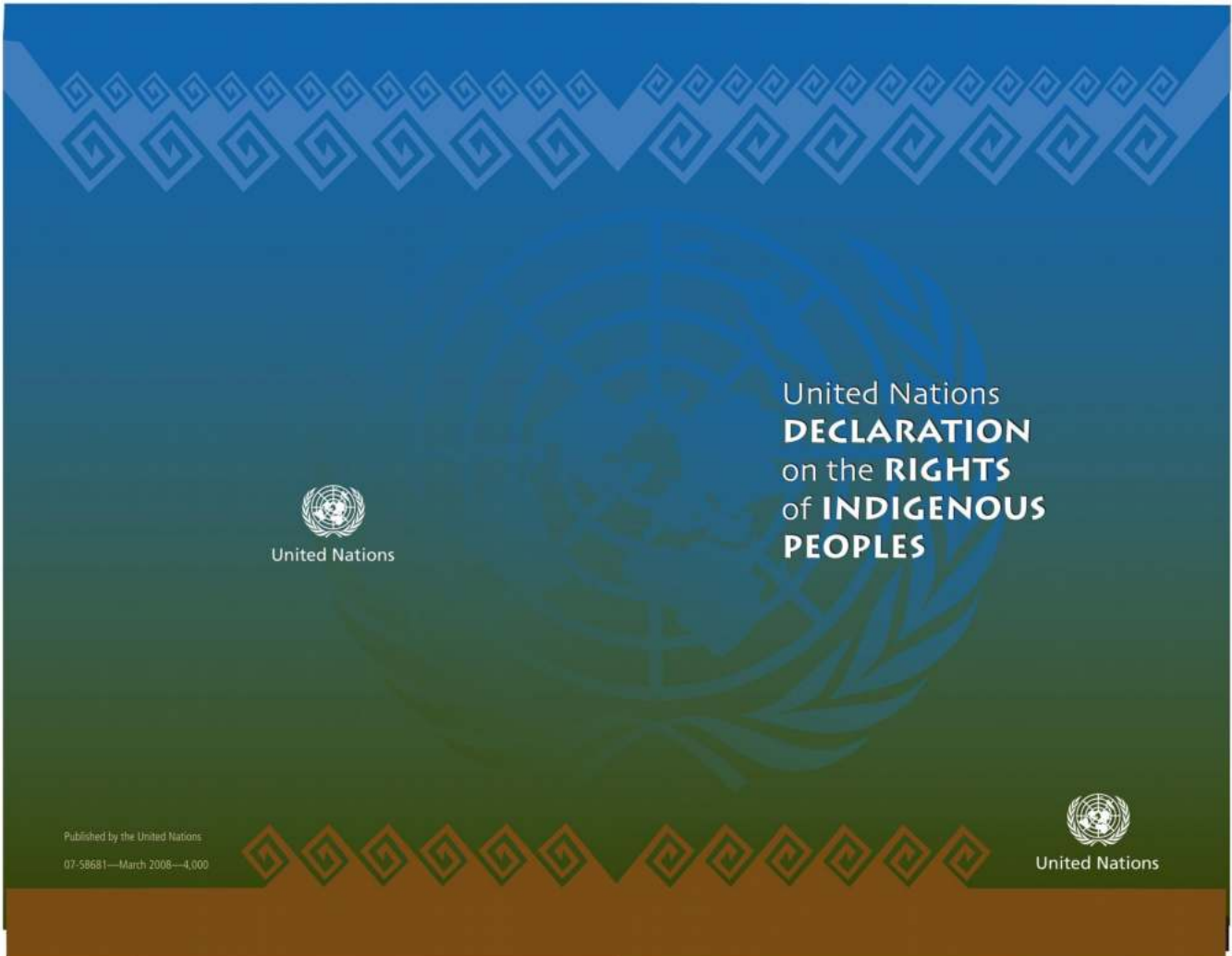
Ojibwe, Ojibwa, **Chippewa**, or **Saulteaux** are an Anishinaabe people in what is currently southern Canada and the northern Midwestern United States

 , CEO

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Exhibit D



...

Article 2

Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

...

Article 6

Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

Article 7

1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.
2. Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.

, CEO

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Article 8

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.

2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:

(a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;

(b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;

(c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;

(d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration;

(e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.

...

Article 9

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

Article 10

Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

Article 11

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.

2. States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

...

Article 22

1. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.

2. States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.

...

, CEO

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Article 24

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.

2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.

o

...

Article 26

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.

2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.

3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

...

Article 28

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.

...

Article 33

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.

2. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.

...



, CEO

04/12/2021

Article 37

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

Article 38

States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.

Article 39

Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.

Article 40

Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

...

Article 42

The United Nations, its bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and specialized agencies, including at the country level, and States shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration.

...

Exhibit E

Wednesday, September 09, 2020

Dear: Kaysha Dery,

Thank you for applying for Métis Nation – Saskatchewan Citizenship (MN-S). MN-S Citizenship Registry has created a database to register all Métis citizens through a secure, efficient, standardized and objectively verifiable process. Applicants are required to meet the four parts of Article 10 of the Constitution of the Métis Nation – Saskatchewan.

“Métis means a person, who self identifies as Métis, is distinct from other Aboriginal peoples, is of historical Métis Nation Ancestry and is accepted by the Métis Nation.”

The four parts are as follows:

- 1) Métis means a person, who self identifies as Métis...
The first part of the definition is met by signing a self-declaration on the Métis Citizenship application form.
- 2) Is distinct from other Aboriginal Peoples,
The second part of the definition is met by signing a letter requesting Indian and Northern Affairs Canada to check their registry to find if the applicant is registered as a Status Indian. In order to receive a MN-S Citizenship card an applicant cannot belong to any other Aboriginal groups recognized in the Canadian Constitution 1982 Section 35 these groups are Indian, Inuit and Métis. They cannot be recognized as Inuit or Indian.
- 3) Is of historical Métis Ancestry...
There must be proof of the applicant’s ancestral connection to the Métis Homeland. This is demonstrated by providing a family tree with supporting documentation. The supporting documentation must show generation to generation connection to a historic Métis person in the historic Métis Homeland. The historical Métis homeland means the area of west central North America used and occupied as the traditional territory of the Métis or Half breeds as they were known.
- 4) And is accepted by the Métis Nation.
The applicant can either belong to one of the Métis Locals or belong to the Métis Nation-Saskatchewan provincially.

This letter is to acknowledge that you, Kaysha Dery have self-identified as being a Métis person and have applied for MN-S Citizenship. You, Kaysha Dery have met all the previously listed criteria and will be receiving MN-S Citizenship. Your MN-S Citizenship number is #12188.

If you require further information or have questions about the MN-S Citizenship Registry process, please contact the MN-S Citizenship Registry office.

Thank you,

Tammy Vallee
Registrar, MN-S Provincial Citizenship Registry

209—2121 Airport Dr. | Saskatoon, SK | S7L 6W5 | Ph 306.343.8391 | Tf 1.833.343.8391 | Fx 306.343.8398 | Registry@mnsregistry.ca

The Métis Nation—Saskatchewan represents Métis Citizens living in Saskatchewan. As such, the MN-S strives for the political, legal and constitutional recognition, and guarantee of the rights of Our People; including the right to a land and resource base, self-government and self-government institutions.

, CEO

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Exhibit G

Dale Richardson

From: Dale Richardson
Sent: July 9, 2020 2:06 AM
To: urgent-action@ohchr.org
Cc: CP@ohchr.org
Subject: Crimes Against humanity
Attachments: Microsoft Outlook - Memo Style email june 8th 2020.pdf

Importance: High

Good day,

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("**Corporation**") has suffered from the systemic racism and discrimination based on race, sex, religion, disability, and socioeconomic status in Canada and subsequent unlawful torture of its Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**"), Dale Richardson, and Chief Communication Officer ("**CCO**"), Kaysha Dery, in violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms pursuant to:

The list of Human Rights abuses that are in direct violation of the UN Declaration of Human Rights that Mr. Richardson and those associated to him are being subjected to which include and are not limited to:

- i. Article 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, and 30.

This does not include the rights of the child that Mr. Richardson's daughter is being deprived of which includes but is not limited to the following articles of the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child:

- ii. Article 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 27, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37 and 39.

The violations of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol includes but is not limited to:

- iii. Article 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 30

The *Corporation* hereby issues a complaint on behalf of Dale Richardson, Karis Richardson, Kaysha Dery, and other underrepresented groups including Métis, Indigenous, black Canadians, and biracials thereof against the persons described in the events hereafter.

On Feb 16 and 17, Clifford Holm, Gary Lund, Ciprian Bolah, Dawn Lund, Mazel Holm, and Jeannie Johnston as individuals and as representatives of the Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist Church started the torture of Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery which would continue for nearly five months; many appeals were made to and unlawfully ignored by all governance in the Seventh-Day Adventist Church including without limitation General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, North American Division of the Seventh-day Adventist Church and the other twelve divisions, Seventh-day Adventist Church in Canada, Alberta Conference, Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference, and Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

On June 29, Robert H. McDonald, on behalf of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan ("**APEGS**"), attempted to unlawfully coerce the *Corporation* into releasing confidential

information by the misapplying of *The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act, 1997* ("EGPA") in a demand for such information.

On June 30, the lawful activity of the *Corporation* was limited by the unlawful torture of its representative, Dale Richardson. The representative was served a petition, in which alleged perjury occurred, for divorce, custody, supervised access, child support and maintenance, guardianship over children's property, and lawyer fees and the Court Of Queens Bench of Saskatchewan registrar of the petition was Kathleen Christopherson and the lawyer was Patricia J. Meiklejohn of Matrix Law Group.

On July 3 and before incriminating himself for torture, Const. Burton as a representative of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") started a *criminal negligence* investigation on the Saskatchewan Health Authority ("SHA") and its representatives with the *Corporation* as a complainant.

On July 7 and 8, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn, and Cary Ransome conspired with Const. Cartier as a representative of the *RCMP* to limit the lawful activity of the *Corporation* by the torture of its representative, Dale Richardson, and the criminal negligence of the *SHA*. The evidence of this conspiracy has been attached to this email named Microsoft Outlook - Memo Style email june 8th 2020.

More information to follow.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, MET, TT (AB)
Chief Executive Officer
DSR KARIS Consulting INC.
North Battleford, SK
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

THIS FORM SHOULD BE COMPLETED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE BEEN TRAINED BY THE COURT



Application form for individuals

Surname of victim Richardson First and/or other names of victim Dale James Sadat

Any names by which the victim is commonly known can be given here

Date of birth or age 46 Gender Male Victim application number / /

In case the applicant does not know their date of birth, approximate age can be given

If previously applied, please give the application number

Nationality Canadian Ethnic group Caribbean

1. What process is the victim applying for?

Please tick both boxes if you want to participate in the proceedings as well as reparations in case of a conviction

PARTICIPATION

REPARATIONS (in case of a conviction)

2. What happened to the victim? Describe the events in as much detail as possible

This includes any crime that may have been committed against family members of the victim and as a result of which the victim suffered harm. If you do not have enough space to fully describe what happened to you, you may use a separate piece of paper on which you shall append your name and signature

The attached documents will outline the history of the crimes committed. It consists primarily of emails and copies of text message communications. There is also a link to video evidence and audio recordings that speak to this matter as well. The municipal, provincial and federal levels of the government have been apprised of these events for some time, as well as local, conference, union, divisional and general conference levels of the Seventh-Day Adventist church. They have all stood by in silence. The root of the issue started with religious persecution by the Seventh-Day Adventist church. The members of the Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist began to discriminate against me because of theological differences. The official teachings of the church are what is the accepted teachings as votes on by the general conference of Seventh-Day Adventists. Any teaching outside of this is in violation of church policy and it is not recognized because it has not been accepted by the world church. In essence, I and those around me were targeted because we held to the accepted teachings of the Seventh-Day Adventist church. More information on email attachments.

3. When did these event(s) occur? From documentation in 2020, possibly earlier.

4. Where did these event(s) occur? North Battleford, Saskatchewan Canada

5. Who does the victim believe is responsible for these event(s)? Will answer on the next pages

6. What type of personal harm has the victim suffered? will describe on next page

Please provide a detailed description of the harm as well as the impact on the individual, family and community level. If a box is ticked, the corresponding harm should be detailed in the description. You may tick more than one box. If you do not have enough space to fully describe the harm, you may use a separate piece of paper on which you shall append your name and signature

TYPES OF HARM	DESCRIPTION
<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL INJURIES <i>Such as (chronic) pain, wounds, scars, amputation, loss or limited use of a limb, body organ or function. Victims may have also contracted infections or diseases as a result of the harm suffered. These may include loss of sight/hearing or sexually transmitted diseases, etc.</i>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM <i>Such as anguish, anxiety, anger, sadness, fear, low self-esteem vulnerability, shame, isolation, nightmares, aggression or distance from relatives, sleeping or eating disorders, alcohol or drug addiction, complaints or concerns related to experiences of sexual violence, memory loss, lack of concentration, etc.</i>	anguish, torture, anxiety, depression, intimidation, coercion, harassment, torture to my family and 18 month old daughter, distance from relatives, isolation, helplessness, hopelessness, depression, fear, shame, humiliation,
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOSS OF OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY <i>Such as the loss, damage or destruction of the victims' home(s) or other property including land, business, money, animals, crops, merchandise, household goods, clothing, car, boat, motorbike, etc.</i>	loss of vehicle, tools, money
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER HARM <i>The victim may have experienced other types of harm such as loss of income or other support connected to livelihood, loss of financial provider, lost opportunities (business, economic, educational, familial, etc.), stigmatization, break up of family unit, inability to work, unwanted pregnancy, displacement, gender-specific harm, etc.</i>	loss of income, incalculable loss of opportunities relating to substantial torture and other such oppressive tactics that affected my ability to act as chief executive officer at DSR Karis Consulting Inc. My grades suffered and classes had to be dropped as a result. Family unit has been severed. More on the following pages.

THIS FORM AND THE APPLICATION PROCESS ARE FREE OF CHARGE – WE DO NOT CHARGE FOR ANY STAGE OF PROCEEDINGS

, CEO

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7. In the event of a conviction (and if resources are available), what form of reparations would you like to claim?

Please see the examples listed below for potential guidance. You may indicate multiple examples of reparations. **Reparations can only be awarded in the event of a conviction**

EXAMPLES OF REPARATIONS	DESCRIPTION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINANCIAL COMPENSATION <i>Refers to monetary compensation for damages. This may include compensation for material, physical or psychological harm.</i>	Compensation for damages without limitation; The Human rights violations and applicable UN charter violations listed in the attached documents, the egregious psychological damages resulting from them and the criminal violations, and the sever damage to human dignity.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RESTITUTION <i>Refers to awards that seek to restore the victim to the place that they were in before the commission of crime(s). This may include the return to place of residence, the return/reconstruction of specific lost/destroyed property, the reinstatement of previous employment, or the restoration of right (such as education support, etc.)</i>	measures as sent to the Battlefords SDA church when informing them of their illegal activity, return lost economic benefits resulting from illegal activity, allowing the lawful operation of all church assets as set out by the official accepted church doctrines as laid out in the bible and the writings of Ellen White, whom is accepted by the church.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REHABILITATION <i>Refers to measures such as medical and psychological care for wounds, sickness, disease or any form of psychological harm. Also refers to legal and social services.</i>	Medical and psychological care as prescribed with my religious values. Seventh-Day Adventists are prominent in the field of health care. I want care in health that aligns with my religious beliefs.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER FORM OF REPARATIONS <i>May include any type of award the victim considers most appropriate to address and repair the harm suffered. This may include; income generating activities, establishment of the truth, apologies, judicial and legal reforms, apologies, commemoration ceremonies, monuments, educational opportunities, guarantees of non-repetition (of crimes), peace initiatives, etc.</i>	establishing the truth, apologies, judicial and legal reforms to ensure that this type of discrimination does not happen since it is akin to what has happened during the dark ages. Programs to be established to support the prosperity of Black Canadians, Persons of Bi-Racial Descent, visible minorities, disabilities, more protection from religious persecution. more on next page.

THIS FORM AND THE APPLICATION PROCESS ARE FREE OF CHARGE - WE DO NOT CHARGE FOR ANY STAGE OF PROCEEDINGS

DOES THE VICTIM CONSENT TO PROVIDING THE PERSONAL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS APPLICATION FORM TO THE COURT'S TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS?

YES NO

Reparations may be dispersed through the Court's Trust Fund for Victims (TFV)

To be completed only if a person is acting on behalf of the victim:

Victim is a child
 Victim is a person with a disability
 Victim is an adult and gives consent for someone to act on their behalf

Relationship to victim _____

Please provide with this application copies of proof of identity of the person acting on behalf of the victim and a copy of proof of their kinship

Consenting victim must sign below or attach a declaration - please see instructions

Details of person acting on behalf of victim:

Surname _____ First name _____ Date of birth/age _____

Signature of person acting on behalf of the victim _____ Date _____ Location _____

IN SUBMITTING THIS APPLICATION THE VICTIM ACKNOWLEDGES WITH THE SIGNATURE THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF THE VICTIM'S KNOWLEDGE AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR THE TRUTH OF ITS CONTENT

Signature of the victim/person acting on behalf of the victim _____ Date _____ Location _____

, CEO

04/12/2021

Personal information

8. If applicable, why does the victim want to participate in the Court proceedings?

There has been a deliberate attempt to suppress the victim from speaking. The victim was attempting to speak the truth, and it was suppressed. This is unacceptable.

9. Does the victim have reasons to be concerned about security, including that of his/her family, as a result of interaction with the Court?

Yes No If yes, please explain information given on the another page.

10. Victim's marital status Married

11. I) Number of children the victim has 2

II) Total number of dependents the victim has 1

12. Specify disabilities the victim has, if any ADHD, Generalized anxiety disorder, Major depressive disorder

13. Specify language(s) spoken by the victim English

14. Specify occupation the victim has, if any Theologian, Chief Executive Officer, Engineering Student, Mechanical Engineering Technologist, Power of Attorney

15. LEGAL REPRESENTATION:

I) Has the victim chosen a lawyer to represent him or her in the proceedings before the Court? Yes No

If yes, please provide the name and contact details of the lawyer

II) Does the victim have financial resources to pay for a lawyer? Yes No

III) Does the victim have concerns being represented by a lawyer/legal team that also represents other victims in the proceedings? Yes No If yes, please explain

IV) Characteristics and qualities that the victim considers necessary in a lawyer representing them in the proceedings

integrity, honesty, true to duty, pursuit of the truth, value religious freedom, compassion, value for the magna carta.

V) If the victim is unrepresented:

a) Does the victim wish to be represented by a lawyer from the Office of Public Counsel for Victims at the Court? (an independent office of lawyers within the Court, representing victims in proceedings) Yes No

b) Does the victim wish to choose a lawyer from the List of Counsel before the Court? Yes No

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, CEO

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CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE VICTIM:

Address 1292 95th Street North Battleford,SK, Canada
S9A 0G2

Phone number(s) or other ways to contact the victim 1-306-441-4626, 1-306-441-7010

Email dalejsr74@outlook.com, dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com

Name of interpreter, if any

Contact information of the person or organization who assisted in filling in this form (if applicable):

Surname First name

Name of the organization (if applicable)

Phone number(s) and email (if applicable)

Address

The following documents should be attached to this application form, as applicable. Please tick the boxes of all documents included with this application:

- Copy of proof of identity of the victim
- Copy of proof of identity of the person acting on behalf of the victim
- Declaration giving consent for someone to act on behalf of the adult victim
- Copy of proof of kinship
- Copy of medical records or other documentation that prove the personal harm suffered by the victim, including names and contacts of individuals who could corroborate the victim's reparation claims (if relevant and immediately available at no cost to the victim)

some of this information will be contained in the documentation attached to the email. The rest will be supplied when permissible.

THIS FORM AND THE APPLICATION PROCESS ARE FREE OF CHARGE - WE DO NOT CHARGE FOR ANY STAGE OF PROCEEDINGS

...

, CEO

04/12/2021

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TITLE: WORKPLACE INCIDENT REPORTING & INVESTIGATIONS

X - 1001 - Appendix G



**Prairie North Health Region
OH&S WORKPLACE INCIDENT REPORT**

To be Completed by Worker

SECTION A: To be completed by the INDIVIDUAL Worker who experienced the incident or concern. (Worker to complete all areas and forward to their Supervisor/Manager immediately/before end of shift)
 (Note: Harassment incidents are to be documented on "Harassment Complaint Form", 6008(A) Appendix A and delivered to Human Resources)

WORKER'S INFORMATION:

Name: Kaysha Dery	Job Title: Food Service Worker	Dept./Function: Food and Nutrition services
Home Based Facility: Sask Hospital	Facility where incident occurred: Saskatchewan	Exact Location Incident Occurred (unit, room): Unknown

SPECIFIC INCIDENT DETAILS:

Date of Incident: M Y Time of day: **NA** Client Involved: No Yes (if Yes complete COSR)

Reported to Immediate Supervisor: Yes No Date reported: M Y Name of Immediate Supervisor at time of incident: _____

Witnesses/Others Involved in Incident: **SHA involved**

Treatment Provided: None First Aid Seen by a Healthcare provider Date/time Treated/Assessed: M Y

INJURY SUSTAINED TO: (Please Specify the Body Part Injured)

CAUSE OF INCIDENT:	Exposures
<input type="checkbox"/> TLR: <input type="checkbox"/> Bending/Climbing/Crawling/Reaching/Twisting	<input type="checkbox"/> Slip, Trip, Fall
<input type="checkbox"/> Transferring <input type="checkbox"/> Contact with objects/equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> Contact with hot objects/substances
<input type="checkbox"/> Lifting <input type="checkbox"/> Caught in, on, under, between	<input type="checkbox"/> Repetitive motion <input type="checkbox"/> Motor Vehicle Accident
<input type="checkbox"/> Repositioning <input type="checkbox"/> Violence/Abuse/Aggression	<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment Failure
<input type="checkbox"/> Client <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Surgical Sharps	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Sharps
<input type="checkbox"/> Needle stick <input type="checkbox"/> Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Used	<input type="checkbox"/> Blood/Body Fluid-(Other than Needle stick)
Needle Stick: type & brand of device: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Cause of Incident (if not specified above - describe): Potential health Hazard	

Give a detailed description of the incident: WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, WHY & HOW. (if you need more space PLEASE attach addition pages to complete this section).

The minimum required information: What tasks were you doing and why? Were others involved in the task with you? What happened that could have or did cause you harm? List existing training, education, safe work practices, PPE (Controls) that are in place to keep you safe in this task?

Aerosol generation procedure guidelines are a potential health and safety hazard to all employees across the SHA. While this has not caused an incident yet the potential for harm is high based on faulty information. There is attached information supplied with the permission of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. A representative of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and myself were at the BUH to request my records and his and they were questioned about the Aerosol generation procedures and they responded by stalling and then calling the RCMP who did nothing. The RCMP have 4 active investigations that the SHA are implicated in. Two complaints of criminal negligence and their agents have also been implicated in two separate investigations of torture pursuant to section 269. When notified of the implications of its agents the SHA remained silent. This is a severe health and safety risk since it places my life in jeopardy. Since the documentation provided by the SHA has incomplete information to the mixing factor, it is impossible to determine the safety of its facilities or any other health care operated by or under the jurisdiction of the SHA. Every Union that operates within the SHA should bring this complaint forward as it poses a substantial risk to all employees of this union and any other as well as to the general public. This is an extreme hazard that no worker should be subjected to. The SHA has not been forthcoming with any information that affects the health and safety of its workers or the general public. The criminal activities of the SHA that pose a substantial risk to life must be *rectified immediately* ^{KD}
 More on attached sheet.

WORKER RECOMMENDATIONS (to prevent a similar incident):
 Only return to work when the situation is rectified, due to the significant risk that is posed to the workers.

SAFETY ALERT/STOP THE LINE - Worker:

Was a TEAM Moment taken to address the safety issue? Yes No If yes, who was involved? _____

Was the safety issue fixed or managed? Yes No
 If yes, what actions were taken? _____

If no, was the issue escalated? Yes No If yes, to whom? _____

Worker Signature: *Kaysha Dery* Date: 08 07 2020

COURT FILE NUMBER QBG NO. 921 OF 2020

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN

JUDICIAL CENTRE SASKATOON

APPLICANT ROBERT CANNON

RESPONDENTS ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED
POLICE; AND
SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH
AUTHORITY

AFFIDAVIT OF KAYSHA DERY

I, Kaysha Dery, in the City of Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan, swear that:

1. I am the Chief Communication Officer (CCO) at DSR Karis Consulting Inc. (the company) and the eldest daughter and coworker of Dale Richardson (my father), and I have personal and professional knowledge of the matters and facts deposed to in this affidavit The information set out in this affidavit is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, except where stated to be on information learned from someone else and where that is stated, I believe the information to be true.
2. My father has always been a very compassionate individual with a high sense of justice which drives his desire to help people. This caused him to champion DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and its ideals. He saw the affects of Covid on the world and the great loss to our community and wanted to give back based on his professional knowledge in mechanical engineering technology.
3. My father has a wife named Kimberley Richardson and a younger daughter named Karis Richardson. He sought to do what's necessary as any man would and protect, provide and serve his family through his occupation. This is something that not only the community could benefit from but something that his wife could be proud of and his two daughters could respect and look up to. He sought to teach good morals, ethics, hard work and care for giving back to the community through the company (See Exhibit A). He continued to focus on the best interest of his family while establishing the company.

4. As the CCO, I was part of the following process and was privy to the information pertaining to it. My father as a representative of the company saw that businesses were shutting down and wouldn't be able to start up again, so he, on behalf of the company, contacted many persons. He contacted College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan (CDSS), after that he contacted the Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA), Association of Profession Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS). When these parties denied to act on his professional knowledge and the standards of the American Society of Heating Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) for the safety of others, he filed a complaint to the North Battleford detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). My father mentioned to these parties that "medical professionals are not qualified to make clinical judgement to implement engineering related pandemic protocols. A qualified mechanical engineer or technologist must determine a mixing factor for each room and then use it with the table provided by the SHA, however the term HVAC Consultant is too vague and does not specify whether any qualifications are required nor is the mixing factor defined or how to use it or how it applies to the table." (See Exhibit D). As for the RCMP, during one of our visits to make a complaint, one of the G.I.S was looking at me in a very inappropriate manner, while I was explaining to him that I didn't feel safe. My father and I were explaining our concerns for the safety of ourselves and other and this man was licking his lips and looking me up and down. My father as any man would be for their daughter, was rightly disgusted by this man's looks towards me. (See Exhibit E and F)
5. As a representative of the company, my father decided to attend court. As the CCO, I was called to accompany on behalf of the company. However, this did not happen. The RCMP unlawfully detained my father and I in front of the Court of Queen's Bench (See Exhibit B and G). They did not state the reason for the detainment for either my father or myself. They said they had a warrant for his arrest as well as a public health order for myself. They did not claim the reason for the detainment publicly, nor did they read us our rights or deal with us within the proper protocols.
6. After being detained with an unlawful warrant. My father told his mother that he was taken to the Battlefords Union Hospital, strapped to a table with restraints by RCMP and drugged with two needles, one in each arm.
7. Although enduring public humiliation, abuse and mental castration, this was not the worst of his torture. My father expressed to his mother, family and agent that he did not know where his daughter Kaysha Dery was. This caused Dale psychological duress. The RCMP told my family that they did not know where I was (See Exhibit G.XII and G.XIII). They told my family that they had tested me for Covid and then released me. They stated that they don't know where I was but I am fine and will be getting in contact with them in the next few days. The RCMP had interrogated me for hours and tried to coerce me into taking the Covid 19 test despite having zero symptoms. After much failure, they threw me into the secure side of the Saskatchewan Hospital in the wing East Prairie View B.

8. While being arrested unlawfully by the RCMP, I was threatened with being charged for resisting arrest if I didn't go with them. Later I was put onto the ground aggressively and cuffed. I ended up with cuts and bruises on my arms, hands and face. The handcuffs were too tight on my wrist, I told them it was hurting me and that it needed to be loosened but I was denied. Later once they were removed, I realized that I had lost feeling in my left hand. It was numb for several days after the unlawful arrest. After being unlawfully arrested by the RCMP, I was taken to Battlefords Union Hospital's Testing Centre. None of the RCMP involved in the arrest would tell me their names or badge numbers. They claimed that they charged me with resisting arrest and obstructing my fathers arrest. I asked for a lawyer and was refused on the basis that I wasn't cooperating by not taking the test. I ended up being taken to another room with no people or cameras. The RCMP rotated coming in and out of the room. The RCMP questioned me for hours in attempts to coerce me to take the Covid 19 test. They told me if I do not answer the questions of Tonya Browarny that they do not know if they can protect me if something happens to me during the travel from Battlefords Union Hospital to Saskatchewan Hospital. Tonya Browarny told me this as well. When I asked what this meant, they did not elaborate. They told me I was arrested and detained because I broke the law and they will not argue with me about who's right or wrong. They told me if i keep refusing then I might have to be sent to Regina or Saskatoon. They periodically went outside to make more calls saying that they had to call a higher authority whenever I refused the test. They told me because I wasn't cooperating that they wouldn't know where they can put me. So they said they might have to put me in prison cells if I don't cooperate because they won't know if I'm safe enough to go to the Saskatchewan Hospital. They told me I would be fed a good diet, have my own lock on my door and be comfortable. They never said that I would be on the secure unit and put into isolation and withheld from contacting my family.
9. I was brought to the Saskatchewan Hospital with one man from the Battlefords RCMP and another who's name I believe to be Andrew followed behind him (I heard another Officer call him Andrew, though I'm not sure it is the genuine name of the man). The two men escorted me into East Prairie View B (secure side of the hospital) through a side door. I was taken into the wing and asked to give my belongings and shower to clean up. I was not signed into the hospital. They had me initial two papers when I was checking out but nothing when I checked in. They gave me clothes, towels, tooth brush etc. I asked them if they wanted to take my rings and glasses when I handed my other belongings in and they told me to keep my ring and glasses in the room with me. I asked them to call my husband to notify him and they said they would ask the police to get in contact with him so I refused that option and asked for a worker there to contact him and my family to let them know where I was. The night shift told me the morning staff would help me get in contact with my family. The staff kept doing this circle, they repeatedly told me it would either be the night shift or morning shift that would help me get in contact with my husband and other family members. The staff eventually told me that it was against policy to actually allow me to use the phone or to contact family members. They told me that there was no phones in the entire wing and that it is not permitted to call anyone

- period. My first full day there, they asked me if I wanted to join the call with everyone in order to hear the updates of what's going on with me, this confused me due to the words of many staff saying that I could not call anyone and that there were no phones or means of contact period. I was told that this was due to the public health manual.
10. The first night there, I was told that 23 hours of the day would have to be spent in the room and only 1 hour outside. They said that I would not get that hour the first night there but I would get it the following day. The first full day there, I asked to take my walk in the afternoon as suggested. I asked if there was any shoes that could be given to me, they said no. I walked outside the length of the court repeatedly for the full hour in my socks. I then asked them to be able to shower after the exercise due to preventing the spread of germs and bacteria in the room. They allowed me. I arrived at the hospital Thursday Afternoon. On Sunday, I was given shoes for my daily walk. I continued to walk every day until my release with the shoes that were provided. During my walk, I wore the long sweater, long sweats, socks and the crocks. On Saturday, the second full day of my abduction, I walked inside the secure side (prison) due to the poor weather conditions.
 11. Vitals: Each shift I was asked to take Vitals, each time until the last, I answered "I am doing well by God's grace, no thank you." I then answered their questions on reference to if I had symptoms or not. Each time until the last, I stated no. Some staff would try to pressure me for vitals when I asked to go to the bathroom. I asked, "Can I please go to the bathroom?" The staff answered "Are you going to let me do a set of vitals on you?" I answered the same "I am doing well by God's grace, no thank you." This same staff member told me that if I don't take vitals from her that she would have to wake me up every hour of the night to check if I need my vitals taken. On Monday night and Wednesday night they had an all Male crew. One of the men came into my room while I was sleeping and asked if I wanted a set a vitals. I said "No thank you Sir".
 12. Dietary: During my abduction I was fed a Vegan diet by my request. Although the food was without salt or flavour. The food lack variant and nutrient density. Some days there was a lack of food. The staff told me that the food was low because they did not make a food order. Some staff tried to offer me ham sandwiches instead of vegan sandwiches which were previously provided to me as instructed. Snacks, Lunch and super had juice boxes, fruit cups or jello cups as a part of the meal.. or vegan gluten free chocolate banana bread. Sometimes it was just fruit cups and raw vegetables together for lunch/snacks. Dinner was always a frozen meal that was heated for 30 minutes and served. Weak in nutritional value. Breakfast contained cereal (chex) almond milk, sometimes juice box, sometimes fresh fruit option (apple or orange) and sometimes gluten free vegan toast with jam or peanut butter. Also nutritionally weak. Nothing provided to me in the secure side of Saskatchewan Hospital was great source of nutritional value. The protein provided was sometimes a cup of humus... store bought. Food was rarely fresh. One day only I received a big salad for lunch, however it was both nutrient and calorie deficient, which caused me to be more hungry.

13. Water was occasionally given. Although I had to keep water consumption low because the staff complained about the amount of times I used the washroom in one day. They told me that the previous man in there before me only used the bathroom once every 10-12 hours. They told me they don't know if it's healthy to use the bathroom as often as I do in a day. After each meal, I washed my utensil, dishes and even food containers I may have not eaten from but simply touched and threw them in the garbage. I wiped down my table and chair with a sanitizing wipe also. I did this every day for every meal. I also washed my hands after. I was asked why I do this and if it was out of habit that I wash the dishes and wipe down the table and chair after eating. I stated "I wouldn't say habit because everyone in my house helps with everything, this is more because we are in a hospital." The staff responded with you could just throw things in the garbage because it's just the garbage so it doesn't matter. I responded, "Well, we know that germs spread to everything once it touches a surface so this is just for the safety and consideration of everyone."
14. I did not use the paper towels provided to dry my hands but I occasionally used them to wash the dishes. Once I finished all the cleaning, I washed my hands, and returned to my room to finish reading my bible. All plates and dishes given to me were plastic. I was often given a fork, knife and spoon. However, I never once used the knife or fork because they told me I was not allowed to use a pencil, pen or any sharp writing utensil for safety reason. Therefore I found it unreasonable to use the plastic knife and fork which is potentially more dangerous than a pen and pencil. One day a woman handed me a utensil without gloves, and I asked for that one to be sanitized (it was in a plastic wrap) or to be handed a new one. I was told that I didn't need to because its wrapped in plastic, I clarified that I would be touching the plastic and everyone previously told me that I would need to be handed things with gloves and protective masks. The lady threw the utensil on the floor and stormed off to get me a new one. After she provided me a new one, she went back to the staff on shift and they gossips amongst themselves about me together and laughed. Situations like this would happen often, they would try to enter the room without masks or gloves and when I would ask them to put them on before entering, they would become upset.
15. Worship: I was told I would be given a day of worship because I watch sermons. I told them Saturday was my sabbath and day of rest. Each day, the television was played loud and could be heard throughout the various areas, I was not provided this option. On the sabbath, there was no consideration for my day of rest. I was not able to listen to worship music or anything. I was given a KJV with the Evangelical interpretations of Jimmy Swaggart. I asked for an Adventist (protestant) variant. However, I spent each day reading the bible texts while avoiding the evangelical interpretations. I read nearly all day. My days were filled with reading the bible, prayer, devotion, worship, eating food that was provided, drinking water, exercising 1 hour a day, showering etc. In between every activity I read the bible and prayed.
16. Ventilation/Air Conditioning: The ventilation in there was terrible. The temperature was constantly cold and then hot. At a few points the ventilation completely stopped working so the

room was very hot and stuffy. Then when it would start up again the room would be freezing. They did not wipe down or sanitize the room so even when the rooms ventilation was working, dust would be circulating around the room.

17. Malfunctions: On more than one occasion the fire alarms in the hospital secure side were going off. The Sally port doors were not working the evening I came in. We were stuck in the Sally port between both doors so it took a while to be let in. Sally port doors can not be opened if one is still opened. It kept saying that the other door was still opened so we can not enter the second. Since I work there, I recognized the issue and the solution. However I remained silent for fear of my life. I was worried that if I openly admitted that I worked at this institution that they would try to move me somewhere else. I thought this because during the hours of torture and failed attempts at coercion, they told me that they might have to take me to Regina and they do not even know if I would be in the same province. So whenever something was malpractice or wrong in the hospital, I said nothing. I occasionally asked what the reason was for their actions which were malpractice, the staff would reply with the public health manual as a response. However, they could not look me in the eyes when this was said, most of the things they said, they could not look me in the eyes.
18. Damages: When I arrived at the secure side of Saskatchewan Hospital in East Prairie view B, I notified the lady that I did have cuts, bruises and scratches from the arrest. There were noticeable ones above my eyelid and arms but the lady did not report them. She tried to ask me a series of questions in relation to mental health and if I wanted Vitals. They did not tend to any of the visual cuts and bruises, therefore it was my understanding that notifying them about the lack of feeling in my left wrist/hand would be useless. Aside from the lack of nourishment, poor air quality and physical mobility restrictions, the mental isolation was particularly disturbing. They refused to allow me to speak to my family and refused to contact them. The night before my release and the day of, they refused to let me have direct contact with my family and told me that if no one can come for me then I would have to go to the lighthouse. I told them that my husband and family might not answer and unknown number unless they hear my voice in the voicemail and they said no. They also refused to leave a voicemail. They told me that I could get in contact with my family once I get to the lighthouse. The biggest torture during this time was the idea that my husband, father nor the rest of my family didn't know where I was or what was happening to me. One staff even told me, it's not a big deal because "it's not like you're a missing person or something." In that moment, I knew they had not told my family where I was. I also figured this would be the case when they did not sign me into the hospital. I did not sign any papers upon entry. Just 2 pages when I left that they wouldn't even give me the time to leave. When I picked up the pages to read it, they took them from my hands and placed the paper back on the table and said just initial it. They had me dropped off to my family at the hotel they were staying at by a man in a large van, it seemed he worked for them. When I arrived to my family they told me that they were told consistently that I was tested for Covid but released immediately and that they did not know where I was. They said that they didn't know where I was but that I was fine and would be getting in contact with them in a few

days. My family was bitterly shocked and confused by these statements. When I heard the things they were telling my family, I was shocked also. They also said my test results would be ready in a few days. They also told my grandma that I refused to take the test. Completely opposing stories.

19. Laundry: When I arrived the first night, I washed my underwear before handing it over with my clothes because I knew I would need to potentially wear these same clothes after if I was released. Also because they told me they can not contact family to bring me things. They said people in that unit of the hospital were not allowed family to bring things into the hospital for them. Side note, upon entry to the wing East Prairie View B secure side, they questioned why I wasn't cuffed. Anyways, after that day, I washed all the clothes provided to me daily with soap and water while I was in the shower before putting it in the laundry pile. I also washed my full body and hair.
20. In conclusion, the events that transpired from the morning of July 23rd 2020 to July 30th, 2020 were a gross miscarriage of justice. Although God kept me through these dark moments, the level of torture and injustice they did to me was and still is shocking. The thought that makes me shutter, is that if they comfortably did this to me, who else have they done it to.
21. See the following exhibits for crucial information pertaining to Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery. Exhibits E to G are electronic media and are attached in the USB flash drive.
22. Attached are the following exhibits:
 - Exhibit A: Indigenous Proposal Letter
 - Exhibit B: Judicial Interference
 - Exhibit C: Photos of Dales Treatment
 - Exhibit D: Impartial Report from Wisework Consulting Inc.
 - Exhibit E: RCMPs Finest.gif
 - Exhibit F: RCMPs Finest.mp4
 - Exhibit G: Audio of what has been happening to Kaysha Dery and Dale Richardson
 - Exhibit G.I: Kaysha Is Released from Kidnappers.m4a
 - Exhibit G.II: Conflict of Interest from Across the Street.m4a
 - Exhibit G.III: Double Minded Visitation.m4a
 - Exhibit G.IV: Pickup Kaysha.m4a
 - Exhibit G.V: A Mothers Call to the Lord.m4a
 - Exhibit G.VI: A Mother Pleading for Her Son.m4a
 - Exhibit G.VII: Two Needles.m4a

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- Exhibit G.VIII: Unconventional Appeal.m4a
- Exhibit G.IX: Eisegesis Interpretation.m4a
- Exhibit G.X: Neglecting Human Rights.m4a
- Exhibit G.XI: No One Else Should Unlawfully Suffer.m4a
- Exhibit G.XII: RCMP Refusal to Explain About Kaysha.m4a
- Exhibit G.XIII: RCMP Refusal to Explain About Kaysha II.m4a
- Exhibit G.XIV: SHA Refuses to Allow Appearance in Court.m4a
- Exhibit G.XV: SHA Refuses to Allow Appearance in Court II.m4a
- Exhibit G.XVI: Resolving Diagnosis.m4a
- Exhibit G.XVII: Six RCMP Sent to Escort Granny Out of Hospital.m4a

Sworn before me at the City of Saskatoon,
 in the Province of Saskatchewan,
 this 6th day of August, 2020.



 Notary Public Colin Livingstone for
 Saskatchewan
 Being a Solicitor

} 

 Kaysha Dery

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Robert Cannon; Power of Attn: Robert Cannon; 1102 Ave L North, Saskatoon, SK S7L 2S1; Telephone number: (306) 480-9473; Email address: robert.cannon@usask.ca



Department of Homeland Security
 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
 U.S. Department of Justice
 Executive Office for Immigration Review

OMB No. 1615-0067; Expires 07/31/2022

**I-589, Application for Asylum
 and for Withholding of Removal**

START HERE - Type or print in black ink. See the instructions for information about eligibility and how to complete and file this application. There is no filing fee for this application.

NOTE: Check this box if you also want to apply for withholding of removal under the Convention Against Torture.

Part A.I. Information About You			
1. Alien Registration Number(s) (A-Number) (if any)		2. U.S. Social Security Number (if any)	
4. Complete Last Name Dery		5. First Name Kaysha	
		6. Middle Name Faith Neasha	
7. What other names have you used (include maiden name and aliases)? Richardson, Kaysha Faith Neasha (Maiden Name)			
8. Residence in the U.S. (where you physically reside)			
Street Number and Name			Apt. Number
City	State	Zip Code	Telephone Number ()
9. Mailing Address in the U.S. (if different than the address in Item Number 8)			
In Care Of (if applicable):			Telephone Number ()
Street Number and Name			Apt. Number
City	State	Zip Code	
10. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female		11. Marital Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed	
12. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) 03/16/1997		13. City and Country of Birth Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada	
14. Present Nationality (Citizenship) Canada		15. Nationality at Birth Canadian	16. Race, Ethnic, or Tribal Group Metis-Caribbean
		17. Religion SDA Christian	
18. Check the box, a through c, that applies: a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I have never been in Immigration Court proceedings. b. <input type="checkbox"/> I am now in Immigration Court proceedings. c. <input type="checkbox"/> I am not now in Immigration Court proceedings, but I have been in the past.			
19. Complete 19 a through c. a. When did you last leave your country? (mm/dd/yyyy) 07/12/2018 b. What is your current I-94 Number, if any? _____ c. List each entry into the U.S. beginning with your most recent entry. List date (mm/dd/yyyy), place, and your status for each entry. (Attach additional sheets as needed.) Date _____ Place _____ Status _____ Date Status Expires _____ Date _____ Place _____ Status _____ Date _____ Place _____ Status _____			
20. What country issued your last passport or travel document? Canada		21. Passport Number Travel Document Number	22. Expiration Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
23. What is your native language (include dialect, if applicable)? English		24. Are you fluent in English? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	25. What other languages do you speak fluently?
For EOIR use only.		For USCIS use only.	Action: Interview Date: _____ Asylum Officer ID No.: _____
			Decision: Approval Date: _____ Denial Date: _____ Referral Date: _____

Form I-589 (Rev. 08/25/20)

, CEO

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Part B. Information About Your Application

(NOTE: Use Form I-589 Supplement B, or attach additional sheets of paper as needed to complete your responses to the questions contained in Part B.)

When answering the following questions about your asylum or other protection claim (withholding of removal under 241(b)(3) of the INA or withholding of removal under the Convention Against Torture), you must provide a detailed and specific account of the basis of your claim to asylum or other protection. To the best of your ability, provide specific dates, places, and descriptions about each event or action described. You must attach documents evidencing the general conditions in the country from which you are seeking asylum or other protection and the specific facts on which you are relying to support your claim. If this documentation is unavailable or you are not providing this documentation with your application, explain why in your responses to the following questions.

Refer to Instructions, **Part I. Filing Instructions, Section II., Basis of Eligibility, Parts A. - D., Section V., Completing the Form, Part B.; and Section VII. Additional Evidence That You Should Submit**, for more information on completing this section of the form.

I. Why are you applying for asylum or withholding of removal under section 241(b)(3) of the INA, or for withholding of removal under the Convention Against Torture? Check the appropriate box(es) below and then provide detailed answers to questions A and B below.

I am seeking asylum or withholding of removal based on:

- Race
- Political opinion
- Religion
- Membership in a particular social group
- Nationality
- Torture Convention

A. Have you, your family, or close friends or colleagues ever experienced harm or mistreatment or threats in the past by anyone?

- No
- Yes

If "Yes," explain in detail:

1. What happened;
2. When the harm or mistreatment or threats occurred;
3. Who caused the harm or mistreatment or threats; and
4. Why you believe the harm or mistreatment or threats occurred.

The Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Saskatchewan Health Authority, Public Health, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan have all without limitation been implicated in the torture of my father, my 19-month old sister, and I. My sister was detained while my father was investigating the Saskatchewan Health Authority on behalf of a federal corporation for information relating to its improper procedures and guidelines with respect to the management of the Covid emergency. My father, Dale Richardson, and I were detained and tortured by certain of these parties in response to an originating application he filed and court hearing implicating these parties in terrorism on behalf of a federal corporation. I believe we were detained and tortured because of our christian religion, racial and biracial heritage which includes without limitation Métis and Caribbean-Canadian, and political position with respect to the management of Covid emergency in Saskatchewan (see Form I-589 Supplement B).

B. Do you fear harm or mistreatment if you return to your home country?

- No
- Yes

If "Yes," explain in detail:

1. What harm or mistreatment you fear;
2. Who you believe would harm or mistreat you; and
3. Why you believe you would or could be harmed or mistreated.

Yes, I fear for my life and do not feel safe in my home jurisdiction or country based on the circumstances that surrounded my detainment and subsequent dismissal of the habeas corpus ad subjiciendum filed on my behalf despite a mountain of evidence in support of it and no evidence provided to the contrary. I fear that I will be tortured and killed if brought on Canadian soil without protection from the United States. Additionally, I fear that on October 5, 2020, the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan will order me to be brought to the same courthouse that fraudulently dismissed the habeas corpus ad subjiciendum for an order of Writ of habeas corpus ad subjiciendum investigation which will further threaten my safety in my home country.

Part B. Information About Your Application (Continued)

2. Have you or your family members ever been accused, charged, arrested, detained, interrogated, convicted and sentenced, or imprisoned in any country other than the United States (including for an immigration law violation)?

No Yes

If "Yes," explain the circumstances and reasons for the action.

Yes, my father was accused, charged, arrested, detained, interrogated, convicted and sentenced, and imprisoned Canada related to intoxication due to drug addiction and unlawful convictions based on racial discrimination.

3.A. Have you or your family members ever belonged to or been associated with any organizations or groups in your home country, such as, but not limited to, a political party, student group, labor union, religious organization, military or paramilitary group, civil patrol, guerrilla organization, ethnic group, human rights group, or the press or media?

No Yes

If "Yes," describe for each person the level of participation, any leadership or other positions held, and the length of time you or your family members were involved in each organization or activity.

My father, my 19-month old sister, and I are Seventh-Day Adventists that believe in the Three Angel's Message advocated by one of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church's pioneers, Ellen G. White; we believe that God's word is truth now and forever because he spoke it; we believe in helping the fatherless, the widow, and the oppressed in accordance with His living word; and we believe that the King of the North will pass over the King of the South. My father Health held positions of leadership including elder, personal ministries director, and health ministries director and is a theologian which preached many sermons pertaining to the Three Angel's Message and actively practices its principles in accordance with Seventh-Day Adventist doctrine to the general displeasure of many Seventh-Day Adventist members.

3.B. Do you or your family members continue to participate in any way in these organizations or groups?

No Yes

If "Yes," describe for each person your or your family members' current level of participation, any leadership or other positions currently held, and the length of time you or your family members have been involved in each organization or group.

4. Are you afraid of being subjected to torture in your home country or any other country to which you may be returned?

No Yes

If "Yes," explain why you are afraid and describe the nature of torture you fear, by whom, and why it would be inflicted.

Yes, I fear being tortured and killed in my home country if returned to my country without the protection of the United States. I even fear Saskatchewan's corrupt judicial system from within the United States if I am not given asylum because of the treaties Canada holds with the United States.

Supplement B, Form I-589

Additional Information About Your Claim to Asylum

A-Number (if available)	Date October 1, 2020
Applicant's Name Kaysha Faith Neasha Dery	Applicant's Signature

NOTE: Use this as a continuation page for any additional information requested. Copy and complete as needed.

Part B.
Question 1.A.

The Saskatchewan Health Authority in cooperation with Public Health and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police held me hostage against my will in the secure side of Saskatchewan Hospital, a maximum security mental health facility for the criminally insane, for eight days. Public Health began threatening me on July 16, 2020 and subsequently the Saskatchewan Health Authority with the cooperation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police detained me on July 23, 2020 in front of court under an alleged public health order minutes before an originating application (see attachments) filed by the federal corporation I represent was to be heard in chambers which implicated without limitation the Saskatchewan Health Authority, Public Health, and Royal Canadian Mounted Police in without limitation terrorism. Over the course of eight days, I was isolated, psychologically, and physically tortured until my release on July 30, 2020 after habeas corpus ad subjiciendum (see attachments) was filed on my behalf by Robert Cannon. I believe I was detained and tortured because of my christian religion, biracial heritage which includes without limitation Métis and Caribbean-Canadian, and political position with respect to the management of Covid emergency in Saskatchewan.

The Saskatchewan Health Authority in cooperation the Royal Canadian Mounted Police held my father, Dale Richardson, hostage against his will in the Battlefords Mental Health Centre for sixteen days. The Saskatchewan Health Authority with the cooperation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police detained my father on July 23, 2020 in front of court under an alleged mental health warrant minutes before an originating application (see attachments) filed by the federal corporation he represents was to be heard in chambers which implicated without limitation the Saskatchewan Health Authority, Public Health, and Royal Canadian Mounted Police in without limitation terrorism. Over the course of sixteen days, he was stripped, repeatedly tied to a table and drugged against his will in addition to various other forms of psychologically and physically torture until his release on August 7, 2020 after habeas corpus ad subjiciendum (see attachments) was filed and served on his behalf by Robert Cannon. I believe he was detained and tortured because of his christian religion, Caribbean-Canadian heritage, and political position with respect to the management of Covid emergency in Saskatchewan.

Kimberly Ann Richardson in cooperation the Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist Church, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan held and continues to hold my 19-month sister, Karis Richardson, hostage against her father's will in an undisclosed location which has continued for four months. Kimberly Ann Richardson in cooperation the Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist Church and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police detained my sister on June 1, 2020. This detainment was perpetuated by an interim order granted in chambers on July 23, 2020 which my father was unable to attend as he was detained shortly before the order was granted. On September 10, 2020, a habeas corpus ad subjiciendum which was filed on her behalf by Robert Cannon was dismissed in addition to dismissing the habeas corpus ad subjiciendum filed on behalf of my father and I. On September 29, 2020, the habeas corpus ad subjiciendum was filed in the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan (see attachments) with an in chambers date of October 5, 2020; there is also a federal court hearing for a motion (see attachments) relating to a statement of claim (see attachments). I believe she was detained and tortured because of my father's and my christian religion, Caribbean-Canadian heritage, and political position with respect to the management of Covid emergency in Saskatchewan. She is still in detainment.

, CEO

04/12/2021

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Notice and Order of Expedited Removal

DETERMINATION OF INADMISSIBILITY

Event Number :SWE2110000008 File No: 203820929
SIGMA Event: 34811474 Date: October 1, 2020

In the Matter of: RICHARDSON, KAYSHA FAITH NEASHA

Pursuant to section 235(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(1)), the Department of Homeland Security has determined that you are inadmissible to the United States under section(s) 212(a) [] (6)(C)(i); [] (6)(C)(ii); [X] (7)(A)(i)(I); [] (7)(A)(i)(II); [] (7)(B)(i)(I); and/or [] (7)(B)(i)(II) of the Act, as amended, and therefore are subject to removal, in that:

1) Subject is inadmissible pursuant to Section 212(a)(7)(A)(i)(I) of the INA and was processed for Expedited Removal under the provisions of Sect 235(b) of the INA with the concurrence of the Chief of Immigration. Forms I-296 and I-860 were prepared but not served. Subject was also provided with a copy of the sworn statement, in which she expressed fear of being returned to Canada. She is being held in Service custody until an Asylum Hearing can be scheduled and completed.

ON THE BASIS OF THE FOREGOING, IT IS CHARGED THAT YOU ARE SUBJECT TO REMOVAL FROM THE UNITED STATES PURSUANT TO THE FOLLOWING PROVISION(S) OF LAW:

.. (CONTINUED ON I-831)

GRINAC, Jonathan
CHIEF OFFICER

Name and title of immigration officer (Print)

Signature of immigration officer

ORDER OF REMOVAL UNDER SECTION 235(b)(1) OF THE ACT

Based upon the determination set forth above and evidence presented during inspection or examination pursuant to section 235 of the Act, and by the authority contained in section 235(b)(1) of the Act, you are found to be inadmissible as charged and ordered removed from the United States.

Name and title of immigration officer (Print)

Signature of immigration officer

ISENBERG, Craig
CHIEF CHIEF OFFICER

Name and title of supervisor (Print)

Signature of supervisor, if available

[] Check here if supervisory concurrence was obtained by telephone or other means (no supervisor on duty).

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I personally served the original of this notice upon the above-named person on October 1, 2020 (Date)

Signature of immigration officer

Form I-860 (Rev. 08/01/07)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-860

Alien's Name RICHARDSON, KAYSHA FAITH NEASHA	File Number 203820929 SIGMA Event: 34811474 Event No: SWE2110000008	Date October 1, 2020
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Section 212(a)(7)(A)(i)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), as amended, as an immigrant who, at the time of application for admission, is not in possession of a valid unexpired immigrant visa, reentry permit, border crossing card, or other valid entry document required by the Act, and a valid unexpired passport, or other suitable travel document, or document of identity and nationality as required under the regulations issued by the Attorney General under section 211(a) of the Act.



Suitable travel documentation?



Signature 	Title CBP OFFICER
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2 of 2 Pages

Form I-831 Continuation Page (Rev. 08/01/07)

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, CEO

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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Continuation Page for Form I-867A

Alien's Name RICHARDSON, KAYSEA FAITH NEASHA	File Number A-203-820-929 SIGMA Event: 34811474 Event No: SWE2110000008	Date October 2, 2020
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A. No.

Q. What is your date of birth?
A. March 16, 1997.

Q. Where were you born?
A. Winnipeg Manitoba Canada.

Q. What is your citizenship?
A. Canadian.

Q. Do you have any claim to US citizenship or Immigration Status?
A. No I don't currently have any citizenship documents or immigration documents.

Q. Have you ever applied for US citizenship or Immigration status?
A. No sir.

Q. Do you now make any claim to US citizenship or an Immigration status?
A. Asylum counts as immigration status. I'm making my claim.

Q. Are you making an Asylum claim in the United States at this moment?
A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you claimed Asylum in the United States at any other point in time?
A. No sir.

Q. In an earlier conversation you stated you were applying for lawful permanent residency as a Canadian Born American Indian, is that correct?
A. earlier I was trying to make a claim under American Indian under the **J-treaty**.

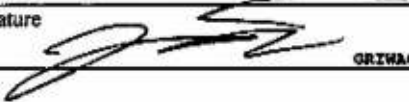
Q. During that same conversation you stated as well as presented a card showing you are of Metis decent, is that correct?
A. Yes I showed this Metis card that was provided by the Metis Nation of Saskatchewan.

Q. During that same conversation you stated your grandmother on your mother's side was 50% Canadian born Native American, half Cree and half French, your grandfather was European decent. You stated you did not know if your biological father was a Canadian born Native American. Is this correct?
A. My Biological father is Caribbean decent and Canadian born. Both his parents are born in the Caribbean. As far as my grandmother on my mother's side I know we have the Metis claim, I have documents stating she is a half breed of French, Cree, et cetera.

Q. Today did you provide US Customs and Border Protection a genealogy letter from your band or the Canadian government showing your blood quantum?
A. No, I didn't provide a letter from the Band or Canadian government showing blood Quantum.

Q. When you presented yourself for admission to the United States today you presented an email between Robert Cannon, who drove you to the border, and the US State Department in Calgary, in regards to yourself being at risk in Canada and stating you are entitled to a green card under the Jay treaty. Is this correct?
A. So Robert Cannon sent an email to Calgary_ACS@State.Gov about my safety being at risk and being entitled to a United States Green Card as she is Metis and presumed of Saulteaux decent he also spoke about his mother and brother in the email and the habeas corpus case which... (CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

KD

Signature 	Title CBP OFFICER
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2 of 6 Pages

Form I-831 Continuation Page (Rev. 08/01/07)

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, CEO

04/12/2021

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Alien's File Number:	203 820 929
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3.2 At the conclusion of the interview, the asylum officer must read the following to applicant:
 If the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services determines you have a credible fear of persecution or torture, your case will be referred to an immigration court, where you will be allowed to seek asylum or withholding of removal based on fear of persecution or withholding of removal under the Convention Against Torture. The Field Office Director in charge of this detention facility will also consider whether you may be released from detention while you are preparing for your hearing. *If the asylum officer determines that you do not have a credible fear of persecution or torture, you may ask an Immigration Judge to review the decision. If you are found not to have a credible fear of persecution or torture and you do not request review, you may be removed from the United States as soon as travel arrangements can be made. Do you have any questions?*
 NONE

3.3 At the conclusion of the interview, the asylum officer must read a summary of the claim, consisting of the responses to Questions 3.1 a-c and information recorded in the Additional Information/Continuation section, to applicant.

****Typed Question and Answer (Q&A) interview notes and a summary and analysis of the claim must be attached to this form for all negative credible fear decisions. These Q&A notes must reflect that the applicant was asked to explain any inconsistencies or lack of detail on material issues and that the applicant was given every opportunity to establish a credible fear.

SECTION IV: CREDIBLE FEAR FINDINGS

A. Credible Fear Determination:

Credibility

4.1 ~~There is a significant possibility that the assertions underlying the applicant's claim could be found credible in a full asylum or withholding of removal hearing.~~ Applicant found credible

4.2 Applicant found **not** credible because (check boxes 4.3-4.5, which apply):

- 4.3 Testimony was internally inconsistent on material issues.
- 4.4 Testimony lacked sufficient detail on material issues.
- 4.5 Testimony was not consistent with country conditions on material issues.

Is that even a valid option?

Nexus

4.6 Race 4.7 Religion 4.8 Nationality 4.9 Membership in a Particular Social Group

(Define the social group): XXX

4.10 Political Opinion 4.11 Coercive Family Planning [CFP] 4.12 No Nexus

Credible Fear Finding

4.13 Credible fear of persecution established.

OR

4.14 Credible fear of torture established.

OR

4.15 Credible fear of persecution NOT established and there is not a significant possibility that the applicant could establish eligibility for withholding of removal or deferral of removal under the Convention against Torture.

B. Possible Bars:

4.16 Applicant could be subject to a bar(s) to asylum or withholding of removal (check the box(es) that applies and explain on the continuation sheet):

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 4.17 <input type="checkbox"/> Particularly Serious Crime | 4.18 <input type="checkbox"/> Security Risk | 4.19 <input type="checkbox"/> Aggravated Felon |
| 4.20 <input type="checkbox"/> Persecutor | 4.21 <input type="checkbox"/> Terrorist | 4.22 <input type="checkbox"/> Firmly Resettled |
| 4.23 <input type="checkbox"/> Serious Non-Political Crime Outside the United States | | |

4.24 Applicant does **not** appear to be subject to a bar(s) to asylum or withholding of removal.



It seems she has suitable travel documentation now.

**Safe-Third Country Agreement Case
Threshold Screening Adjudication Worksheet**
(Rev. 08/31/05)

IV. Finding

X The individual arrived at a land-border port of entry from Canada and established eligibility for an exception to the Safe Third Country Agreement under section I, II, or III, above. The individual is eligible for a credible fear interview in the United States. (APSO proceeds to conduct credible fear interview and complete for I-870).

The individual was being removed from Canada, in-transit through the United States and established eligibility for an exception to the Safe Third Country Agreement under section I or III, above. The individual is eligible for a credible fear interview in the United States. (APSO proceeds to conduct credible fear interview and complete for I-870).

The individual did not establish eligibility for an exception to the Safe Third Country Agreement and is not eligible for a credible fear interview in the United States.

The individual dissolved the request for protection and has asked to be returned to Canada (dissolution form is attached).

V. Dependents

[Complete this section only for cases in which the individual is found eligible for a credible fear interview. If not found eligible, each immediate family group member (spouse and any unmarried children under age 21 who are traveling with the Principal) must receive a separate threshold screening determination and worksheet.].

The following family group members are included in this threshold screening:

A Number _____	A Number _____
Last Name _____	Last Name _____
First Name _____	First Name _____
Relationship to Principal Spouse Child	Relationship to Principal Spouse Child

(Attach extra sheets, as necessary)

ROBERT A. CANNON
1102 Ave L North,
Saskatoon, SK CA S7L 2S1

Tel: 1 306 480-9473
Email: robert.cannon@usask.ca

December 31st, 2020

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
U.S. House of Representatives United States Senate
Washington, DC 20515 Washington, DC 20510

**PETITION TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE REDRESS
OF GRIEVANCES UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT REQUESTING**

**1. THAT THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH BE CENSURED SAVE
THE FAITHFUL FEW WHO HAVE CONDEMNED HER;**

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution gives the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA the right to petition Congress "for the Redress of Grievances." And the Senate and House of Representatives have the power to "Censure" (condemn) a Non-Member for misconduct.

GOD'S CHURCH is modelled after the government of heaven, where every person of every kind has the right to stand up for what is right in the sight of GOD. Throughout sacred history there has been men and women who have stood up for what is right in faith condemning ISRAEL for her sins. GOD'S CHURCH is represented by those who follow the commandments of GOD, and have the faith of JESUS. Every person who becomes a member of the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH—GOD'S CHURCH—acknowledges the foregoing by virtue of its doctrine. He shall be proved by GOD'S WORD—the doctrine. Thereby, every member of the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH in the UNITED STATE OF AMERICA totalling approximately 1,180,008 (beginning membership as of 2019 from adventiststatistics.org) is to be represented by he which shall be proved by GOD'S WORD.

TAKE NOTICE THAT this is the Loud Cry: "Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird. For all nations have drunk of the wine of the wrath of her fornication, and the kings of the earth have committed fornication with her, and the merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies. And I heard another voice from heaven, saying, Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." (Revelation 18:2-4 KJV)

AND TAKE NOTICE THAT the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH has supported systemically racist regional conferences among other systemically racist activity in support of apartheid in contravention to GOD'S WORD: "Judge not, and ye shall not be judged: condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned: forgive, and ye shall be forgiven" (Luke 6:37 KJV);

AND TAKE NOTICE THAT the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH is responsible for the fabrication of the Covid emergency as it has permitted the use of its GOD given inheritance for the same by MASONIC conspirators in an attempt to steal RELIGIOUS FREEDOM: "And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him: and the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over" (Daniel 11:40 KJV);

AND TAKE NOTICE THAT the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH has persecuted the FAITHFUL FEW as in days of old: "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you" (Matthew 5:11-12 KJV); and

AND TAKE NOTICE THAT GOD will punish the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH for her sins and vindicate the FAITHFUL FEW who have condemned her of the same.

The SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH should be CENSURED for supporting apartheid and the fabrication of the Covid emergency, and for persecuting those who hold true to its doctrine.

2. THAT THE MASONS AND THEIR CONSPIRATORS INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION JOSEPH R. BIDEN BE CENSURED;

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution gives the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA the right to petition Congress "for the Redress of Grievances." And the Senate and House of Representatives have the power to "Censure" (condemn) a Non-Member for misconduct.

The MASONS are modelled after the government of SATAN that seeks to abolish INDIVIDUALITY and build a world without FREEDOM through the dissolution of social order. It is the directive of the MASONS to infiltrate CHRISTIAN churches and pollute and dissolve their doctrines, thereby abolishing their individuality, voice, and strength, so that their rights and freedom can be stolen with little resistance.

The MASONS have succeeded in polluting the CHRISTIAN churches, the daughters of BABYLON, which have become partakers in her sins: "Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird." In so doing, the MASONS and their conspirators including without limitation JOSEPH R. BIDEN have sought to overthrow the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a CHRISTIAN people, and should be CENSURED for such HIGH TREASON: for fabricating the Covid emergency to build a world without freedom through the dissolution of social order: *Solve et Coagula* as the MASONIC adage teaches (articulated as the mismanagement of the Covid emergency by JESUIT affiliated CARLO MARIA VIGANÒ, Titular

Archbishop of Ulpiana in his open letter to PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP on June 7, 2020).

3. THAT THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES BE RECOGNIZED AND THAT THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION BE AMENDED AND RATIFIED PURSUANT TO THE SAME AND DECLARATIONAL LAW

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution gives the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA the right to petition Congress "for the Redress of Grievances." The MÉTIS, MESTIZOS, and other INDIGENOUS PEOPLES have been maltreated and due to such treatment are unable to petition congress on their own behalf: the MASONS and their conspirators have detained, tortured, and deported many the MÉTIS, MESTIZOS, and other INDIGENOUS PEOPLES at the acquiescence of the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH making them unable to represent themselves in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA where they have right to abode.

The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA has failed to adhere to its DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, the declarational law:

- (1st) "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal" has not been applied to the MÉTIS, MESTIZOS, and other INDIGENOUS PEOPLES as the same were not treated as equals and granted citizenship as they ought to have been;
- (2nd) "[T]hat they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" has been (a) misconstrued only to apply to citizens and not alleged aliens to which the MÉTIS, MESTIZOS, and other INDIGENOUS PEOPLES have been often classified, (b) ignored in legislation that restricts the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* which has been often used to oppress the same and others, and (c) ignored in common law and legislation that denies the

same representation unless the same and others can afford an approved lawyer; and

(3rd) “That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.” has not been exercised for citizens or their posterity abroad which should include the MÉTIS, MESTIZOS, and OTHER INDIGENOUS PEOPLES as the same have not been permitted to be represented in congress or the presidential elections to voice how the fabrication of the Covid emergency has been used to oppress and kill them.

The true population of the MÉTIS, MESTIZOS, and other INDIGENOUS PEOPLES in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and CANADA is scarcely known as census data is rarely collected for the same and many do not declare the same for fear of persecution and torture:

1,400,685 people in CANADA identified as INDIGENOUS PEOPLES in 2011 of which 451,795 identify singularly as MÉTIS (according to STATISTICS CANADA), however, there is not system for biracial or multiracial identification in CANADA due to its apartheid;

5.2 million people in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA identified as AMERICAN INDIAN and ALASKA NATIVE in 2010, either alone or in combination with one or more other races (according to the UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU); and

census data is not readily published for MÉTIS or MESTIZOS by the UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU.

The MÉTIS, MESTIZOS, and other INDIGENOUS PEOPLES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA should be formally recognized as equals and citizens and all citizens including the same should be recognized as having unalienable rights to without limitation: life and liberty, the

Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus, and be represented and counselled by whosoever they choose. Such formal recognition should be in the form of an amendment and ratification to the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION as follows:

“All persons born in the United States before or after its confederation and the posterity of the same are citizens of the United States.

No person shall be deprived of life or liberty under any law that is not criminal law; nor shall the Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus be restricted by legislation; nor shall a person be denied representation or counsel that consents.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states and citizens living abroad, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age or older in each state and abroad.

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.”

WHEREFORE, the undersigned respectfully request that the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH be censured, that the MASONS and their conspirators including without limitation JOSEPH R. BIDEN be censured, and that the rights of INDIGENOUS PEOPLES be recognized and that the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION be amended and ratified as specified above pursuant to such recognition and declarational law.



ROBERT A. CANNON

Enclosed is an *Ex Parte & Pro Se Original Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus* applied for by ROBERT A. CANNON on behalf of KAYSHA F.N. DERY who identifies as CANADIAN, EUROPEAN, CARIBBEAN, MÉTIS, DISABLED, CHRISTIAN, and SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST.

Petition was returned to Robert Cannon in early April 2021 with no response, it was ignored to the best of his knowledge.

 _____, CEO

 _____, CEO

Satanic masonic uncircumcised Philistines have stolen a precious child dedicated to the **LORD** as SAMUEL was and have used her as a weapon to execute numerous terrorist attacks. An innocent child has been tortured to punish her father who has stood up and provided evidence in the area of engineering regarding covid recommendations. If implemented as the Center for Disease Control and Saskatchewan Health Authority has misrepresented them, it could actually kill people and potentially innocent children. Attached to this letter is an application to initiate the **HAGUE ABDUCTION CONVENTION** to compel the masonic terrorists who have stolen an innocent child to use her as a weapon for their demonic rituals which are terrorist activities, and as a father I fear that they will do worse than use her as a weapon, I fear that they will violate her in a way that I cannot describe with words.



When I see members of the judiciary falling upon their swords to openly break the law to torture an innocent child and her father, I have to question the motivation behind such men. Their actions do not fall within the realm of rational behaviour. These are men who adhere to the terrorist masonic propaganda of Albert Pike, who stated "***the white race, and that race alone, shall govern this country. It is the only one that is fit to govern, and it is the only one that shall.***" They treat me like a slave, when they stripped me of my family, my economic security and act in a manner in which it demonstrates that they adhere to that statement made by Albert Pike, a revered freemason. They deny my daughter access to her father in the face of overwhelming evidence that strikes down any reason to deprive the child of LIBERTY.

At the forefront of this masonic terrorist conspiracy is Clifford A. Holm who was the prime instigator of stealing my daughter and using her as a weapon and he has used his position as a lawyer to deprive her of her father. **GOD** will deal with this man. Clifford A. Holm and the masonic conspirators infecting the Seventh-Day

, CEO

04/12/2021

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Adventist Church are the primary instigators of this terrorist activity, who are a part of the deep church. They include without limitation, Ted Wilson president of the General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, Michael Collins, President of the Man-Sask Conference, James Kwon, Gary Lund, and Ciprian Bolah. When I had to flee after I was tortured, I encountered a FALSE SHEPHERD who is a face of the liberty movement in Canada which attempted to coerce me into returning to the torture where I could have been killed. Tim Stephens of Fairview Baptist Church of Calgary AB, had no sympathy for an infant who is being tortured and used as a weapon, this false shepherd has betrayed his flock with his criminal actions. Justice Jeffery D. Kalmakoff, who is confederated with Justice Ralph Ottenbreit of the Knights of Columbus in the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan have both betrayed the Catholic values of respect for life, the blessings of children and family as he has taken actions to destroy life, children and family demonstrating that they are satanic agents of the *deep state* and spat in the face of the Catholic Church by their actions.

The child belongs to **GOD** and was offered to **HIM** as **HANNA** had offered **SAMUEL** to **GOD** and dedicated him to the service of **GOD**. When I saw my wife distraught from being unable to conceive, I entreated the **LORD** as **HANNA** did, and in answer to my plea, **HE** answered in giving us **KARIS**. The **LORD** has been robbed of the child offered to him by those who worship satan. The **LORD** will take back what is **HIS**. At this time



as a man jealous for the honour of the **LORD**, I place my trust in **HIM** to return what was stolen as at this time I have no knowledge of where **KARIS** is, or if she is even alive or well. The **LORD OF HOSTS** who is mighty in battle will prevail over the enemies of darkness as sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west the wrath of **GOD** will scourge the satanic masonic conspirators. *The most severe judgments ever witnessed by man will begin to fall upon these masonic dogs.* Their confessions in the courts to their crimes demonstrates that the **LORD** is punishing them already as we speak. The racist, tyrannical ideology of the masons will no longer be tolerated by **GOD**.

The Declaration of Independence correctly identifies that liberty is a **GOD** given right as it states: When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's **GOD** entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their **CREATOR** with certain **UNALIENABLE RIGHTS**, that among these are Life, **LIBERTY** and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among **MEN**, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the **RIGHT** of **THE PEOPLE** to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably

 , CEO

04/12/2021

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the same OBJECT evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute TYRANNY over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

In your Open Letter to President Donald J. Trump dated October 25, 2020, your description of the Great Reset fits the description of the long train of abuses pursuing invariably the same Object. With the invariable pursuit of the object being a conspiracy to restrict liberty as the Object is the Imposition of Absolute Tyranny. These tyrannical deprivation of liberties are a massive assault on the authority of **GOD** and as the Egyptians were crushed for their bold defiance of **GOD** so too will those who hold the Masonic adage, *Solve et Coagula* be destroyed as they seek to build a world without freedom. You have stood as one who stood up in the face of this tyrannical assault on the authority of **GOD**. When the Egyptians restricted the religious liberties of **GOD'S** people he sent them plagues - some in the form of natural disasters and they increased in intensity till the **LORD** slew the firstborn of man and beast to break the back of pharaoh to let **GOD'S** people go to worship according to the dictates of their conscience. The bible says that the king of the south will be subjugated and ***the king of the south are those who seek to build a world without freedom*** as pharaoh was the most rebellious against **GOD** and **GOD** will punish him. They will fail it, as is impossible for them to succeed for **GOD'S** word prohibits it.

Mr Archbishop the **LORD OF HOSTS** has 10,000 times 10,000 angels waiting to execute judgment on the Masonic conspirators who seek to build a world without freedom. The question for all who calls upon the name of the **LORD** is this; will you stand on the side of the **LORD** or the side of the dragon? The **LORD** has called you

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and those aligned with you Mr. Archbishop for such a time as this. If you heed **GOD'S** call you cannot fail as the hand of the **DIVINE** is with you as it was with Alexander as he destroyed the Persians and as it was with Nebuchadnezzar and he crushed the Egyptians. The **LORD** go with you in your fight against the children of darkness. Godspeed Archbishop.

I will close with another adage, Mr. Archbishop, the enemy of my enemy is my friend.

WHEREFORE, the undersigned respectfully request that the WILL OF GOD be upheld.



DALE J. RICHARDSON

ENCLOSED IS A *Hague Abduction Convention Application containing Facts delineating the Tyranny of the masonic conspirators.* Presented BY DALE J RICHARDSON WHO IDENTIFIES AS CANADIAN, CARIBBEAN, DISABLED, CHRISTIAN, SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST AND FREE.

No. _____

**In The
Central Authority for the Hague Abduction
Convention**

DALE J. RICHARDSON

Applicant,

On behalf of



KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON

Child,

v.

KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON

Respondent.

Application for the Return of the Child

DALE J. RICHARDSON
 1292 95th Street,
 North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2
 Tel: 1 306 441-7010
 Email: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This *Application for the Return of the Child* (the “**Application**”) is filed by DALE J. RICHARDSON (the “**Applicant**”) to the CENTRAL AUTHORITY FOR THE HAGUE CONVENTION (the “**Central Authority**”) on behalf of KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON (the “**Child**”) against KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON (the “**Respondent**”) which has abducted the *Child* without cause and subsequently committed *perjury* to cover her crime abusing the judicial process with the acquiescence of justices and other *officials*.
2. This *Application* is made under article 8 of the HAGUE *Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction* (the “**Hague Abduction Convention**”).

II. PARTIES, ARTICLE 8(A) AND (B)

3. The *Applicant* DALE J. RICHARDSON is the father of the *Child* KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON and has the “right of custody” and “right of access” under domestic and international law, but has not been given access to the *Child* since May 31 of 2020 to further *torture* him and the *Child* as punishment for whistleblowing the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in SASKATCHEWAN. The *Applicant* is a citizen of CANADA born in the CITY OF WINNIPEG in the PROVINCE OF MANITOBA on July 16 of 1974. The address of the *Applicant* is 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2 despite being compelled to flee *torture* and the threat of death in SASKATCHEWAN. The *Applicant* is the Chief Executive Officer of DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC., which conducts *essential services* tailored to engineering Covid prevention, and may be contacted by the work telephone at 1 306 441-7010 or by email to the humanitarian designated address: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com.
4. The *Respondent* KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON is the mother of the *Child* KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON and, to the knowledge of the *Applicant*, has had custody of the *Child* since May 31 of 2020. The *Respondent* is a citizen of CANADA born

in the CITY OF NORTH BATTLEFORD in the PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN on September 30 of 1980 and has brown hair and eyes and approximately weighs 200 pounds and has a height of 5'8". The address of the *Respondent* is unknown, but suspected of residing in or around the CITY OF NORTH BATTLEFORD in the PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN. The *Respondent* is a Recovery Specialist at INNOVATION CREDIT UNION, which is an institution liable for millions of dollars in damages for infringement of contract with DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC., and may be contacted by personal email to hebertkim@hotmail.com or at work by telephone at 1 866 446-7001 or by email to kimberley.richardson@innovationcu.ca.

5. The *Child* KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON has purportedly been wrongfully removed or retained from the *Applicant* and KAYSHA F.N. DERY ("KAYSHA") without *due process of law* in contravention to both domestic and international law. The *Child* is a citizen of CANADA born *premature* with various complications in the CITY OF SASKATOON in the PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN on February 9 of 2019 and has brown hair and brown eyes, but weight and height of the *Child* is unknown to the *Applicant* as he has not seen her for 286 days as of March 12 of 2021. The address of the *Child* is unknown, but suspected of residing with the *Respondent* and the *Child* is an infant with no direct contact information.
6. The *Non-Party* KAYSHA F.N. DERY is the elder sister of the *Child* KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON and has the "right of access" under domestic and international law, but has not been given access to the *Child* since May 31 of 2020 as *unreasonable* retribution for conflicts between her and the *Respondent* and to punish her for whistleblowing the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in SASKATCHEWAN. KAYSHA is a citizen of CANADA, passport number HL632765, and of the MÉTIS NATION OF SASKATCHEWAN, citizen number 012188, born in the CITY OF WINNIPEG in the PROVINCE OF MANITOBA on March 16 of 1997. The *Respondent* is the Chief Communication Officer of DSR KARIS

CONSULTING INC. and, to the knowledge of the *Applicant*, a Food Service Worker at SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL which is a prison making her a *peace officer* under Canadian law. KAYSHA is currently being held at NEVADA SOUTHERN DETENTION CENTER near the CITY OF PAHRUMP in the STATE OF NEVADA to punish her for bringing evidence of the invariable pursuit of the OBJECT in CANADA and the UNITED STATES when seeking asylum from *torture* in CANADA, and may be contacted by calling the *Applicant* at the foregoing contact information.

III. GROUNDS, ARTICLE 8(C)

7. This *Application* is made pursuant to the following:
- (i) the UNITED NATIONS *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (the “**UN Torture Convention**”), specifically articles 1, 2, 4, 12, 13, and 16;
 - (ii) the HAGUE *Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction* (the “**Hague Abduction Convention**”), specifically articles 1, 3, 5, 8, and 9; and
 - (iii) the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (the “**Charter**”), Part I of the Constitution Act, 1982, being Schedule B to the *Canada Act 1982* (U.K.), 1982, chapter 11, specifically sections 9 and 10;
8. Specifically, this *Application* seeks the return of the *Child* for the *reasonable grounds* hereunder, namely:
- (i) the *Child* is being *tortured* under article 1 of the *UN Torture Convention* by the removal and retention from her *established* primary caregiver, the *Applicant*, which intentionally inflicts “severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental” on the *Child* to punish her and the *Applicant*;

- (ii) the only “effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture” under article 2 of the *UN Torture Convention* for persons under the *age of 16 years* is the *Hague Abduction Convention* when the *torture* results from the *wrongful removal or the retention of a child*;
- (iii) subject to 8(ii) above, the *UN Torture Convention* has only *theoretical* and *ineffective* “legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture” as the *Criminal Code* makes *torture* illegal in CANADA, but provides no *extra-territorial* mechanism to make complaints of *torture* against *officials* which means a person has to complain to the *official* which *tortured* them;
- (iv) the *Child* was retained on June 1 of 2020 which was a “wrongful” “removal or the retention of a child” as it was “in breach of rights of custody attributed to” the *Applicant* pursuant to article 3 of the *Hague Abduction Convention*, the *Respondent* notified the *Applicant* by text message of such retention: “Dale, I’ve spoken to my lawyer this morning and have been advised to let you know that at this time you will not be given access to Karis. This is also to advise you that you are no longer permitted on my parents property and we’ve been advised to contact the RCMP if you come on their land.”;
- (v) the removal or the retention of the *Child* was subsequently endorsed by JUSTICE R.W. ELSON on July 23 of 2020 when he ordered that the *Respondent* shall have sole custody in the absence of the *Applicant*, as the *Applicant* was prevented from entering the court that day by the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE and the COURT DEPUTY SHERIFF under the guise of an alleged warrant pursuant to *The Mental Health Services Act* and

taken to BATTLEFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE where he was strapped to a bed and drugged against his will by *officials* during the hearing;

- (vi) the removal or the retention of the *Child* was seemingly ordered as punishment for whistleblowing the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in SASKATCHEWAN which relates to *terrorism, torture, genocide, crimes against humanity*, and the *crime of aggression*, as part of a conspiracy to restrict the liberty of the PEOPLE, the invariable pursuit of the OBJECT in the UNITED STATES *Declaration of Independence*, to build a world without freedom through the dissolution of social order: *Solve et Coagula* as the MASONIC adage teaches as articulated by the JESUIT affiliated CARLO MARIA VIGANO;
- (vii) the corruption in SASKATCHEWAN which is demonstrated by JUSTICE J.D. KALMAKOFF of the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN participating in the *unauthorized practice of law* when he *assumed* the role of opposing council to strike down a writ of mandamus to force the *officials* of the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN to follow their own laws and rules to accept evidence of *torture* and *judicial interference* to allow *due process of law* in his appeal for the "right of custody" of the *Child*;
- (viii) the CENTRAL AUTHORITY FOR SASKATCHEWAN under the *Hague Abduction Convention* is the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (the "***Saskatchewan Central Authority***") pursuant to *The International Child Abduction Act, 1996*, and the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL is almost always made up of members of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN, the same assembly responsible for passing *The Mental Health Services Act* which is in direct violation of the *UN Torture Convention* as the same permits

forced medical treatment simply for refusing any kind of medical treatment, specifically allowing *officials* to strap people to beds and drug them with psychoactive drugs against their will without *lawful cause*;

- (ix) given that the unlawful abduction of the *Applicant* as part of *judicial interference* is the responsibility of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN and thereby the *Saskatchewan Central Authority* and is *prejudice*, it would be a direct violation of article 1 of the *Hague Abduction Convention* to have the *Saskatchewan Central Authority* “ensure that rights of custody and of access under the law of” SASKATCHEWAN and CANADA are honoured and enforced;
- (x) even though the *Hague Abduction Convention* is commonly used between Contracting States, nothing in the same precludes Federal States with multiple Central Authorities under article 6 of the same from co-operating under article 7 of the same to “secure the prompt return of children wrongfully removed to or retained in any Contracting State” under article 1 of the same or enforcing compliance of the other Central Authorities by other *lawful means*, especially when a Central Authority has been demonstrated as a *rogue* element of the international community;
- (xi) even in Federal States, the *Hague Abduction Convention* consideration for wrongful removal or retention of a child is unaffected by “operation of law or by reason of a judicial or administrative decision, or by reason of an agreement having legal effect under the law of that State” under article 3 of the same and determined solely upon *merit*;

(xii) the *Child* which is an infant was not treated as a person under the *Charter* by the administrative or judicial authorities of Saskatchewan and *plainly denied* her section 10(c) right “to have the validity of the detention determined by way of habeas corpus and to be released if the detention is not lawful” by JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS of the COURT OF QUEEN’S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN and such right has been under *suspension* ever since despite being in the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN for 171 days as of March 12 of 2021; and

(xiii) the absence of the *Applicant* puts the *Child* at risk for being molested by the MASONIC affiliated family of the *Respondent* as one of her nephews was caught attempting to insert his penis into the mouth of the other nephew and the *Hague Abduction Convention* is the only mechanism to prevent acts of child molestation when local courts and other *officials* have been *caught* waging war against their governments by violating the fundamental principles of justice as the convention is independent of their authority, even the firm representing the *Respondent*, MATRIX LAW GROUP LLP, has MASONIC affiliations and is suspected of being associated with covering up child molestation.

IV. JUDICIAL DECISIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES, ARTICLE 8(E) AND (G)

A. Engineering Reimagined

9. DALE J. RICHARDSON (known as the *Applicant*, hereinafter “DALE”) and his daughter KAYSHA F.N. DERY (“KAYSHA”) sought opportunity to minister SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH doctrine to the Battlefords and surrounding Indigenous communities. On April 1 of 2020, DALE founded DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC. (“DSR KARIS”), a Canadian federal corporation pursuant to the *Canada Business Corporations Act* which is a distinct

natural person under subsection 15(1) of the same, to further this ministry, specifically in the field of mechanical engineering.

10. DSR KARIS, named after his infant daughter KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON (known as the *Child*, hereinafter "KARIS"), sought to help local businesses with their Covid response by installing safe Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning systems that mitigate the spread of contagions, an *essential service*, and build a future for his children; DALE would do anything for his children. DSR KARIS was pursuing opportunities to help educate Indigenous persons and women in the field of engineering and offered its *essential services* at cost to all not-for-profits and houses of worship in the Battlefords and surrounding areas in an effort to help faith communities open their doors again, this is engineering reimaged. Unfortunately, due to a series of coordinated efforts by unscrupulous persons, this ministry was hindered.

B. Criminal Negligence

11. DSR KARIS was hindered by the criminally negligent recommendations for Covid response from the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY which motivated businesses, already cash-strapped from the global shutdown, to hire unqualified professionals to install Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning systems to mitigate the spread of contagions, such systems were not effective from an engineering perspective and threatened the safety of the general public. After repeated pleas to the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY to have a qualified engineer review its recommendations, on July 7 of 2020, DSR KARIS notified INNOVATION CREDIT UNION about the criminal negligence requesting that it fulfill its fiduciary duty to its members by notifying them of the same as it related to the *Non-Disclosure Agreement* that exists between them. INNOVATION CREDIT UNION responded by conspiring to limit DSR KARIS's access to INNOVATION CREDIT UNION and its members by ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE intervention which was a breach of the *Non-Disclosure Agreement*. In response to a complaint of uttering threats

made against DALE, he provided evidence to the contrary and on June 16 of 2020, the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE attempted to return part of that evidence without conducting a proper investigation. DSR KARIS made a complaint and provided evidence to the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE about the criminal negligence under sections 219 and 220 of the *Criminal Code* which to its knowledge was never investigated.

12. While DSR KARIS was pursuing the foregoing, its Chief Executive Officer, DALE, was being persecuted by the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH in collusion with his wife KIMBERLY A. RICHARDSON (known as the *Respondent*, hereinafter "KIM") for adhering to its doctrine and his infant daughter KARIS was wrongfully removed and retained by his wife KIM on June 1 of 2020 under threat of ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE intervention and tortured as a person and third person under 269.1 of the *Criminal Code*. The members responsible for such persecution advocate MASONIC dogma in the church and have ties to the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, even possessing the influence to hire DALE's daughter KAYSHA as a permanent employee and *peace officer* at SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL where she was tortured under 269.1 of the *Criminal Code*. KAYSHA made complaints to the CANADIAN UNION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES about workplace safety, having prior knowledge of the criminal negligence being the Chief Communication Officer of DSR KARIS, and about discrimination against those of INDIGENOUS and MÉTIS descent in her workplace to which she belongs as she identifies as EUROPEAN, CARIBBEAN, and MÉTIS. Such discrimination based on race by employees of SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL inflicts severe mental pain and suffering on such minorities in their care and is *torture* under 269.1 of the *Criminal Code* as all permanent employees of SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL are *peace officers* and *officials* under the same.
13. In the interest of the general public, DSR KARIS with its low socioeconomic status, sought remedy by *pro se* legal representation against the

SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY for its criminal negligence under sections 219 and 220 of the *Criminal Code* with INNOVATION CREDIT UNION and the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE as joint respondents for conspiracy and accessory after the fact under sections 465(1) and 463 of the *Criminal Code* and with the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH as a joint respondent for its members affiliation with the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY and their relentless persecution of its Chief Executive Officer, DALE, and Chief Communication Officer, KAYSHA, which seemingly happened in response to inquiry into the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, INNOVATION CREDIT UNION, and the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

14. DSR KARIS submitted a *pro se* originating application in the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN IN THE JUDICIAL CENTRE OF BATTLEFORD on July 16 of 2020 which sought the following:
 - (i) orders for an investigation into INNOVATION CREDIT UNION under *The Credit Union Act, 1998*, a Saskatchewan statute, arising from the infringement of the *Non-Disclosure Agreement*;
 - (ii) orders for the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE to stop preventing DSR KARIS from contacting CONSTABLE SEKELA, the lead investigator for its complaint of criminal negligence; and
 - (iii) protective orders against the respondents as they had been threatening the officers of DSR KARIS.
15. The in chambers date for such application was scheduled for July 23 of 2020.

C. The July 23rd Terrorist Attacks

16. After many failed attempts by the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY and ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE to intimate and coerce KAYSHA and her father DALE from attending the hearing on behalf of DSR KARIS under the guise of the Covid emergency and self-isolation, KAYSHA and her father DALE

decided in the interest of the general public and CHRISTIANS and CATHOLICS everywhere to attend the hearing on behalf of DSR KARIS to expose the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in Saskatchewan.

17. On July 23rd of 2020 at approximately 10:00 AM CST, DALE, the power of attorney for DSR KARIS, was detained under *The Mental Health Services Act* and KAYSHA, the Chief Communication Officer for DSR KARIS, was detained under *The Public Health Act, 1994* while acting on behalf of DSR KARIS. DALE and KAYSHA were both detained at the same time and place by six ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE officers and the COURT DEPUTY SHERIFF for different reasons with no declared warrant in front of the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN IN THE JUDICIAL CENTRE OF BATTLEFORD minutes before they were to attend a hearing for DSR KARIS to expose the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in SASKATCHEWAN. As predicted by CONSTABLE READ during the unlawful arrest, JUSTICE R.W. ELSON adjourned the hearing; it was adjourned *sine die*, meaning it could not be reopened without the consent of the respondents.
18. While DSR KARIS was pursuing the foregoing litigation, DALE's wife filed for divorce under the legal counsel of PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN of MATRIX LAW GROUP LLP, the partner of CLIFFORD A. HOLM who was one of the influential persons advocating MASONIC dogma in the BATTLEFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH. The in chambers date for such divorce petition was scheduled for July 23 of 2020 on the same docket seemingly as punishment for pursuing litigation on behalf of DSR KARIS against the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, INNOVATION CREDIT UNION, and the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE for the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in SASKATCHEWAN. JUSTICE R.W. ELSON also presided over DALE's divorce case and on July 22 of 2020 requested that his wife KIM draft an interim order for the hearing the following day; JUSTICE R.W. ELSON granted this interim order on July 23 of

2020 while DALE was absent, as he was detained for mental health, which gave his wife KIM possession of their house and DSR KARIS's corporate records and registered office and gave her custody of KARIS. Later that day, KIM with her family and in the presence of the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE came and took possession of DSR KARIS's property except for its corporate phone from its only remaining agent through intimidation and coercion by armed ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE officers.

19. When the JUSTICE R.W. ELSON discovered DSR KARIS's articles of incorporation, specifically the share transfer restrictions clause, he realized their egregious failure. The shares could only be transferred upon consent through resolution by the sole director of DSR KARIS, DALE, and declaring him mentally insane was of no consequence, the shares could not be transferred to KIM. DSR KARIS offers *essential services* and interfering with or causing a severe disruption to an *essential service is terrorist activity* under subsection 83.01(1)(b)(ii)(E) of the *Criminal Code* and every person who knowingly participates in carrying out *terrorist activity* is guilty under 83.18(1) of the same. Since July 23 of 2020, DSR KARIS has been unable to conduct its *essential services*, and the MASONIC conspirators have sought to cover up their crime.
20. DALE and KAYSHA were both tortured by *peace officers* and *officials* under section 269.1 of the *Criminal Code* and the *UN Torture Convention* binding in CANADA during their arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful detainment. DALE was taken to BATTLEFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE and was strapped to a bed by ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE while SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY *officials* drugged him against his will. DALE was administered drugs against his will whenever he asked for the warrant for his detainment which was finally given to him after a few days of detainment. DALE was *officially* admitted to BATTLEFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE on July 24 of 2020 for "paranoid religious, persecutory and grandiose

delusions” *after* he was drugged on July 23 of 2020 and it was determined by *biased* medical professionals that he must be tied to a bed and drugged to cure him. CONSTABLE BURTON said “cause it’s a little different— Saskatchewan health care compared to Manitoba” and that he had been there for about 7 years in response to DALE’s mother AGATHA RICHARDSON saying “You should see his feet, I mean we don’t restrain people like that”. After being interrogated at BATTLEFORDS UNION HOSPITAL for hours, KAYSHA was taken by ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE to SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL, where she was also employed as a *peace officer* and had active complaints against through CANADIAN UNION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES regarding discrimination and occupational health and safety issues with its Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning systems. KAYSHA was detained while her union meeting was outstanding and she has never had the opportunity to meet with the union since, but is still a permanent employee and *peace officer* at SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL. DALE and KAYSHA were only released from detainment after an *Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum* was filed for them.

D. Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum

21. ROBERT A. CANNON (“ROBERT”) made repeated attempts to file an *Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum* for DALE and KAYSHA against the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY and ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, first *ex parte* and after with notice with overwhelming evidence of their arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful detainment which included video, audio, and documentary evidence; the application was submitted to a different judicial centre than BATTLEFORD, the COURT OF QUEEN’S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN IN THE JUDICIAL CENTRE OF SASKATOON in accordance with its court rules as it was closest to ROBERT’s residential address. ROBERT’s third amendment to the *Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum* was served to the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, but the

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE refused service for such application and stated that ROBERT's evidence would not be added to the ongoing criminal negligence investigation unless he was a witness, in which case he would have to attend the BATTLEFORDS ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE detachment, the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE detachment responsible for DALE's and KAYSHA's detainment. At the time, ROBERT did not feel comfortable leaving the jurisdiction of the SASKATOON POLICE SERVICE where the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE have no jurisdiction. KAYSHA was released before the third amendment and DALE was released shortly after the third amendment was served to the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY which is responsible for SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL, BATTLEFORDS UNION HOSPITAL, and BATTLEFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE.

22. ROBERT with DALE and KAYSHA proceeded to attend the hearing for the foregoing application supposedly scheduled for Aug 18 of 2020 to request that an investigation be conducted into their arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful detainment. They were denied entry to the hearing as the registrar claimed that the such application did not exist, after such was disproven then claimed that it was never served, and after such was disproven then claimed that it was unfiled despite proof of the dependent notice of expedited procedure being filed. After these incoherent discussions with the registrar, ROBERT, DALE, and KAYSHA proceeded to flee the jurisdiction of SASKATCHEWAN without delay.
23. ROBERT later filed by mail the fourth and fifth amendments to the *Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum* which added DALE's infant daughter KARIS and his affiliate CHRISTY DAWN PENBRUM ("CHRISTY"), who was punished for associating with him during his detainment, to those applied for, additional respondents, and orders similar to those in the application by DSR KARIS for July 23 of 2020 for an investigation into INNOVATION CREDIT UNION that were judicially interfered

with. JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS presided over this application on September 10 of 2020 and dismissed the matter in the first hearing on *fake* technicalities and without hearing the evidence in court, despite purporting that she reviewed the evidence *in her official capacity*; JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS ordered ROBERT to pay costs which is expected in an *Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum* if it is determined by the justice to be frivolous and vexatious. On September 22 of 2020, ROBERT filed an appeal to JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS's decision in the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN. Given the corruption demonstrated in the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN, the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE which is the *national police force*, and the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH which is a *centrally governed international church*, KAYSHA did not feel safe in CANADA anymore and decided to seek refuge in her ancestral homeland in the STATE OF MONTANA on October 1 of 2020.

24. On October 5 of 2020, JUSTICE J.A. SCHWANN of the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN ruled that ROBERT's lawful application for dispensing with service which was *intentionally* misinterpreted as *ex parte* would not be permitted despite the overwhelming evidence of corruption and she ordered that ROBERT would need to serve the respondents appeal books to proceed with the hearing which would take multiple months; such order constitutes a suspension of *Writ of Habeas Corpus* which is permissible in CANADA as the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* permits human rights violations if they are to *such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society*.

E. A Métis Plea for Safety and Asylum

25. On October 1 of 2020, ROBERT accompanied KAYSHA as she fled to the U.S.-CANADA BORDER at the SWEET GRASS port of entry seeking refuge under the Jay Treaty and asylum in the UNITED STATES from the persecution and torture she was subjected to in CANADA. KAYSHA brought her Canadian

passport, Métis citizenship card, marriage certificate, many other forms of identification, and over a thousand pages of documentation with her to the border as part of her plea. After KAYSHA was refused entry to the UNITED STATES on the basis of being MÉTIS, she subsequently filed an approximately 1214-page asylum application with over 5 gigabytes of media and video footage of the events discussed in the previous sections.

26. Upon being provided the foregoing information and KAYSHA's claim for asylum, the *officials* of the UNITED STATES at the border isolated KAYSHA by escorting ROBERT off of the premises and began threatening KAYSHA with being taken into custody for applying for asylum and attempted to coerce her into returning to CANADA without filing the same. KAYSHA, fearing for her life, did not yield to their threats or coercion and filed for asylum and was subsequently taken into custody under the guise of *unsuitable travel documentation* and placed in an expedited removal. KAYSHA was first held in custody at the U.S.-Canada border in the STATE OF MONTANA, then transferred to the JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL in the STATE OF IDAHO, then finally transferred to NEVADA SOUTHERN DETENTION CENTER in the STATE OF NEVADA and was held in custody in the STATE OF UTAH during such transfer.
27. The asylum officer, SCOTT ROBINSON, ZCH 193, from the CHICAGO ASYLUM OFFICE in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, conducted KAYSHA's *credible fear of persecution* interview and made his decision on October 15 of 2020 alleging that she was credible, but did not believe that she had credible fear of being persecuted by her *centrally governed international church*, the corrupt courts, or the corrupt *national police force* again in CANADA despite her having filed for asylum from them, that her infant sister is still detained by their authority, and evidence that those of MÉTIS descent are persecuted in CANADA. KAYSHA was not given her prompt review of determination by an immigration judge within seven (7) days which is required by the *Immigration and Nationality Act* and was not given such review of

determination until after an *Ex Parte Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus* was submitted on her behalf and filed on December 8 of 2020.

F. Another Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum

28. On November 27 of 2020, ROBERT submitted by mail from CANADA an *Ex Parte Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus* on behalf of KAYSHA to the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA at 333 Las Vegas Blvd. South Las Vegas, NV 89101; such mail was suspended by CANADA POST, the primary postal operator in CANADA, under the guise of the Covid emergency and was not received until December 7 of 2020 at 11:38 AM MST; that very day in the afternoon, KAYSHA received word that she had been given an immigration hearing date that December 10 of 2020 and that she would likely be deported. The petition was filed the day after it was received on December 8 of 2020 as a civil case with the case number of 2:20-cv-02218-JAD-DJA and was misinterpreted as *pro se* legal representation by KAYSHA instead of ROBERT and was suspended under the guise of the following: "Due to this court's extremely heavy case load this review process may take several weeks".
29. On December 10 of 2020 and fifty-six (56) days after KAYSHA's *credible fear of persecution* interview, KAYSHA's review of determination was conducted by the JUDGE LINDSAY ROBERT which sought to uphold SCOTT ROBINSON, ZCH 193's credible fear findings and deport KAYSHA without reviewing the evidence, however, KAYSHA's lawyer LAWRENCE J. LITMAN ("JAY") argued that KAYSHA needed a continuance for the evidence to be reviewed and JUDGE LINDSAY ROBERT reluctantly granted such continuance and subsequently referred the case to JUDGE GLEN BAKER, a judge with a better reputation. The following Tuesday on December 15 of 2020, JAY presented much of the information and evidence provided in this application to JUDGE GLEN BAKER articulating the *terrorist activity* and KAYSHA testified of the facts that pertained to her. JUDGE GLEN BAKER was reluctant to give his decision in the

court room and purported that he would review all the evidence *in his official capacity* and make his final decision at a later time.

30. KAYSHA's deportation was finalized on December 17 of 2020 a week after her first immigration hearing, when JUDGE GLEN BAKER concluded that (1) she had not been physically harmed during her arrest and thereby had not been tortured and did not qualify under the *UN Torture Convention*, and (2) she did not qualify under any of the five bases enumerated in section 101(a)(42) of the *Immigration and Nationality Act* which are *race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion*.
31. Given the information and evidence provided in this application, much of which was provided to JUDGE GLEN BAKER, his conclusions appear unfounded as the evidence provided delineated the apartheid system which is CANADA, the resulting genocide of those in KAYSHA's racial groups MÉTIS and BLACK-CANADIANS, Canadian justices exercising *extreme prejudice*, and how KAYSHA was primarily psychologically tortured but also physically tortured in such system as she was taken to a maximum security prison for the criminally insane without cause by the *national police force*, the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, and held there in isolation for eight days as punishment for seeking remedy in court on behalf of a federal corporation. JUDGE GLEN BAKER's primary argument for deporting KAYSHA was that she could seek remedy for unlawful arrest in CANADA. JAY advised KAYSHA's father DALE that her deportation would cause the *Ex Parte Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus* to be moot. The petition was fourteen hundred eighty two (1482) pages spread over seven (7) volumes, each of which was titled: "Book of Torture". While KAYSHA was seeking asylum in the UNITED STATES, KAYSHA's father DALE remained in CANADA to continue the litigation on behalf of DSR KARIS and the legal battle for custody of his infant daughter KARIS who was kidnapped by his wife KIM which was later endorsed by the courts with *extreme prejudice*.

G. Extreme Prejudice

32. KAYSHA's father DALE was released from BATTLEFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE on August 7 of 2020 fifteen (15) days after being abducted. The draft order granting custody of his infant daughter KARIS to his wife KIM was issued on July 23 of 2020 which meant that he had to appeal such draft order by August 22 of 2020 unless granted a motion to extend pursuant to the rules of the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN. When DALE was released he was still suffering side-effects of the drugs administered to him against his will in BATTLEFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE as can be seen in the slurred language in his first meeting with DEREK ALLCHURCH ("DEREK") in which DEREK admitted to negligence.
33. On August 29 of 2020, DALE contacted COMMISSIONER LUCKI of the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE to complain about being *tortured* by the BATTLEFORD ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE detachment and the judicial interference by the same and the Court of Queen's Bench; her office referred DALE back to the F-Division of the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, the SASKATCHEWAN jurisdiction that *tortured* him and refused service on July 28 of 2020 for the third amendment of the habeas corpus relating to the same.
34. On September 18 of 2020, DALE on behalf of DSR KARIS submitted a Statement of Claim and Motion under case number T-1115-20 to the FEDERAL COURT OF CANADA which purported with evidence that the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN, the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY and others committed various crimes as part of *terrorist activity*, that DSR KARIS needed protection and remedy for such, and that the Chief Communication Officer fled to the UNITED STATES to file asylum after being *tortured* by the same. The hearing for the motion to permit DALE to represent DSR KARIS under Rule 120 of the court and grant interim relief was dismissed and struck without leave to amend on October 5 of 2020 by JUSTICE ROBERT L. BARNES despite the

foregoing evidence demonstrating that this case was a special circumstance to permit DALE to represent under Rule 120 as permitted by such rule.

35. On October 7 of 2020, DALE submitted a motion to extend and draft notice of appeal to the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN under case number CACV3717 for the draft order granted by JUSTICE R.W. ELSON on the basis that DALE was detained and recovering from drugs administered to him against his will during the appeal period and KARIS was not given fair representation. JUSTICE J.A. CALDWELL presided over such motion on October 28 of 2020, and concluded with extreme prejudice that granting the motion to give KARIS fair representation in an appeal was prejudice to KIM despite DALE's extraordinary circumstances and the infant KARIS being taken away from her father, her primary caregiver, without fair representation.
36. On November 13 of 2020 and following KAYSHA's arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful detainment in the UNITED STATES in violation of *international instruments* binding in the same, DALE on behalf of DSR KARIS filed a Statement of Claim under the case number T-1403-20 in the FEDERAL COURT OF CANADA with motion to allow him to represent under Rule 120 of the court against the MASONIC GRAND LODGE OF SASKATCHEWAN, the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN, the PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN, and the ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES and his agents which delineated a conspiracy by MASONS and those who believe or support those who believe MASONIC dogma to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency; the court refused to accept the affidavit of service which is proof of service and thereby declared the application to be abandoned on December 8 of 2020 under the guise that it lacked proof of service.
37. On November 26 of 2020, DALE attended a hearing to revisit custody of KARIS in which JUSTICE J. ZUK presided in the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN IN THE JUDICIAL CENTRE OF BATTLEFORD. JUSTICE J. ZUK

exercised extreme prejudice and was hostile towards DALE seemingly as punishment for seeking remedy against the court. JUSTICE J. ZUK accepted an affidavit by KIM which was demonstrated to be perjured by DALE as the sole evidence upon which to uphold JUSTICE R.W. ELSON orders despite much evidence that demonstrated that KARIS should be in DALE's care. JUSTICE J. ZUK attempted to construe DALE as mentally ill and refused to accept new evidence to the contrary which he was permitted to do. After suspending his decision, JUSTICE J. ZUK finally concluded that KARIS should be in KIM's care on December 11 of 2020.

38. On November 17 of 2020, ROBERT served to the ATTORNEY GENERALS of the PROVINCES and CANADA constitutional questions and on November 19 of 2020 included such questions in the perfecting of his habeas corpus appeal in the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN under the case number CACV3708, questioning the constitutionality of allowing *forced medical and psychiatric treatment* in *The Mental Health Services Act* and *The Public Health Act, 1994*, and *torturing* corporations and using corporations to shield officials from responsibility for acts of *torture*.
39. On the November 20 of 2020 and December 1 of 2020, DALE included constitutional questions under the case number T-1229-20 and T-1367-20 in the FEDERAL COURT OF CANADA, respectively, which included the same questions from ROBERT's case above, in addition to questioning the constitutionality of requiring a lawyer to represent under the FEDERAL COURT RULES and using rules to hinder evidence of *torture* from entering court and violate the *fundamental principles of justice*.
40. On November 22 of 2020, DALE was disfellowshipped by the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH without proper notice and in the disfellowship meeting CLIFFORD A. HOLM purported that DALE had defamed him.

41. On December 13 of 2020, DALE submitted an appeal under case number CACV3745 to the final orders of JUSTICE J. ZUK denying DALE custody of his daughter KARIS and on December 25 of 2020, the constitutional questions above were submitted to COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN under case number CACV3745 in addition to questioning the lack of *correction and control mechanisms* under *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, lack of statutory provisions for preventing torture of children in the *Divorce Act* and *The Children's Law Act*, and the constitutionality of the ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND GEOSCIENTISTS OF SASKATCHEWAN being a corporation which shields *officials* from responsibility for committing acts of *torture*, criminal negligence, and participating in *terrorist activity*.
42. On February 2 of 2021 the REGISTRAR AMY GROOTHUIS of the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN conspired to remove the constitutional questions from the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN by refusing to allow DALE to perfect his appeal unless he agreed to remove the constitutional questions in contravention to *Court of Appeal Rules* and the *The Constitutional Questions Act, 2012* and evidence of torture in contravention to the *UN Torture Convention*.
43. On February 9 of 2021, the CHIEF JUSTICE PAUL S. CRAMPTON of the FEDERAL COURT OF CANADA, ordered that DALE's and DSR KARIS's cases in the Court would be all be case managed by the PROTHONOTARY MIREILLE TABIB and the prothonotary proceeded to handle the cases together, specifically case numbers T-1115-20, T-1229-20, T-1367-20, T-1404-20, the only case that was excluded was T-1403-20 which proved that DALE was seeking remedy separately from DSR KARIS as T-1404-20 and T-1403-20 addressed the same matter from DALE's and DSR KARIS's perspective based on similar facts, respectively and separately, which contradicted the ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA's purports that DALE was attempting to seek

remedy for the DSR KARIS in his personal hearing in an attempt to breach the distinct natural person and thereby dismantle the corporate shield.

H. The Extraordinary Condition

44. On October 23 of 2020, ROBERT on behalf of WISEWORK CONSULTING INC. ("WISEWORK"), a Canadian corporation pursuant to the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, proceeded to the STATE OF DELAWARE to assist DSR KARIS with filing a certificate of incorporation for DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC. ("DSR KARIS NORTH") without providing legal advice. DSR KARIS planned to have KAYSHA handle the documentation and to sign the certificate of incorporation in the STATE OF DELAWARE, but was forced to have DALE sign them remotely as this process was delayed by her arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful detainment in violation of *international instruments* binding the UNITED STATES as part of a conspiracy to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency.
45. On October 28 of 2020 and under the instruction of DSR KARIS, WISEWORK mailed the certificate of incorporation from the Post Office at 55 E Loockerman St in the City of Dover in the State of Delaware to the DELAWARE SECRETARY OF STATE with an *affidavit of extraordinary condition* affirmed by ROBERT in accordance with *Delaware General Corporations Law*. The DELAWARE SECRETARY OF STATE acting on behalf of the STATE OF DELAWARE was to make a *conclusive* determination as to whether the extraordinary condition existed and whether it hindered the filing of the corporation.
46. On November 2 of 2020 at approximately 4:03 PM EST, the representative of the DELAWARE SECRETARY OF STATE acting on behalf of the STATE OF DELAWARE called DSR KARIS, the incorporator, to notify it that the *affidavit of extraordinary condition* would not be reviewed, and in so doing violated Delaware law to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency.

47. If the STATE OF DELAWARE complied with 8 Del. C. 1953, § 103(i), the *affidavit of extraordinary condition* would require the DELAWARE SECRETARY OF STATE to make a *conclusive* decision on whether the abduction of DSR KARIS NORTH's Chief Communication Officer, KAYSHA, as part of a conspiracy to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in SASKATCHEWAN, was a *revolution or insurrection, or rioting or civil commotion* in the localities of the PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN in the Country of CANADA and the STATE OF ILLINOIS, STATE OF MONTANA, STATE OF IDAHO, STATE OF UTAH, and STATE OF NEVADA in the Country of the UNITED STATES.
48. The refusal of the STATE OF DELAWARE to accept or make a *conclusive* decision as to whether the extraordinary condition existed and whether it hindered the filing for incorporation, and its failure to legislate a method to appeal the unlawful denial of its SECRETARY OF STATE, hindered DSR KARIS NORTH from seeking remedy from parties that violated its constitutional and statutory rights as its filing date can no longer be corrected under 8 Del. C. 1953, § 103(i) and thereby hindered DSR KARIS NORTH from developing *critical infrastructure* which is international terrorism.

I. The Supreme Court of the United States

49. KAYSHA on behalf of DSR KARIS NORTH, the newly founded Delaware corporation, submitted an *Ex Parte & Pro Se Petition For Extraordinary Writ* to the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES in the case of DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC. v. STATE OF DELAWARE under original jurisdiction; she did so while in custody at NEVADA SOUTHERN DETENTION CENTER and her lawyer JAY witnessed her signature and mailed high priority such petition on her behalf from the City of Las Vegas in the STATE OF NEVADA on December 7 of 2020. The mail for such application was suspended for unknown reasons and received on December 10 of 2020, however, ROBERT delivered the required 40 copies to the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES in person on December 9 of 2020 under *open filing* on behalf of

WISEWORK CONSULTING CORP., a Delaware corporation, on behalf of DSR KARIS NORTH. The petition contained the respectful request for the following remedy in the form of an alternative writ:

to compel PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP in his official capacity to declare the mismanagement of the Covid emergency by MASONIC conspirators to be a national emergency, as the same extends to the STATE OF DELAWARE and *The Biden Plan to Combat Coronavirus* by the supposed presidential elect JOSEPH R. BIDEN, which threatens the legitimacy of this presidential election and by consequence threatens to deprive persons in the United States of America of CHRISTIAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS, among them the free exercise of RELIGION and the unalienable rights to LIFE, LIBERTY, and pursuit of HAPPINESS.

50. This extraordinary writ was requested as the STATE OF DELAWARE lacked the executive power to fix the damage it caused to the AMERICAN people and DSR KARIS NORTH by hindering an investigation into and covering up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency, which was crucial to the general public and the electoral college making an informed decision in this presidential election.
51. CLARA HOUGHTELING ("CLARA") on behalf of Clerk SCOTT S. HARRIS of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, filed the petition on December 15 of 2020 purporting that it was received on December 14 of 2020 and arbitrarily refused to accept the petition purporting that no remedy was specified and that individuals could not file *pro se* for a corporation or business entity, but she cited no rules for the same as no relating rules exist. In so doing, the Clerk exercised judicial authority which is beyond the scope of its office in an effort to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency to build a world without freedom: "The Clerk receives documents for filing with the Court and has authority to reject any submitted filing that does not comply with these Rules" under Rule 1(1) of the *Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, adopted April 18, 2019*.

J. Another Another Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus

52. After sunset on Thursday December 24 of 2020, ROBERT submitted an *Ex Parte & Pro Se Original Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus* on behalf of KAYSHA to the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES and personal delivery thereof was effected on Monday December 28 of 2020; the same was a successive original application and such application purported the suspension of the first application for writ of habeas corpus by the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA due to its “extremely heavy case load”. The first application was misinterpreted as *pro se* legal representation by KAYSHA instead of ROBERT which also constituted suspension. The successive application made it explicitly clear that ROBERT was the applicant. There is no law of any kind that forbids successive applications for writ of habeas corpus by the same or *other* applicants for KAYSHA as she has never been sentenced by any court for any crime anywhere in the world.
53. ROBERT was unable to get in contact with the case analyst responsible for his name in the alphabet, CLARA, as she has yet to reciprocate contact by phone as of February 28 of 2021. ROBERT was able to contact case analyst SUSAN of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES on January 6 of 2021 and received a letter from CLARA allegedly sent on December 31 of 2020 in which she refused to accept the original application for writ of habeas corpus under the guise of the following: (1) the original application for writ of *habeas corpus* was interpreted as an extraordinary writ instead of original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 and § 2242, (2) the application was not formatted as an extraordinary writ, (3) the application would need a motion for *forma pauperis* despite the \$300 filing fee being provided as a cheque, (4) only an attorney can file *habeas corpus* for a detainee which contravenes the foregoing codes, and (5) the *ex parte* application must be served on the *Respondents*; these *egregious* lies in contravention to the *fundamental*

principles of justice and all forms of law and subsequent return of documents and cheque by the court clerk constitute suspension and an attempt to keep evidence of treason and terrorism out of court.

54. Such refusal and subsequent return of documents by CLARA purported by SUSAN constitute suspension by the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES as CLARA is the only case analyst ROBERT can apply through as she was responsible for his name in the alphabet in accordance with the procedure of such Court according to SUSAN. When ROBERT purported to SUSAN that CLARA broke the law, she replied: "its our rules". In so doing, the Clerk exercised judicial authority to suspend the CHRISTIAN right of *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* which is beyond the scope of its office in an effort to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency to build a world without freedom, a world without CHRISTIANITY.

K. Petition to Congress

55. On Monday January 4 of 2021, ROBERT, a UNITED STATES citizen living abroad in CANADA, attempted to exercise his first amendment right to petition congress for a redress of grievance and delivery thereof to the visitor entrance of the Cannon building of the UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES guarded by OFFICER PARKER and OFFICER LEE of the UNITED STATES CAPITAL POLICE. ROBERT was instructed by OFFICER PARKER that due to Covid only employees would have access to any of the government buildings in the capital and that ROBERT would be be required to contact his representative in the UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES; ROBERT explained that he was a nonresident living abroad that did not have a representative in CONGRESS and that the only way for him to petition congress was by delivering it to the UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES directly, the MÉTIS face the same barrier to petition.

56. OFFICER PARKER ignored ROBERT and instructed him to google a phone number and call someone and that he should do so outside. ROBERT purported that he was simply there to exercise his first amendment rights to petition and needed to effect delivery directly; OFFICER PARKER began threatening ROBERT with the statement "Do you want to be arrested?" to which the answer was obviously "No". When ROBERT asked under what grounds could a person be arrested for when trying to exercise their first amendment rights to petition, OFFICER LEE responded with "Our rules", a seemingly common trend. At no point did either OFFICER PARKER or OFFICER LEE provide any viable means for ROBERT to exercise his first amendment rights as a citizen living abroad. Eventually, OFFICER LEE turned to OFFICER PARKER and said I'm just going to do it, I'm going to arrest him. OFFICER LEE approached ROBERT and said put your hands behind your back to which ROBERT replied "Why?" having never been told that he was going to be arrested. OFFICER LEE replied because it was resisting arrest, an arrest which was never purported by anyone at any point to the knowledge of ROBERT.
57. ROBERT was processed and held in captivity for between 23 and 24 hours, until the afternoon of Tuesday January 5 of 2021 when it was purported that the charges were dropped and he was released; ROBERT was never given the opportunity to stand before a judge probably because his arrest was in violation of international, declarational, constitutional, statutory, and common law and if he stood before a judge and pled his case, the judge would be authorized and compelled to issue warrants for the arrest of OFFICER PARKER and OFFICER LEE and conduct an investigation into his petition and ensure that the petition was submitted to CONGRESS before Wednesday, January 6 of 2021 as it purported various crimes which related to JOSEPH R. BIDEN and the presidential election.

58. ROBERT was required to retrieve his belongings including without limitation the petition from another location and was unable to submit his petition on January 5 of 2021; he was also scared to be arrested again if he attempted delivery on January 6 of 2021 so decided to allow delivery by email and mail which would arrive at a later time given the mail service suspended his mail again. ROBERT being detained in this manner and not given trial constitutes arbitrarily detention to prevent him from petitioning CONGRESS in person before Wednesday, January 6 of 2021. ROBERT was arbitrarily detained and denied access to a Bible under the colour of authority of the UNITED STATES attempting to exercise the constitutional right to petition for redress of grievance to CONGRESS with respect to and citing the *Ex Parte & Pro Se Original Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus* which was arbitrarily rejected by CLARA of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. DALE mailed a petition for Congress on January 13 of 2021. DALE later petitioned the Parliament of CANADA for the same.

L. More Extreme Prejudice

59. After failing to unlawfully deport KAYSHA which is a MÉTIS card holding citizen, JUDGE JENNIFER A. DORSEY of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA proceeded to hear the petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* on January 27 of 2021 and dismissed it. JUDGE JENNIFER A. DORSEY recognized that “Richardson alleges that the petition arises under the United States Constitution, the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”), the United Nations Convention Against Torture, and the United Nations Refugee Convention. She claims that her detention is arbitrary, unlawful, and violates the Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Amendments. In the prayer for relief, Richardson asks the court to assume jurisdiction over this matter, order respondents to release her on her own recognizance, and grant any other relief deemed proper”; however, the judge ignored her claim under the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a MÉTIS

card holding citizen and her claim that she was not given her immigration hearing within seven days pursuant to 235(b)(1)(B)(iii)(III) of the *Immigration and Nationality Act* which both qualify KAYSHA for *immediate* release.

60. JUDGE JENNIFER A. DORSEY also ignored purports of *UN Torture Convention* violations relating to the credible fear of persecution interview process not being a *competent authority* and thereby *acquiesced*. JUDGE JENNIFER A. DORSEY claimed that KAYSHA was challenging the order of removal which is at no point was purported; KAYSHA received her final order for deportation on December 17 of 2020 which is *reasonably demonstrable* as a result of the petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*. JUDGE JENNIFER A. DORSEY “took judicial notice of the status of the proceedings in Richardson’s immigration case before the Las Vegas Immigration Court”, a status that did not exist at the time of filing. JUDGE JENNIFER A. DORSEY proceeded to order KAYSHA to “sign and submit any future documents personally” claiming that ROBERT was involved in the “unauthorized practice of law” for filing for an application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of KAYSHA.
61. On January 26 of 2021, ROBERT received notice of an upcoming hearing for the appeal to the first habeas corpus in CANADA suspended by JUSTICE J.A. SCHWANN and submitted four months prior on September 23 of 2020; the appeal was to be heard on March 1 of 2021 and ROBERT would be given four hours to present the case. On January 29 of 2021, ROBERT attempted to file an *Ex Parte Motion for Leave to Appeal to the Supreme Court for Writ of Habeas Corpus* which purported the prejudice demonstrated by JUSTICE J.A. SCHWANN and JUSTICE J.A. CALDWELL of the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN and requested the *habeas corpus* to be referred to the SUPREME COURT OF CANADA; otherwise, the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN would have to decide whether to put JUSTICE J.A. SCHWANN and JUSTICE J.A. CALDWELL in prison. Such motion was denied by JUSTICE

RALPH K. OTTENBREIT purporting that he did not have the authority to file it. Under the instruction of JUSTICE RALPH K. OTTENBREIT, ROBERT served and filed a *Motion to Adduce Fresh Evidence for a Writ of Habeas Corpus* which included such request to refer the case to a higher authority and included evidence of the involvement the rogue agents of INNOVATION CREDIT UNION in the July 23rd Terrorist Attacks such agents stood the most to gain from the fraudulent orders of JUSTICE R.W. ELSON.

62. On February 24 of 2021, JUSTICE J.D. KALMAKOFF of the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN presided over writ of mandamus and prohibition in chambers; during such hearing, he presumed to shield opposing counsel from questions as to where the sudden windfall came to pay for the previously infeasible legal fees on appeal purporting that such had no relevance. DALE learned on March 14 of 2021 that KIM came into money from mortgage fraud which included rogue elements of INNOVATION CREDIT UNION by the fraudulent sale of his house without his knowledge or consent and the unlawful transfer of the title. JUSTICE J.D. KALMAKOFF then proceeded to participate in the *unauthorized practice of law* when he *assumed* the role of opposing council to strike down the writ which was to force the *officials* of the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN to follow their own laws and rules to accept evidence of *torture* and *judicial interference* to allow *due process of law* in his appeal for the *right of custody*.
63. JUSTICE J.D. KALMAKOFF was unable to declare DALE mentally ill in chambers due to the overwhelming evidence to the contrary and was forced to simply construe him as such in his subsequent brief of law disguised as court orders which purported that DALE being strapped to a bed and drugged against his will and the abduction of his children was not *torture*. JUSTICE J.D. KALMAKOFF refused to make a decision based on the facts and legal arguments presented in the hearing; in the absence of PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN making any legal arguments or presenting any evidence,

JUSTICE J.D. KALMAKOFF went and created legal arguments for her and disregarded compelling evidence to the contrary in order to commit purgery in his brief of law to shield INNOVATION CREDIT UNION, the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN, the mortgage fraud involving both as the court would possess the funds pursuant to the final orders of JUSTICE R.W. ELSON disguised an interim orders.

64. JUSTICE J.D. KALMAKOFF was caught exercising *extreme prejudice* and misrepresenting the law in an attempt to avoid the responsibility of his position and his responsibilities under the *UN Torture Convention*.
65. On March 1 of 2021, ROBERT was ambushed by a panel of judges, specifically JUSTICE JACELYN RYAN-FROSLIE, JUSTICE GEORGINA JACKSON, and JUSTICE B.A. BARRINGTON-FOOTE (the "*Panel*") as he was not notified that DALE would be speaking in the hearing. The *Panel* attempted to *exceed* their jurisdiction purporting that they would decide on whether the constitutional questions pertaining to *forced medical treatment* would be permitted in the court room which the law does not permit. After witnessing the respondents request the court to punish ROBERT on their word alone in order to *torture* DALE, KARIS, and KAYSHA, the *Panel* decided to suspend their decision which *tortured* them anyway even after MICHAEL B. GRIFFIN was caught implicating all of the respondents in purgery and conspiracy to commit torture and terrorism when he claimed that DALE and DSR KARIS were ROBERT's clients and that ROBERT should be held financially responsible for their actions, both of which were lies.
66. One of the main perpetrators of the mortgage fraud, VIRGIL A. THOMSON of OWZW LLP, was not present and the only intervenor for the constitutional questions, LYNN CONNELLY representing the ATTORNEY GENERAL OF SASKATCHEWAN, was not present. The ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA was present, but was not an intervenor in the constitutional questions—leaving the factums requesting the questions to be struck down defenceless.

67. Almost all of the counsel which incriminated themselves in the March 1 of 2021 hearing with Robert, specifically not denying *torturing* DALE or being a conspirator to *terrorist activity*, are the counsel in the upcoming unlawful case management on March 23 of 2021 which undermines the integrity of the entire judicial system and violates the distinct natural person as DSR KARIS was never notified or allowed to defend itself from the remedy of case management which caused it irreparable harm and caused a server disruption of an essential service in CANADA and hindered the development of critical infrastructure in the UNITED STATES crippling its AMERICAN associate, DSR KARIS NORTH and further enabling the invariable pursuit of the OBJECT.

68. On February 28 of 2021, KAYSHA submitted from federal prison to the UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT and the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES applications relating to habeas corpus and the whistling-blowing the invariable pursuit of the OBJECT perpetuated by the PROVINCE TO THE NORTH, a country known for *torturing* its citizens abroad.

69. See the following exhibits for the documentary evidence relating to the foregoing events:

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DATED at Chestermere, Alberta, this 15th day of March of 2021,
 ALL OF WHICH is respectfully submitted,



DALE J. RICHARDSON
Father of the Child
 1292 95th Street,
 North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2
 Tel: 1 306 441-7010
 Email: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

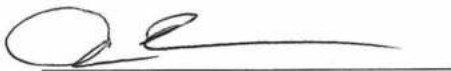
VERIFICATION OF APPLICANT

I, DALE J. RICHARDSON, hereby certify that I am familiar with the case of the named *Child* KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON specified in paragraphs 1 to 69 and that the facts as stated above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



DALE J. RICHARDSON

Affirmed before me at the City of Chestermere, in the Province of Alberta, in the Country of the Canada, this 15th day of March of 2021.



Notary Public

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta



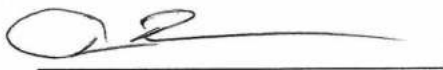
VERIFICATION OF THE SECOND WITNESS

I, ROBERT A. CANNON, hereby certify that I am familiar with the case of the named *Child* KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON specified in paragraphs 9 to 69 and that the facts as stated above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



ROBERT A. CANNON

Affirmed before me at the City of Chestermere, in the Province of Alberta, in the Country of the Canada, this 15th day of March of 2021.



Notary Public

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta



Exhibit A: The Child

This is Exhibit "A" referred to in the
 Affidavit of
Dale Richardson + Robert Cannon
 Sworn before me this *15* day
 of *March* A.D. 20*21*

 A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
 the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
 NOTARY
 PUBLIC

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
 Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
 in and for Alberta

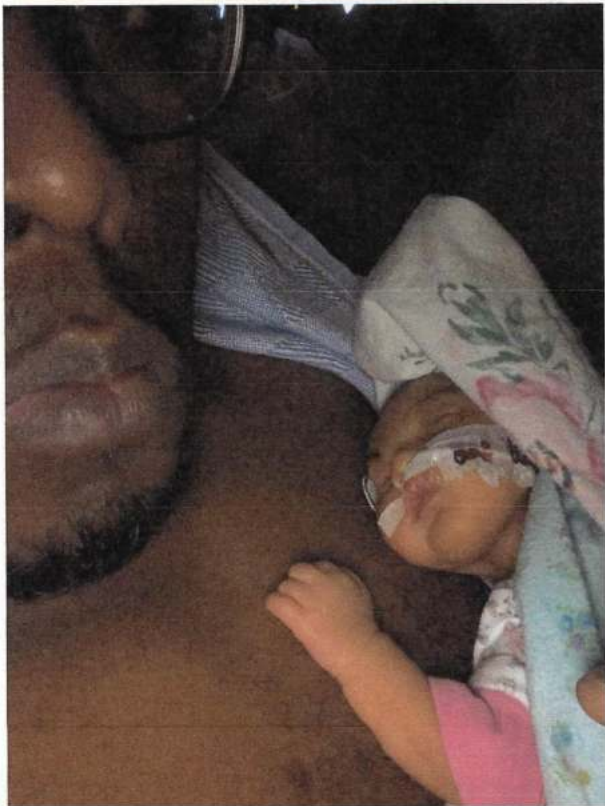
























Exhibit B: God's Judgment and A Parable

Sat, May 30 2020 7:03 PM

From: "mr. d" <ddreadnaught@yahoo.com>

To: A Hinds <ainzee3@hotmail.com>, Alicia Dawn Hydukewich <a.hydukewich@gmail.com>, Andrew Kelley <andly777@yahoo.com>, Arlen Kapiniak <arlenk@xplornet.ca>, B Gilbert <bmgilbert92@gmail.com>, barbcarley@icloud.com, bcgleason@earthlink.net, beningerlena@hotmail.ca, Boram-Lee Kwon <bkwon3004@gmail.com>, cadubyna@gmail.com, carleyc@sasktel.net, carolinsask@yahoo.ca, cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net, chadrick.carley@syngenta.com, ciprianbolah@gmail.com, cscarley@sasktel.net, Darlene Kivimaa <handdkivimaa@sasktel.net>, Dawn Lund <d.lund@sasktel.net>, dollyse13@gmail.com, donmvsb@icloud.com, eddieg@sasktel.net, elysyshyn@hotmail.com, Gary Lund <g.lund@sasktel.net>, guizz4bel@gmail.com, hebertkim@hotmail.com, Helen Becker <rhbecker@littleloon.ca>, holmlaw@sasktel.net, J Baron <janoyany@hotmail.com>, j.wright@sasktel.net, James Kwon <jkwon@mansaskadventist.ca>, Jason Alvarez <jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com>, Jen Bakos <jenbakos2013@hotmail.ca>, jhydukewich16@gmail.com, Jim Rogers <jimrogersrce@gmail.com>, kcarley1@blackberry.net, L Harris <j_harris07@hotmail.com>, Laureen Bounting <lghbo@gmail.com>, laxdal52@hotmail.com, Lindsay Boscher <mcbean32@me.com>, Lorraine Geates <wgeates@sasktel.net>, lyle_williams@hotmail.com, Maryna Shkarupa <mysha393@gmail.com>, mazel@sasktel.net, mieke_williams@hotmail.com, nursebear16@gmail.com, ooica15@gmail.com, P Geerds <geerdsfamily@sasktel.net>, Paulie Louise Rogers <luvme@sasktel.net>, Rhoda Geollegue <rhoda624@yahoo.com>, Robert Holm <ve5tnt@yahoo.com>, rondi_a_kapiniak@hotmail.com, Ruby Gilbert <ruby_ann_22@msn.com>, s.beninger@hotmail.com, Samuel Baah <tiibred7@yahoo.com>, Sheila Guttormson <sheilargut@hotmail.com>, Shirley Baldwin <sagreenhough@hotmail.com>, Silvie Baah <sboateng20@outlook.com>, tatarynj@hotmail.com, thegoodlife@littleloon.ca, txc164@case.edu, Tyrone Pynn <tie454@hotmail.com>, ve5lod@gmail.com, zwfriend@yahoo.com, Michael Collins <mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca>

Subject: Now God speaks.

Clifford Anton Holm, you have been a skillful lawyer in the service of Satan. You have led many souls to perdition with the doctrines of devils kindled from the hellish torch of Satan. You are weighed in the balances and found wanting. Today will be your last God has required your blood this day.

James, God bore long with you and has sent his servant to plead with you, rather than choosing light, you chose darkness. You used the position given to you by God to fasten people into deception. You have squandered your life. Today will also be your last. You are weighed in the balances and found wanting.

Gary you have forfeited your life. Ciprian you have failed your position, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords has required your life. Judgement begins in the house of the Lord.

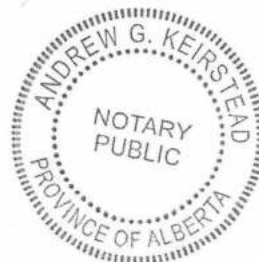
This is Exhibit "B" referred to in the

Affidavit of *Deak Richardson + Robert Cannon*

Sworn before me this *15* day of *March* A.D. 20*21*

[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta



The Judgment Of God

This messenger of our Lord Jesus Christ instructed by Him through the Holy Spirit presents God's testimonies. In all that we do, we are to honour God and present His testimony. How long halt ye between two opinions? If the LORD be God, follow him: but if Baal, then follow him. Let the Church wake out of its slumber to the sound of abundance of rain. Apostasy in the Church with eisegetical interpretation at its core, will be rooted out by God's testimonies. Eisegetical interpretation leads man to do that which is right in his own eyes as he uses his own understanding to interpret God's testimonies.

Listen To This Parable

In this parable, no identification with persons and places is intended or should be inferred.

There once was an ordained pastor that, believing the doctrines of man derived by eisegetical interpretation, began to believe the false doctrine of original sin, that men have no power to resist temptation and will sin till Jesus comes. This pastor began to struggle with the temptation to molest his own child. With the belief that he had no power to resist temptation, he began to indulge this sin. Knowing in his heart that he had committed evil in the sight of God and man, he chose to become a lawyer in the service of Satan to hide his cherished sin.

As this lawyer continued in his sin, he began to despise all who were righteous in the sight of God. To quell his conscience, he sought opportunity to corrupt or cast out these righteous men. Justified by eisegetical interpretation and united with Satan in the destruction of God's righteous, he began to practice spiritualism in the form of contemplative prayer and gained a strong affinity with demons. In contemplative prayer, this lawyer and those that supported his cause exercised their wills to exert demonic oppression over anyone that sought after righteousness and many of these that were plagued by demons corrupted or fled.

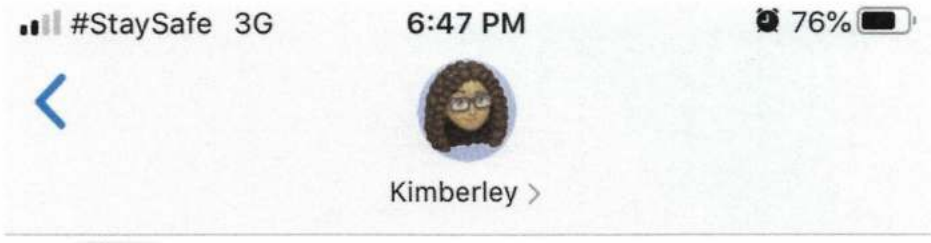
God bore long with this apostate lawyer and those that supported his cause. But last of all God sent unto them one of His elect to prepare the way for His outpouring of the latter rain. These wicked men sought every opportunity to corrupt the character of this elect and those associated with him and spent many days and nights in contemplative prayer to plague him with demons. Subject to Satan, these wicked men sought to misrepresent God's character by conspiring to frame His elect for molesting his own child.

When God therefore cometh, what will he do unto those wicked men? He will miserably destroy those wicked men, and will give their place unto others that will cry out for His outpouring of the latter rain and for Him to worketh in them to will and to do of His good pleasure.

The Judgment Starts In The House Of God

What will God do to those who turn a blind eye to eisegetical interpretation, the doctrine of original sin, or contemplative prayer in His church? God will spew into outer darkness every unrepentant person that turns a blind eye to such wickedness by staying silent in the midst of it. How long halt ye between two opinions? If the LORD be God, follow him: but if Baal, then follow him. Let the Church wake out of its slumber to the sound of abundance of rain. We are to honour God and present His testimony.

Exhibit C: Wrongful Removal and Retention of the Child



Why

I'll speak to you about it tomorrow.

Mon, Jun 1, 12:22 PM

Dale, I've spoken to my lawyer this morning and have been advised to let you know that at this time you will not be given access to Karis.

This is also to advise you that you are no longer permitted on my parents property and we've been advised to contact the RCMP if you come on to their land.

This is illegal based on Saskatchewan Law. Also since I have two tool boxes on the property this is essentially using the RCMP as a tool to enforce their illegal activity. When this was mentioned to the RCMP I was told it was a civil matter. How is this a civil matter when the RCMP are used to:

- a) Keep me away from property that he has a legal right to, that I owned before I was married?
- b) To use the RCMP to prevent me from seeing our daughter which Saskatchewan Law states that he has rights to?

Note the response of Mr. Richardson

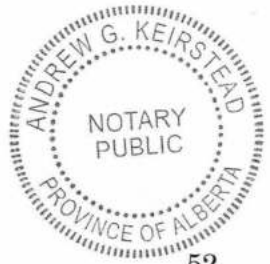
This is Exhibit "C" referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Cameron Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2021

[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta

Ok Kim, I am sorry that you made that choice. Have a good day and God bless you him.

Kim

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta



COURT FILE NUMBER DIV NO. 70 OF 2020

COURT OF QUEEN’S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN
(FAMILY LAW DIVISION)

JUDICIAL CENTRE BATTLEFORD

PETITIONER KIMBERLEY ANNE RICHARDSON

RESPONDENT DALE JAMES RICHARDSON

INTERIM ORDER

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice R.W. Elson in Chambers the 23rd day of July, 2020.

On the application of Patricia J. Meiklejohn, lawyer on behalf of the Petitioner and on Dale James Richardson, the Respondent, not being present and on reading the materials all filed:

The Court orders:

1. The Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson, shall have interim sole custody of the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019.
2. The Primary residence of the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019 shall be with the Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson.
3. The Respondent, Dale James Richardson, shall have supervised specified access to the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019.
4. The Respondent is prohibited from the use or consumption of alcohol and/or non-prescription drugs while the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson is in his care or in his presence.
5. The child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019, shall remain resident in the Province of Saskatchewan.
6. The Respondent shall not leave the Province of Saskatchewan with the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019, for any period of time without the written advance consent of the Petitioner.

- 7. The child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019 shall not be left alone with or in the care of Kaysha Faith Neasha Richardson born March 16, 1997.
- 8. The issue of parenting is adjourned to August 27, 2020 to be reviewed.
- 9. The Respondent shall provide financial disclosure pursuant to the requirements of the *Federal Child Support Guidelines*.
- 10. The Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson, shall have exclusive possession of the family home and household goods. The Respondent shall vacate the home on or before July 30, 2020.
- 11. The family home located at 1292 95th Street North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Surface Parcel #153874659 shall be listed for sale with a registered Real Estate Broker forthwith.
- 12. The Petitioner shall be authorized to solely negotiate and agree to the listing agreement and sale price and sale terms
- 13. The Net Sale Proceeds be held in trust by counsel for the Petitioner or alternatively that the Net Sale Proceeds be paid into Court to the credit of this action.
- 14. The Respondent shall not molest, annoy, harass, communicate with or otherwise interfere with the Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson.
- 15. Costs of this application be paid to the Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson.

ISSUED at Battleford, Saskatchewan this 23 day of July, 2020.



KRISTINE WILK
DEPUTY LOCAL REGISTRAR

 Local Registrar

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Matrix Law Group Inc.: Patricia J. Meiklejohn 1421 101st Street, North Battleford SK S9A 1A1
 Telephone number: (306) 445-7300; Fax number: (306) 445-7302; Email Address: patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca;
 File Number: 63095-412 PJM

JUDICIAL CENTRE OF BATTLEFORD

DIV 70/20
7764

KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON v. DALE RICHARDSON

Date	Nature of Order	Judge
------	-----------------	-------

July 23/20 Elson, J.
P. Meiklejohn - telephone
no one for respondent.
Reserved - pending information from Mrs. Meiklejohn
K W
....unintelligible...

July 23/20
Elson, J.
P. Meiklejohn -
telephone
no one for
respondent
K W
....unintelligible...

July 23, 2020
Counsel for the petitioner has provided the Court with her client's informal estimate of the amount of equity in the family home, roughly between \$8000 and \$12,000. With that information I am satisfied that the interim draft order should issue. The order includes authorization for the petitioner to list and sell the house, followed by an accounting to the proceeds. The only thing that should be included in the interim order is for the issue of parenting to be reviewed in one month's time. This should occur on August 27, 2020.
Elson, J.

July 23, 2020
Counsel for the petitioner has provided the Court with her client's informal estimate of the amount of equity in the family home, roughly between \$8,000 and \$12,000. With that estimation, I am satisfied that the interim draft order should issue. The order includes authorization for the petitioner to list and sell the house, followed by an accounting for the proceeds. The only thing that should be included in the interim order is for the issue of parenting to be reviewed in one month's time. This should occur on August 27, 2020.
Elson, J.
K W
....unintelligible...

Counsel Notified Copies Provided
Date: JUL 23 2020
Signed: K W

Exhibit D: DSR Karis Consulting Inc. Mission and Initiatives

Hello Friends,

On behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("DSR Karis") I am pleased to introduce us and our services to the Indigenous communities and their agencies.

As we have all seen, the Battlefords have been faced with new challenges arising from the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent global shutdown. You have the opportunity to alleviate strain by minimizing long-term costs associated with Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning ("HVAC") systems.

As a visible minority with Metis ancestry, I am proud to say that we at DSR Karis believe in supporting Indigenous owned businesses. We especially support young Indigenous women, which is why we had a young Indigenous woman contribute to the graphic design of our company logo. We would like to partner with Indigenous owned businesses as much as possible in the future.

As people in the field of engineering, we are the builders of the world we live in. We touch the lives of people who will never know our names and save the lives of people who will never see our faces. We create the means to give bread to the hungry and to relieve the suffering of the fatherless, the widow, and the oppressed - This is Engineering Reimagined.

We must be the ones who create the means to effect change. We redesign things that others think cannot be saved; this kind of mentality must be translated into our ethics and all that we do. Integrity must be interwoven into all that we design. We must be a voice for the voiceless. We must champion the oppressed. We must effect real change - This is Engineering Reimagined.

We are a sensible and local engineering firm with a focus on mechanical engineering that desires to help you by minimizing costs associated with design, drafting, installation, and operational maintenance. We are proactively working to comply with building standards, recommendations and fostering environmental sustainability to all communities - This is Engineering Reimagined.

We are participating in initiatives to promote diversity in STEM fields and equity of education as well as the training of indigenous persons, women, and other underrepresented groups as engineers and technologists. We are also working with Saskatchewan Polytechnic and Northwest College to help support indigenous success in engineering technology programs - This is Engineering Reimagined.

We have a unique vision to create synergy between engineering and trades through its Project Delivery Team, which is led by an individual with both an engineering and trades background as a Heavy-Duty Mechanic - This is Engineering Reimagined.

The Project Delivery Team lead has been a member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers ("ASHRAE") for the past four years and has been closely following the guidance documents related to the COVID-19 engineering support as given by ASHRAE in addition to federal and provincial guidelines. By monitoring COVID-19 guidance updates, we will use the current information to assist with your COVID-19 response from an engineering perspective.

The vision, Engineering Reimagined, makes us at DSR Karis a desirable partner for upcoming projects and we look forward to partnering with your Indigenous communities and agencies.

Kind regards,



Kaysha Dery

Contact Us

Chief Compliance Officer referred to in the Affidavit of receptionist@dsrkarisconsulting.com

(306) 441-7010

Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2021

A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta



ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

List of Services

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. provides the following services:

HVAC

- Design, layout, building envelope, equipment selection, 3D modelling and 2D drafting
- Heating and cooling load calculations
- Modifications of existing systems

Engineering Drafting and Design

- Design mechanical components
- Testing and analyses of machines
- Piping system design
- Material and equipment selection
- Industrial instrumentation
- Inspect mechanical installations and construction
- Prepare computer-assisted design (CAD) drawings for mechanical components, power transmission systems, process piping, HVAC systems
- P&ID for piping
- AutoCAD, Revit, Plant 3D, Inventor

Maintenance

- Prepare standards and schedules and supervise mechanical maintenance programs or operations of mechanical plants.
- Facility assessment

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
1292 95th Street,
North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2

May 20, 2020

The Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist Church
1611 93 St,
North Battleford, SK S9A 0C5

RE: The Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist Church Pandemic And Legionellosis Mitigation

The Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist Church should be champions of health and safety in the Battlefords community and of the first to respond to recommendations by the government and leading engineering regulatory bodies for pandemic and legionellosis mitigation. To protect our children, our elderly, and others with weaker immune systems, the church needs a qualified engineering firm to assess its compliance with these recommendations.

DSR Karis Consulting Inc, an Seventh-Day Adventist managed engineering firm in the Battlefords, proposes to conduct a facility assessment of the church building at cost for compliance with (1) building codes, (2) pandemic mitigation, and (3) legionellosis mitigation, and for ways to minimize long-term costs.

1. For building codes, the current state of the church's blueprints and documentation needs to be fixed and compared against applicable codes and regulations.
2. For pandemic mitigation, the church's Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning ("HVAC") system needs to comply with (i) Canadian and Saskatchewan building codes and regulations and (ii) the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers ("ASHRAE") standards.
3. For legionellosis mitigation, the church needs to comply with the ASHRAE's Epidemic Task Force re-opening recommendations which are "if a building's HVAC systems have been operated minimally or shut down, we recommend that the systems go through a startup process in keeping with how the systems would be inspected, started up, and functionally tested for new construction" in compliance with "ASHRAE Standard 180-2018".
4. For minimizing long-term costs, the church needs to (i) be aware of anticipated building codes and standards and its systems should be able to quickly adapt to them, (ii) be aware of its the HVAC system's condition and ways to improve the system's longevity and productivity.

To determine the required tests and procedures for and subsequent cost of the assessment, a pre-assessment package must first be prepared, which will include (1) prior design and maintenance information, (2) risk assessment, (3) preliminary cost analysis, and (4) recommendations for the assessment.

To discuss DSR Karis Consulting Inc conducting a facility assessment at cost to help the church protect our children, our elderly, and others with weaker immune systems, please contact the Chief Executive Officer at the phone number or the email address below.

Introducing DSR Karis Consulting Inc.

The world we live in is facing times of great uncertainty, and there are challenges that we are all facing now as we are emerging from the first wave of the COVID -19 pandemic. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("DSR Karis") is here to help. The Battlefords has had a long and vibrant history, and DSR Karis wants to continue to ensure that the Battlefords history will be vibrant from the area that it can contribute to – mechanical engineering.

And now a little history of the name.

Karis is the name of Dale Richardson’s youngest daughter. He and his wife Kim came up with the name after about a day after she was born eight weeks premature. Kim and Dale experienced a challenging pregnancy, and there were many times they thought that they would lose her. By the time Karis came, Dale was confident that she would make it after all the struggles that she had before coming into the world. There were many sleepless nights for Kim while Dale finished school while his family was in the NICU, and he was only able to visit on the weekend when Karis Got airlifted to Regina. During the time in the NICU in Saskatoon, Dale understood more fully the meaning of the name Karis. Karis means grace, divine gift and the divine influence on the heart. As he stood watching her fighting to make her way in the world, Dale understood what it meant to experience all three. The selection of the name Karis speaks that the work that DSR Karis provides will demonstrate the gift that Kim and Dale have received.

As the first thing to demonstrate, that gift, all not for profits and houses of worship in the Battlefords area, will have any COVID- 19 related work done at cost. DSR Karis will also announce that it will be the title sponsor of the Swing Fore Summer Camp golf tournament founded by Dale and Kim and the Battlefords SDA church. The tournament was created by the Richardson’s to send children from the Battleford’s Boys and Girls Club to summer camp. DSR Karis is part of this community and looks to grow with this community.

DSR Karis looks forward to partnering with local businesses in the Battlefords to enhance and assist the future of this community. This is Engineering Reimagined.

Chief Communications Officer

Kaysha Dery



Good day,

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("DSR Karis") is pleased to introduce itself and its services.

The Battlefords are faced with new challenges arising from the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing global shutdown. They have an opportunity to alleviate some of that strain by *minimizing long-term costs* associated with their Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning ("HVAC") systems. DSR Karis is a *sensible* and local engineering firm with a focus on mechanical engineering that exists to assist the Battlefords by *minimizing costs associated with design, drafting, installation, and operational maintenance*. DSR Karis is proactively working to *comply with building standards, recommendations and fostering environmental sustainability*.

DSR Karis is participating in initiatives to promote diversity in STEM fields. Equity of education and training of indigenous persons, women and other underrepresented groups as engineers and technologists is a high priority.

DSR Karis has a unique vision to create synergy between engineering and trades through its Project Delivery Team, which is led by an individual with both an engineering and trades background as a Heavy-Duty Mechanic – It is *Engineering Reimagined*. DSR Karis uses standard engineering practices, drafting, and cost analysis to determine optimal solutions for *minimizing long-term costs while complying with building standards and recommendations*.

The Project Delivery Team lead has been a member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers ("ASHRAE") for the past four years and has been closely following the guidance documents related to the COVID-19 engineering support as given by ASHRAE in addition to federal and provincial guidelines. By monitoring COVID-19 guidance updates DSR Karis will use the current information to assist local businesses with their COVID-19 response from an engineering perspective.

The vision, Engineering Reimagined, makes DSR Karis a desirable partner for upcoming projects and looks forward to partnering with your organization.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, MET, TT (AB)
Chief Executive Officer

North West Partnership Outline

The provisions of the partnership outline between North West College and Dale Richardson are as follows:

1. **Develop professionals among indigenous persons** through education at North West College and support the promising graduates in seeking employment and establishing business relationships.
 1. **Reach out to local businesses** to find placements where students can gain practical experience in their field. Companies can receive funding from the government for indigenous work placements. Anderson pumphouse has already indicated that they would take a summer student. Also, explore funding options as well.
 2. **Deliver a Civil Engineering Technician course** to give interested young and adult indigenous learners prior exposure to essential and challenging design software in the civil engineering technician field. We are proposing a one year certificate to get faster entry into the workforce. Would examine course and make modifications based on local needs.
2. **Enhance the local economy** by developing relations between local indigenous communities, businesses, and primarily, secondary, and post-secondary schools.
 1. **Pursue strategic planning between education and industry** by reaching out to the local businesses in the community. Initiating dialogue with local companies in the industry will ensure that programs are beneficial to the students' future employment and/or business relationships. Will examine methods to gain information from the industry.
 2. **Intentional engagement to foster indigenous success** by initiating dialogue with indigenous communities to gauge what their needs are to promote success in their community. Also, to determine what aspects of civil engineering are most in-demand in their communities. Target indigenous students to develop talent and have these students return to work in their community.
 3. **Propose a CAD class to the BATC** This introductory course will equip students to go through the civil technician program. Desire involvement of the communities which the BATC presides over. This program is to help build confidence and increase the reach of the technician program.

Bibliography

- [1] Ashrae.org. 2014. *ASHRAE Position Document On Airborne Infectious Disease*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.ashrae.org/file%20library/about/position%20documents/airborne-infectious-diseases.pdf>> [Accessed 31 March 2020].

Exhibit E: Covid Report by DSR Karis Consulting Inc. "Will This Kill People?"



This is Exhibit "E" referred to in the Affidavit of *Dale Richardson + Robert Gannon*
 Sworn before me this *15* day of *March* A.D. 20*20*

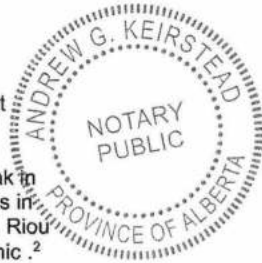
 A Commissioner for Oaths In and for the Province of Alberta
ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
 Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public in and for Alberta

Environmental Health Committee (EHC) Emerging Issue Brief:

Pandemic COVID-19 and Airborne Transmission

What is the issue?

Late in 2019, China experienced a large outbreak of a novel coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2 that caused the respiratory disease COVID-19. Initial assumptions by the World Health Organization (WHO) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) were that this new virus had transmission characteristics of similar type and magnitude to a virus that caused a global outbreak in 2002-2003 (SARS). That outbreak subsided after 9 months resulting in about 8000 infected cases in 26 countries that occurred mostly in healthcare settings.¹ In contrast by the end of January 2020, Riou and Althaus predicted both human-to-human transmission of COVID-19 and the ensuing pandemic.² On February 16, WHO declared the COVID-19 outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). On March 12, 2020, WHO proclaimed COVID-19 a pandemic. At that time there were more than 118,000 cases in 114 countries and 4291 deaths. By early April 2020, there were more than 1.5 million COVID-19 cases worldwide and more than 80,000 deaths.



Early hypotheses based on the genetic composition of SARS-CoV-2 were that it originated in bats and passed to humans through a different animal host in the winter of 2019-2020 at a wet market in Wuhan, China.³ These hypotheses included an assumption of transmission based on the experience of SARS-CoV in 2003 and centered on droplet transmission at close range. During the 2002-2003 pandemic, SARS-CoV was shown to have airborne disease transmission potential.⁴ COVID-19 has developed into a pandemic more severe than SARS in 2003. Subsequent observational studies and modeling of COVID-19 suggest the likelihood of transmission through the air via aerosols.^{5 6 7 8 9 10}

Two important questions that urgently require answers include:

1. What are the engineering interventions that may be applied to minimize the spread of the disease through the air?
2. How effective are those engineering interventions at minimizing the spread of disease?

Integral to determining rational engineering interventions is having a clear understanding of how effectively the disease is transmitted through the air by infected people. Also needed is an understanding of other types of controls, such as administrative or engineering interventions, that may be applied in hospitals and other high-risk spaces and help reduce exposure.

What does this mean for ASHRAE?

There is great concern about the possibility of transmission through the air of various pathogens, especially SARS-CoV-2, among staff and administration in healthcare facilities, workers in office environments, staff and patrons in retail settings, workers in manufacturing, residents in private and public facilities, and the general public in outdoor settings and in public transportation. ASHRAE is uniquely qualified to provide guidance on the design, operation, and maintenance of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems to help reduce the dangers of pathogen transmission through the air in these settings.

Note: Emerging Issue Reports are developed and approved by the ASHRAE Environmental Health Committee (EHC). Pandemic SARS-CoV-2 and Airborne Transmission Emerging Issue Brief was approved by EHC 04/17/20.

What is the role of ASHRAE in this pandemic?

ASHRAE, through its Environmental Health Committee, created the Epidemic Task Force, and has issued the following statements:

Statement on airborne transmission of SARS-CoV-2

Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 through the air is sufficiently likely that airborne exposure to the virus should be controlled. Changes to building operations, including the operation of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems, can reduce airborne exposures.

Statement on operation of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems to reduce SARS-CoV-2 transmission

Ventilation and filtration provided by heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems can reduce the airborne concentration of SARS-CoV-2 and thus the risk of transmission through the air. Unconditioned spaces can cause thermal stress to people that may be directly life threatening and that may also lower resistance to infection. In general, disabling of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems is not a recommended measure to reduce the transmission of the virus.

In this critical time, ASHRAE is actively seeking solutions by using its internal and external resources to develop guidance that can be used now and by supporting research on building design for future mitigation of the transmission of pathogens through the air.

To that end, ASHRAE will

- recognize the devastating consequences of global pandemic viral or bacterial outbreaks and be proactive in developing engineering guidelines for minimizing the spread of these biological hazards in building systems;
- provide guidance on the use and operation of interventions that promote healthy air quality in spaces and facilities for institutional buildings, residences, healthcare facilities, workplaces, and public transportation;
- conduct training on these interventions that are not always understood in the context of building design, construction, and operations;
- take full advantage of the knowledge among its members to create evidence-based infection control practices during this pandemic and prior to future pandemics; and
- provide Society membership and the worldwide community a greater appreciation and understanding of the role played by heating, ventilating and air-conditioning to minimize the risk of infection from airborne transmission within the built environment.

Many of these are already underway at ASHRAE through its extensive technical and educational committee structure.

Further information on the ASHRAE response to the pandemic can be found at:

<https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/resources>

Questions about the pandemic and about HVAC can be addressed to:

COVID-19@ashrae.org

Note: Emerging Issue Reports are developed and approved by the ASHRAE Environmental Health Committee (EHC). Pandemic SARS-CoV-2 and Airborne Transmission Emerging Issue Brief was approved by EHC 04/17/20.

REPORT:
**QUESTIONS OF GOOD ENGINEERING
PRACTICE**
**IN THE REPRESENTATION OF “SETTLING TIMES” IN
THE SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY’S
AEROSOL GENERATING MEDICAL PROCEDURE
GUIDANCE DOCUMENTATION**

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. (The Corporation) a North Battleford Corporation in the mechanical engineering sector was contacted by two entities in to assess the HVAC system and recommendations set forth by the College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan (CDSS) and make recommendations based on its findings. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. sent agents to one of the entities to perform a site visit and examined the building and attempted to procure drawings of the mechanical systems. The mechanical drawings were not present, and the agents were advised to speak with, owner of the building in which the entity was located in North Battleford. The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation Mr. Richardson inquired about the mechanical drawings of the entity. The CEO was advised by the person he spoke to that they did not have the mechanical drawings although the owner had other drawings in his possession. The CEO was directed to speak to Todd Wynterhalt at River City to inquire about the mechanical drawings. After Speaking with Mr. Wynterhalt, the Corporation was advised that there were no mechanical drawings and that drawings would have to be created. The relevant communication between the Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA) and the CDSS are outlined at the end of the document.

The issue at hand is the refusal of the Saskatchewan Health Authority to provide justifications for the document shown below in figure 1. The complete table is shown in figure two and this was taken from the original document released in 1994 by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). Fig 4

Based on this information one must question why this information has been omitted. Determining what the mixing factor is, is critical in determining what measures need to be taken to achieve the desired results. The mixing factor needs to be determined in order to correctly apply the table. If the mixing factor is unknown, it could pose considerable risk because the mixing factor is a multiplier.

Here is an example. If the unknown mixing factor is 5, but one assumes that the mixing factor is 1 based on the incomplete information, and the system had 12 air exchanges per hour. The desired reduction of contaminants based on that table is 99% and the time to "clear" the room is 23 minutes based on a mixing factor of 1. However the unknown mixing factor is actually 5, therefore, the 23 minutes found on the chart must be multiplied by 5.

Mixing factor = 5

Time = 23 mins

total time to reduce contaminants = Time x Mixing factor

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= 23 mins x 5

= 115 mins

Based on this calculation, it is evident that if mixing factor is unknown and a person is placed into a room for a procedure this could potentially create a build up of pathogens into the air and create a health hazard to both the patients and the employees. Since it is clear that based on not defining the mixing factor creates an unknown that poses a significant risk to health and life based on the possibility of not meeting the requirements based on incomplete information. Information does not follow good engineering practices and does not follow the Code of Ethics as laid out by Technology Professionals Saskatchewan. When the information regarding the mixing factor has been given, it's importance becomes evident. Information about determining mixing factor has been attached at the end of this document as an appendix. This information regarding determining the mixing factor has been produced by a professional engineer that is licensed to practice in multiple jurisdictions and has extensive experience on the subject.

The laws that govern the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS) does not support the way that the information has been presented by the SHA document. Section 5 of the The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act of Saskatchewan has been linked.

Objects 5

The objects of the association are the following:

- (a) to ensure the proficiency and competency of members in the practice of engineering or the practice of professional geoscience in order to safeguard the public;
- (b) to regulate the practice of professional engineering and the practice of geoscience by members in accordance with this Act and the bylaws;
- (c) to promote and improve the proficiency and competency of members;
- (d) to foster the practice of professional engineering and the practice of professional geoscience by members in a manner that is in the public interest.

It is evident that section 5 of the aforementioned act does not support incomplete information as supplied by the SHA. APEGS has not responded to any inquiry as of the Date of this writing Oct 10, 2020.

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COVID-19  **NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19): Infection Prevention and Control**
Guidance for Acute Health Care Settings

<p>PROCEDURES (AGMPs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of HCWs in the room should be limited to those necessary to perform the AGMP Place patient in a private room with hard walls and a door. Ensure the door is closed If available, place patient in an Airborne Infection Isolation Room (AIIR) If AIIRs are limited, consider prioritizing patients into these rooms (e.g., critically ill patients with confirmed COVID-19 due to the likelihood of requiring AGMPs on a regular basis) Droplet/Contact Plus*precautions and Airborne precautions/aerosolize settle time signage should be placed at the entrance to the room Airborne precautions/aerosolize settle time signage should remain in place until after AGMP has been performed and air settle time has been achieved. The settle time should never impact patient care needs and should not delay essential patient or staff movement in and out of the room. If the number of air changes per hour is unknown, then air settle time for a patient room is 2 hours or 120 minutes If the number of air changes per hour is known, refer to Table 1 <p>Table 1: Time in Minutes Needed (by number of air exchanges per hour) to Reduce Airborne Contaminants by 99%. Adapted from Airborne Contaminant Removal –Centers of Disease Control, USA</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Air exchanges per hour</th> <th>99%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>138</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before air settle time has been achieved: Do NOT admit a new patient. If entering room, wear an N95 respirator After air settle time has been achieved: Airborne Precautions/aerosolize settle time signage can be removed. N95 respirators are no longer required <p>Note: Some patients may require ongoing or continuous aerosol generating treatments (e.g., CPAP, BiPap, Optiflow). Under these circumstances airborne precautions sign/aerosolize settle time signage must remain posted for the duration of the therapy and up until therapy has been discontinued and air settle time has been achieved</p>	Air exchanges per hour	99%	2	138	4	69	6	46	12	23	15	18	20	14
Air exchanges per hour	99%														
2	138														
4	69														
6	46														
12	23														
15	18														
20	14														
<p>CONTINUOUS MASK USE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow Continuous Mask Use for use of masks by all health care providers who work in a clinical area/facility where there will be direct or indirect contact with patients 														



Developed by SHA Infection Prevention and Control

saskatchewan.ca/COVID19
 CV-19 G0041 June 2, 2020
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emerging viral pathogen claim, use products with label claims against human coronaviruses, or enveloped or non-enveloped viruses, according to label instructions.

3. Once the patient leaves, follow CDC recommendations for time the exam room should remain vacant:
 - [Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Suspected or Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) in Healthcare Settings](#)
 - [Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control FAQs for COVID-19](#)
 - [Table B1 "Air changes/hour \(ACH\) and time required for airborne contaminant removal by efficiency" From the 2003 Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control in Healthcare Facilities.](#)

Table B.1. Air changes/hour (ACH) and time required for airborne-contaminant removal by efficiency *

ACH § ¶	Time (mins.) required for removal 99% efficiency	Time (mins.) required for removal 99.9% efficiency
4	69	104
6*	46	69
8	35	52
10'	28	41
12'	23	35
15*	18	28
20	14	21
50	6	8

* This table is revised from Table S3-1 in reference 4 and has been adapted from the formula for the rate of purging airborne contaminants presented in reference 1435.

+ Denotes frequently cited ACH for patient-care areas.

§ Values were derived from the formula: $t_2 - t_1 = - [\ln (C_2 / C_1) / (Q / V)] \times 60$, with $t_1 = 0$

Patient Disposition

1. Home care: If a patient is suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19, they should remain under home isolation until
 - a. At least 3 days (72 hours) have passed since recovery defined as resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath); and,
 - b. At least 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared, or since the first COVID-19 diagnostic test if asymptomatic and has remained asymptomatic.
2. Patients with fever with cough or shortness of breath but in whom COVID-19 is not suspected should stay home away from others until 72 hours after the fever is gone and symptoms get better. See <https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/1600/coronavirus/COVIDcasepositive.pdf>

To request this document in another format, call 1-800-525-0127. Deaf or hard of hearing customers, please call 711 ([Washington Relay](#)) or email civil.rights@doh.wa.gov.

Fig. 2
Courtesy of Washington State
Department of Health

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1. Airborne Contaminant Removal

Table B.1. Air changes/hour (ACH) and time required for airborne-contaminant removal by efficiency *

ACH § ¶	Time (mins.) required for removal 99% efficiency	Time (mins.) required for removal 99.9% efficiency
2	138	207
4	69	104
6*	46	69
8	35	52
10*	28	41
12*	23	35
15*	18	28
20	14	21
50	6	8

* This table is revised from Table S3-1 in reference 4 and has been adapted from the formula for the rate of purging airborne contaminants presented in reference 1435.

¶ Denotes frequently cited ACH for patient-care areas.

§ Values were derived from the formula:

$$t_2 - t_1 = - [\ln (C_2 / C_1) / (Q / V)] \times 60, \text{ with } t_1 = 0$$

where

- t1 = initial timepoint in minutes
- t2 = final timepoint in minutes
- C1 = initial concentration of contaminant
- C2 = final concentration of contaminant
- C2 / C1 = 1 - (removal efficiency / 100)
- Q = air flow rate in cubic feet/hour
- V = room volume in cubic feet
- Q / V = ACH

¶ Values apply to an empty room with no aerosol-generating source. With a person present and generating aerosol, this table would not apply. Other equations are available that include a constant generating source. However, certain diseases (e.g., infectious tuberculosis) are not likely to be aerosolized at a constant rate. The times given assume perfect mixing of the air within the space (i.e., mixing factor = 1). However, perfect mixing usually does not occur. Removal times will be longer in rooms or areas with imperfect mixing or air stagnation.²¹³ Caution should be exercised in using this table in such situations. For booths or other local ventilation enclosures, manufacturers' instructions should be consulted.

Fig. 3
Courtesy of Center for Disease Control

Table S31

Note: To print large tables and graphs users may have to change their printer settings to landscape and use a small font size.

TABLE S3-1. Air changes per hour (ACH) and time in minutes required for removal efficiencies of 90%, 99%, and 99.9% of airborne contaminants *

ACH	Minutes required for a removal efficiency of:		
	90%	99%	99.9%
1	138	276	414
2	69	138	207
3	46	92	138
4	35	69	104
5	28	55	83
6	23	46	69
7	20	39	59
8	17	35	52
9	15	31	46
10	14	28	41
11	13	25	38
12	12	23	35
13	11	21	32
14	10	20	30
15	9	18	28
16	9	17	26
17	8	16	24
18	8	15	23
19	7	15	22
20	7	14	21
25	6	11	17
30	5	9	14
35	4	8	12
40	3	7	10
45	3	6	9
50	3	6	8

The Mixing factor defined in the red box below plays a significant part in the outcomes of the times on this chart. It is a multiplier for the required time. This information is imperative to intelligently make a decision with respect to this table.

* This table has been adapted from the formula for the rate of purging airborne contaminants (99). Values have been derived from the formula $t(1) = \frac{\ln(C(2) / C(1))}{(Q / V) \delta X 60}$, with $T(1) = 0$ and $C(2) / C(1) = (\text{removal efficiency} / 100)$, and where:

- t(1) = initial timepoint
- C(1) = initial concentration of contaminant
- C(2) = final concentration of contaminants
- Q = air flow rate (cubic feet per hour)
- V = room volume (cubic feet)
- Q / V = ACH

The times given assume perfect mixing of the air within the space (i.e., mixing factor = 1). However, perfect mixing usually does not occur, and the mixing factor could be as high as 10 if air distribution is very poor (96). The required time is derived by multiplying the appropriate time from the table by the mixing factor that has been determined for the booth or room. The factor and required time should be included in the operating instructions provided by the manufacturer of the booth or enclosure, and these instructions should be followed.

Fig. 4
 Courtesy of Center for Disease Control (Table S31) Markups DSR Karis Consulting Inc.

10/11/2020 Routine Practices and Additional Precautions for Preventing the Transmission of Infection in Healthcare Settings - Canada.ca

Appendix VIII: Air changes per hour and time in minutes required for removal efficiencies of 90%, 99% and 99.9% of airborne contaminants²¹

Air changes per hour and time in minutes required for removal efficiencies of 90%, 99% and 99.9% of airborne contaminantsⁱ

Air changes per hour	Minutes required for each removal efficiency		
	90%	99%	99.9%
1	138	276	414
2	69	138	207
3	46	92	138
4	35	69	104
5	28	55	83
6	23	46	69
7	20	39	59
8	17	35	52
9	15	31	46
10	14	28	41
11	13	25	38
12	12	23	35
13	11	21	32
14	10	20	30
15	9	18	28
16	9	17	26
17	8	16	24
18	8	15	23
19	7	15	22
20	7	14	21

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/diseases-conditions/routine-practices-precautions-healthcare-associated-infections/part-...> 1/2

Fig. 5
Courtesy of Public Health Agency Canada

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10/11/2020

Routine Practices and Additional Precautions for Preventing the Transmission of Infection in Healthcare Settings - Canada.ca

This table is prepared according to the formula $t = (in C2/C1)/(Q/V) = 60$, which is an adaptation of the formula for the rate of purging airborne contaminants (100-Mutchler 1973) with $t_1 = 0$ and $C2/C1 = 1 - (\text{removal efficiency}/100)$. Adapted from CDC Guidelines for preventing the transmission of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in health-care facilities, 1994⁵⁸⁵.

The Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) has produced a similar table (Fig. 5) to the one produced by the SHA (Fig. 1). The Washington State Department of Health has also same table represented in the same fashion as the SHA. The 2003 table (Fig. 3) from the Center for Disease Control (CDC) has the same lack of definition of the mixing factor. The missing information that defines the mixing factor is a misrepresentation of the information, and without having the understanding to search for the proper information, it has significant potential to be applied incorrectly. With the mixing factor acting as a multiplier for the settling times it is a critical piece of information that needs to be represented with the table for it to be properly understood. Only table S3-1 (Fig. 4) demonstrates clear representation of the mixing factor and how it applies to the data contained in the table.

The assumption of 120 minutes if the air changes are unknown is unreasonable. An assumption must be made for a worst case scenario if the air exchanges are unknown which means that according to the chart it would be 138 minutes with 2 air exchanges per hour and assuming a mixing factor of 1. However on table S-31 the air exchanges goes down to 1 and that settling time is 276 minutes. S-31 also states that the mixing factor can go as high as 10 which means that the 276 minutes must be multiplied by 10 for a worst case scenario to ensure that the target is reached, giving a settling time of 2760 minutes. It is unreasonable to use an arbitrary settling time, because the mixing factor acts as a multiplier to the settling times. There is a vast difference between 120 minutes and 2760 minutes. It would be advisable for the document to recommend that a qualified engineer or technologist determine the mixing factor to properly assess the appropriate time to remove the required 99% of airborne contaminants specified on the table. The missing information on this table is a deficiency that does not follow good engineering practice. When placing a guidance document that requires engineering controls, best engineering practice should always be followed during a pandemic when attempting to reduce airborne contagions generated from procedures that increase the risk of airborne transmission. When the safety of human beings are at risk, their best interests should be the prime focus, and it serves the public interest to ensure that proper practices are promoted to keep the risk to the public at a minimum.

Inadequate ventilation / air handling was identified by the CDC as a special case in which SARS-COV2 can be transmitted. They go on to state that engineering controls that reduce the release of

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infectious material should be routine practice as a part of safe work practices as this will assist in reducing the spread of contagions in Health Care Personnel (HCP) and patients.

The American Society of Heating Refrigeration and Air conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) has placed this information regarding the spread of SARS-Cov-2 and the operation of Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning systems during the pandemic:

Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 through the air is sufficiently likely that airborne exposure to the virus should be controlled. Changes to building operations, including the operation of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems, can reduce airborne exposures.

Ventilation and filtration provided by heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems can reduce the airborne concentration of SARS-CoV-2 and thus the risk of transmission through the air. Unconditioned spaces can cause thermal stress to people that may be directly life threatening and that may also lower resistance to infection. In general, disabling of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems is not a recommended measure to reduce the transmission of the virus. *(2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Response: Infection Prevention for Outpatient Settings, 2020, ASHRAE)*

The engineering controls are best understood by those in the field of engineering, and as ASHRAE is a major contributor in HVAC engineering, and their recommendations come with substantial professional expertise. Using engineering controls should be standard practice in infection prevention and control for airborne pathogens and since there is evidence to suggest that there is transmission of SARS-Cov-2 through aerosols, it is advisable to follow recommendations to use engineering controls during this pandemic for contagion mitigation and prevention. The engineering controls will reduce the transmission of some other contagions that are spread through AGMP's. Tremendous care should be taken when making any determination of engineering controls for contagion removal. Improper procedures could result in increasing the spread of SARS-Cov-2 or other deadly pathogens. The safety of the public must be made paramount in any decision-making process, as negligence could result in unnecessary exposure to contagions that could result in sickness or death.

Dale Richardson, TT (AB), Associate
member TPS (SK) CEO,
DSR Karis Consulting Inc.

Report by Dale Richardson, MET

Updated Oct 27, 2020

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Timeline

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Updated Oct 27, 2020

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 , CEO

June 1, 2020 10:21 AM

On behalf of the *Corporation*, Mr. Richardson contacted the **CDSS** inquiring as to the basis of the *CDSS* recommendations for *HVAC* systems. The woman representing *CDSS* responded stating that there was another engineering firm working on the technical report [for the already published recommendations] which would be done within a week. The *CDSS* representative refused to name such engineering firm and recommended to call back in a week for the report.

June 8, 2020 4:22 PM.

On behalf of the *Corporation*, Mr. Richardson contacted the *SHA* inquiring about the alleged technical report that supported the *SHA* recommendations.

In this communication, Dale Richardson mentioned medical professionals are not qualified to make technical *judgements* to implement engineering related *pandemic protocols*. A qualified mechanical engineer or technologist must determine a mixing factor for each room and then use it with the table provided by the *SHA*, however the term *HVAC Consultant* is too vague and does not specify whether any qualifications are required nor is the mixing factor defined or how to use it or how it applies to the table.

June 10, 2020 9:27 AM

The representative of the *SHA* responded to Mr. Richardson, the representative of the *Corporation*, saying that the Director had said he did not know where the clinics [that the *SHA* was responsible for advising] should acquire their air exchange rates, effectively ignoring the other concerns presented by the *Corporation* including the technical report and clarification on the *HVAC Consultant* recommendation and how to acquire and use the mixing factor with the table.

June 25, 2020

On behalf of the *Corporation*, Dale Richardson informed the federal government that the *SHA* was not reciprocating the *Corporation's* demands for information and justification as

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to why the SHA would put out a guidance document without providing a technical report, specifying the required qualifications of the recommended *HVAC Consultant*, and how to acquire and use the mixing factor with the table in the document. The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS) was also informed of the SHA inquiry into the table pertaining to the Aerosol Generation Procedure guidelines. APEGS has yet to respond to the issue of professional misconduct relating to the issue.

The following is an excerpt from a communication Dated June 25- 2020.

The CEO contacted the SHA and was referred to the BRT. The email communications are attached to this transmittal. The CEO submitted the document to the BRT on June 9th 2020, at the time of this writing it is June 25th 2020. Sixteen days has passed with no reply from the BRT or the SHA regarding the technical document on which these guidelines were based on. They have provided no justification from an engineering perspective as to why the information was presented in the manner in which it has been. The material contained in the appendix has been thoroughly investigated and some troubling concerns have been noted. The mixing factor from Table S31 (Highlighted in the document named Table S31 with comments) on the 1994 document which states that the times on the table are to be multiplied by whatever the mixing factor is. Therefore, if there is a clearance time of 100 minutes and there is a mixing factor of 5 that would bring the clearance time to 500 minutes. This is extremely important information to know in order to properly select a correct system. Not supplying this critical piece of information is poor engineering practice and whomever put this document together should be disciplined. This type of report is misleading and could potentially cost people their businesses if there is an outbreak and they find that their system is not adequate. It could cost people their lives.

On June 29th, 2020

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was issued an unlawful order to release confidential information by letter from Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan, represented by Robert H. McDonald, through misapplication of The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act, 1997. To the date of this report APEGS has not responded to the question of the mixing factor non-representation, nor the poor engineering practice demonstrated in the SHA document.

Report by Dale Richardson, MET

Updated Oct 27, 2020

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10/11/2020 Reducing COVID-19 Exposure Risk from aerosol generating patient medical procedures – JLEngineering Calculations

JLEngineering Calculations (<https://jleengineering.net/blog/>)
Formula Solutions for Mechanical Engineers

- info@jleengineering.net (<mailto:info@jleengineering.net>)

Reducing COVID-19 Exposure Risk from aerosol generating patient medical procedures

Home (<https://jleengineering.net/blog/>) / Reducing COVID-19 Exposure Risk from aerosol generating patient medical procedures

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0 (<https://jleengineering.net/blog/2020/05/29/reducing-covid-19-exposure-risk-from-aerosol-generating-patient-medical-procedures/#respond>)



Reducing COVID-19 Exposure Risk from aerosol generating patient medical procedures (<https://jleengineering.net/blog/2020/05/29/reducing-covid-19-exposure-risk-from-aerosol-generating-patient-medical-procedures/>)

Tags : ACE (<https://jleengineering.net/blog/tag/ace/>) ACH (<https://jleengineering.net/blog/tag/ach/>) AGP (<https://jleengineering.net/blog/tag/agp/>) Air Change Effectiveness (<https://jleengineering.net/blog/tag/air-change-effectiveness/>) Air Changes (<https://jleengineering.net/blog/tag/air-changes/>) COVID-19 (<https://jleengineering.net/blog/tag/covid-19/>) Dentistry (<https://jleengineering.net/blog/tag/dentistry/>) HEPA (<https://jleengineering.net/blog/tag/hepa/>) In-Room Air Cleaners (<https://jleengineering.net/blog/tag/in-room-air-cleaners/>)

The generation of aerosol particles from patient procedures poses great risk for exposure to COVID-19 to dentistry workers and employers (1). Other commonly performed medical procedures that generate aerosols or that create uncontrolled respiratory secretions, include (4):

- open suctioning of airways
- sputum induction
- cardiopulmonary resuscitation
- endotracheal intubation and extubation
- non-invasive ventilation (e.g., BiPAP, CPAP)
- bronchoscopy
- manual ventilation
- nebulizer administration (uncertain)
- high flow O2 delivery (uncertain)

Aerosol particles in a treatment room may remain in suspension for up to 13 to 20 hours (99% to 99.9% deposition) after the procedure for particles between 0.3 to 10 microns (2). This poses a risk of exposure for any patient or personnel that enters the room where the procedure was previously performed if proper Environmental Infection Control measures are not put into place.

CDC Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Suspected or Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Healthcare Settings (4) recommends the following:

10/11/2020

Reducing COVID-19 Exposure Risk from aerosol generating patient medical procedures – JLEngineering Calculations

“Once the patient has been discharged or transferred, HCP, including environmental services personnel, should refrain from entering the vacated room until sufficient time has elapsed for enough air changes to remove potentially infectious particles. After this time has elapsed, the room should undergo appropriate cleaning and surface disinfection before it is returned to routine use.”

The only way to minimize the risk of exposure from aerosol particles is to maintain the room negative pressure at all times, close the treatment room after the procedure is finished and the patient and personnel is no longer in the room and provide proper filtration for a prescribed duration.

Calculation of the Room Air Changes (ACH) and the elapsed time for aerosol particles count to be reduced to less than one percent of the initial concentration is necessary to properly size and select in-room air cleaners.

Current CDC guidelines (5) provides in Table B.1 the elapse time for removal of aerosol particles as follows:

Room Air Changes Rate per Hour	99% Removal Elapse Time (mins)	99.9% Removal Elapse Time (mins)
2	138	207
4	69	104
6	46	69
8	35	52
10*	28	41
12*	23	35
15*	18	28
20	14	21
50	6	8

* Most commonly design guidelines and codes prescribe rates for patient-care areas.

Notes to this table emphasize that these values apply for perfect mixing conditions of the air within the space. It also warns that perfect mixing does not usually occurs and that removal times will be longer in rooms or areas with imperfect mixing or air stagnation.

A study done by the US Environmental Protection Agency on In-Room Air Cleaners (2) shows that for a room with a 2:1:1 (L:W:H) aspect ratio with central furniture and an air cleaner in a corner at an angle, the mixing efficiency or air change effectiveness (ACE) can be as low as 44%. This means that the amount of air obtained from the above table Room Air Changes Rate would have to be multiplied by a factor greater than 2.25.

As we can see great care must be taken when using In-Room Air Cleaners to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19 from aerosol particles. Air distribution factors are important and can only be assessed by a competent professional engineer.

References

1. COVID-10 – Control and Prevention, Dentistry Workers and Employers (<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19/dentistry.html>). US Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Administration Website. Obtained May 29, 2020.
2. Evaluation of In-Room Air Cleaners for Building Protection – Final Report (<https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyNET.exe/P1005VBQ.TXT?ZyActionD=ZyDocument&Client=EPA&Index=2006+Thru+2010&Docs=-&Query=&Time=&EndTime=&SearchMethod=1&TocRestrict=n&Toc=&TocEntry=&QField=&Q&MaximumDocuments=1&FuzzyDegree=0&ImageQuality=r75g8/r75g8/x150y150g16/i425&Display=hpfr&DefSeekPage=x&SearchBack=ZyActionL&Back=ZyActionS>) US Environmental Protection Agency, EPA/600/R-08/012, January 2008.
3. Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control in Health-Care Facilities (<https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/pdf/guidelines/environmental-guidelines-P.pdf>). US Center for Disease Control and Prevention, July 2019.
4. Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control FAQs for COVID-19 (<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/infection-control-faq.html>). US Center for Disease Control and Prevention, May 29, 2020.
5. Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Suspected or Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Healthcare Settings (https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/infection-control-recommendations.html#take_precautions), Appendix B, Table B.1. US Center for Disease Control and Prevention, May 18, 2020.

Acknowledgement

Aerosol Generation during Dental Procedure Photo from ADS Dental System. The Author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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Joint Statement on Principles for Protecting the Health and Safety of Healthcare Workers, Patients, Clients, and Residents

DATE: May 20, 2020

Each of the signatory health care unions and associations, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and the Saskatchewan Health Authority, is committed to a set of shared health and safety principles when dealing with suspected, presumed, or confirmed COVID-19 patients, clients or residents.

In addition to these principles, the parties have committed to ensuring union/association representation on behalf of front-line health care workers in discussions and planning related to personal protective equipment (PPE), and to working together to share information, address challenges, and work collaboratively towards solutions.

Protecting the health and safety of healthcare workers, patients, clients, and residents is an imperative for all of us involved in the Saskatchewan health care system.

1. A point-of-care risk assessment (PCRA) must be performed before every patient, client or resident interaction, using current knowledge and best-available evidence. If a health care worker determines, based on reasonable grounds (including but not limited to professional and clinical judgement) that health and safety measures may be required in the delivery of care to the patient, client or resident, then the worker shall have access to the appropriate health and safety control measures based on the PCRA, including an N95 respirator. Employers will not unreasonably deny access to the appropriate PPE.
2. At a minimum, droplet/contact plus precautions must be used by health care workers for all interactions with suspected, presumed, or confirmed COVID-19 individuals. Droplet/contact plus precautions includes gloves, face shields or goggles, gowns, and surgical/procedure masks.
3. All health care workers whose job duties require them to be within two metres of suspected, presumed, or confirmed COVID-19 patients, clients, or residents shall have access to appropriate PPE ("appropriate" means level of PPE may vary by situation). This will include access to: surgical/procedure masks; fit-tested NIOSH-approved N95 respirators or approved equivalent or better protection; gloves; face shields with side protection (or goggles); and impermeable or, minimally, fluid-resistant gowns.

In addition, health care workers required to go into a room that housed a presumed or confirmed COVID-19 patient, client or resident, whether the patient, client or resident is present or not, to provide cleaning or disinfection services will also be provided PPE that is appropriate to the situation.

All health care workers will have access to appropriate PPE (as described above) at all times in all ground and air ambulances.

The employers commit to provide all health care workers with information on safe utilization of all PPE and employees shall be appropriately trained to safely don and doff all of these supplies. Where there is extensive contact, there will be drilling (mentored practice) in addition to training.

4. The PCRA should include the frequency and probability of routine or emergent aerosol generating medical procedures (AGMPs) being required. Fit-tested NIOSH-approved N95 respirators, or approved equivalent or better protection, must be used by all health care workers who are in a room where AGMPs are being performed, are frequent or probable, or with any intubated patients, or who enter a room before the prescribed settle time has elapsed.

Based on the current evidence, AGMPs include but are not limited to: intubation and related procedures (e.g. manual ventilation, open endotracheal suctioning), cardio pulmonary resuscitation, bronchoscopy, sputum induction, non-invasive ventilation (i.e. BiPAP), open respiratory/airway suctioning, high frequency oscillatory ventilation, tracheostomy care, nebulized therapy/aerosolized medication administration, high-flow heated oxygen therapy devices (e.g. AIRVO, optiflow) and autopsy.


5. Organizational hazard assessments must be continuously refreshed ensuring that those identified are removed, or otherwise adequately controlled to protect the health and safety of workers, and reflect the appropriate health and safety control measures to mitigate the transmission of infections, including engineering, administrative and PPE measures.

This will be performed with consultation and participation of workers representatives. This will be communicated to union partners and Joint Occupational Health and Safety Committees including the review of the environment when a material change occurs.

6. Conservation and stewardship of PPE is an important principle for everyone working in the health care system and continual assessment of the available supply of PPE should be undertaken on an ongoing basis. All available avenues to obtain and maintain a sufficient supply shall be pursued.

In the event that the supply of PPE reaches a point where current supplies are anticipated to last for only 30 days (i.e. a shortage), or where utilization rates indicate that a shortage will occur, the government and employers, as appropriate will be responsible for developing contingency plans, in consultation with union partners, to ensure the safety of health care workers.

SIGNED in the Province of Saskatchewan, this 20 day of May, 2020.



Max Hendricks, Deputy Minister, Saskatchewan Ministry of Health



Scott Livingstone, Chief Executive Officer, Saskatchewan Health Authority



Sandra Seitz, President, Canadian Union of Public Employees Local 5430



Karen Wasylenko, President, Health Sciences Association of Saskatchewan



Tracey Sauer, Health Providers Bargaining Chair, Saskatchewan Government and General Employees' Union



Barbara Cape, President, Service Employees International Union – West



Tracy Zambory, President, Saskatchewan Union of Nurses

www.saskatchewan.ca/COVID19

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“Settle Time” after an Aerosol Generating Medical Procedure (AGMP)

What is “Settle Time”?

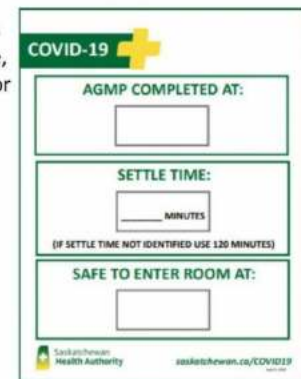
The “settle time” is the amount of time needed to remove infectious airborne organisms from room air (e.g., TB, chicken pox) or infectious aerosols that may be created during an AGMP. This begins when the source of infectious aerosols ends. Examples of when the “settle time” starts include:

- When a patient on continuous Airborne Precautions is moved out of the room.
- Following an AGMP when a pathogen or virus (e.g., COVID-19) has the potential to be aerosolized during the procedure

The “settle time” is used to guide if a N95 respirator needs to be worn while in the room or how long the room must sit before Housekeeping can begin cleaning. **The “settle time” should never impact patient care needs** and should not delay essential patient or staff movement in and out of the room.

How is the room “settle time” determined?

- To determine a specific “settle time” for a specific room, the number of Air Changes per Hour (ACH) must be evaluated as each room can be different (size, temperature, humidity, ventilation capacity, etc.). The higher the ACH, the less time is required for settle time.
- If the number of ACH for the patient room is known, a specific “settle time” can be calculated using this [table](#) (page 2) and posted (e.g., if the room has 12 ACH, the “settle time” is 23 minutes). Then staff will know how long they must wear an N95 respirator or how long before Housekeeping can enter the room to clean.
 - *Please note:* the number of ACH does not reflect the direction of air flow (i.e., negative pressure vs positive pressure).
- If the number of ACH is unknown, the “settle time” for a patient room has been determined to be 2 hours or 120 minutes.



IMPORTANT: Conditions that must be in place when using a specified “settle time”?

- Patient room door should remain completely closed, with the exception of essential patient/staff movement.
- Posters to be displayed on the door can be found on [Saskatchewan.ca/covid19-providers](https://www.saskatchewan.ca/covid19-providers).

NOTE: A specified “settle time” cannot be used if there is a power outage

PLEASE BE ADVISED, specified “settle time” information has been provided to your unit due to extraordinary circumstances and is only valid during the COVID-19 pandemic. Your unit will be notified of changes or when normal time procedures must be resumed.

If you have any questions, please contact your local Infection Control Practitioner.



[saskatchewan.ca/covid19-providers](https://www.saskatchewan.ca/covid19-providers)

Last updated: April 23, 2020

10/11/2020

Routine Practices and Additional Precautions for Preventing the Transmission of Infection in Healthcare Settings - Canada.ca

Appendix VIII: Air changes per hour and time in minutes required for removal efficiencies of 90%, 99% and 99.9% of airborne contaminants²¹

Air changes per hour and time in minutes required for removal efficiencies of 90%, 99% and 99.9% of airborne contaminantsⁱ

Air changes per hour	Minutes required for each removal efficiency		
	90%	99%	99.9%
1	138	276	414
2	69	138	207
3	46	92	138
4	35	69	104
5	28	55	83
6	23	46	69
7	20	39	59
8	17	35	52
9	15	31	46
10	14	28	41
11	13	25	38
12	12	23	35
13	11	21	32
14	10	20	30
15	9	18	28
16	9	17	26
17	8	16	24
18	8	15	23
19	7	15	22
20	7	14	21

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<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/diseases-conditions/routine-practices-precautions-healthcare-associated-infections/part-...> 1/2


10/11/2020

Routine Practices and Additional Precautions for Preventing the Transmission of Infection in Healthcare Settings - Canada.ca

This table is prepared according to the formula $t = (\ln C2/C1)/(Q/V) = 60$, which is an adaptation of the formula for the rate of purging airborne contaminants (100-Mutchler 1973) with $t1 = 0$ and $C2/C1 = 1 - (\text{removal efficiency}/100)$. Adapted from CDC Guidelines for preventing the transmission of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in health-care facilities, 1994⁵⁸⁵.

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<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/diseases-conditions/routine-practices-precautions-healthcare-associated-infections/part-...> 2/2

WORK STANDARD	 Saskatchewan Health Authority		Title: Use of Settle Time/AGMPs (Aerosol Generating Medical Procedure) Poster Role performing Activity: Health care workers
	Location: COVID 19 Information Site	Department/Unit: All	
	Document Owner: Infection Prevention and Control	Date Prepared: March 30, 2020	
	Last Revision: March 31, 2020	Date Approved: April 4, 2020	
	Related Policies/Documentation:		

Work Standard Summary: Use of AGMP (Aerosol Generating Medical Procedure) in progress/Settle Time Two Sided Poster (CV-19 P0001)

***Default settle time following AGMPs 120 minutes, until room specific times determined by Facilities Management.**

Essential Tasks:	
1.	Hang AGMP in Progress/Settle Time 2 Sided Laminated Poster (CV-19 P0001) on closed door of room that AGMP is taking place with "DO NOT ENTER" side showing. "DO NOT ENTER" side should only be showing during the AGMP.
2.	Following completion of AGMP, turn AGMP in Progress/Settle Time 2 sided laminated poster over and hang on closed door of patient room with "AGMP COMPLETED AT: _____" side showing.
3.	Fill in time "AGMP completed at _____" using dry erase marker.
4.	Fill in "Settle Time: _____" (if room specific settle time not identified, use 120 minutes).
5.	Fill in "Safe to Enter Room at: _____".
6.	Once settle time complete, erase time of "AGMP completed at _____" and "Safe to Enter Room at _____" and leave posted on closed door.
7.	If AGMP NOT in progress, leave "Settle Time" side showing.

Supplies:

- [AGMP \(Aerosol Generating Medical Procedure\) in Progress/Settle Time Two Sided Poster](#)
- [List of AGMP procedures](#)



**NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19):
Interim Infection Prevention and Control Guidance
Outpatient and Ambulatory Care Settings**

INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL GUIDANCE	
PATIENT SCREENING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call and pre-screen patient* prior to and upon entry to facility for scheduled appointment using SHA Inpatient, Outpatient and Continuing Care Screening Form • Consideration to reschedule appointments for patients that screen positive for COVID-19 unless deemed medically necessary by most responsible provider (MRP)
PATIENT ACCESS POINTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the number of access points and ensure that partitions or clear transparent barriers are placed in any areas where screening of staff, patients and family members/support persons might occur • The physical layout should be adjusted to facilitate IPAC measures to prevent transmission of COVID-19 (e.g., spacing chairs 2 metres apart in waiting rooms, placing indicators on floors where queues may occur) and the volume and timing of appointments should take into consideration available space (e.g. scheduled appointments) • To reduce crowding, consideration should be given to asking patients and family members/support persons to remain outside if appropriate (e.g., stay in their vehicles) until they are called in for their appointment • Screening of all staff, patients, family members/support persons, contractors or outside care providers for symptoms or known exposure to COVID-19 should be conducted at all access points, prior to entry • Screeners should be provided with appropriate PPE (Refer to Continuous and extended PPE use guidelines for Outpatient Settings/Primary Health Care) • Alcohol based hand-rub (ABHR), tissues, masks and waste receptacles should be readily available at each entrance • Encourage patients and family members/support persons to perform hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette
HAND HYGIENE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care workers (HCWs) and visitors should perform hand hygiene according to SHA Hand Hygiene Policy • Education should be provided to patients and visitors about how and when to perform hand hygiene
POINT OF CARE RISK ASSESSMENT (PCRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always perform a PCRA before every clinical encounter regardless of COVID-19 status: Point of Care Risk Assessment
PLACEMENT FOR PATIENT WHO SCREENS POSITIVE FOR COVID-19 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NO AEROSOL GENERATING MEDICAL PROCEDURE (AGMP) REQUIRED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow: Outpatient Clinic and Endoscopy Suite COVID-19 Algorithm for patients who screen positive for COVID-19 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Place patient in a single room with hard walls, a door and private bathroom (or commode) ○ If exam room not ready, direct patient to waiting room ensuring physical distancing is in place. Consider asking patient to wait in vehicle, when feasible • Droplet/Contact Plus*precautions signage should be placed at the entrance to the room



*In this document, the term "patient" is inclusive of patient and client
Developed by SHA Infection Prevention and Control



**NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19):
Interim Infection Prevention and Control Guidance
Outpatient and Ambulatory Care Settings**

<p>PERFORMING AEROSOL GENERATING MEDICAL PROCEDURES (AGMPs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures (AGMPs) List AGMPs should be limited to those that are medically necessary. If possible, convert to Metered Device Inhaler (MDI). Contact MRP regarding medical need to continue CPAP and BiPAP Limit the number of HCWs in the room Place patient in a private room with hard walls and a door. Ensure the door is closed If available, place patient in an Airborne Infection Isolation Room (AIIR) Droplet/Contact Plus* precautions and Airborne precautions/aerosolize settle time signage should be placed at the entrance to the room Airborne precautions/aerosolize settle time should remain in place until after AGMP has been performed and air settle time has been achieved. The settle time should never impact patient care needs and should not delay essential patient or staff movement in and out of the room If the number of air changes per hour is unknown, then air settle time for a patient room is 2 hours or 120 minutes If the number of air changes per hour is known, refer to Table 1 <p>Table 1: Time in Minutes Needed (by number of air exchanges per hour) to Reduce Airborne Contaminants by 99%. Adapted from Airborne Contaminant Removal –Centers of Disease Control, USA</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Air exchanges per hour</th> <th>99%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>138</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before air settle time has been achieved: Do NOT admit a new patient. If entering room, wear an N95 respirator After air settle time has been achieved: Airborne Precautions/aerosolize settle time can be removed. N95 respirators are no longer required <p>Note: Some patients may require ongoing or continuous AGMPs (e.g., CPAP, BiPAP, Optiflow). Under these circumstances airborne precautions sign/aerosolize settle time must remain posted for the duration of the therapy and up until therapy has been discontinued and air settle time has been achieved</p>	Air exchanges per hour	99%	2	138	4	69	6	46	12	23	15	18	20	14
Air exchanges per hour	99%														
2	138														
4	69														
6	46														
12	23														
15	18														
20	14														
<p>CONTINUOUS MASK USE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow Continuous Masking Principles and Guidelines for use of masks by all health care providers who work in an Outpatient or Ambulatory Care Center where there will be direct or indirect contact with patients 														



*In this document, the term "patient" is inclusive of patient and client
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**NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19):
Interim Infection Prevention and Control Guidance
Outpatient and Ambulatory Care Settings**

<p>PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For PPE requirements, refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continuous and Extended PPE Use Guidelines for Outpatient Settings/Primary Health Care • PPE should be put on prior to entering the patient’s room • PPE to be removed before leaving the patient’s room. EXCEPTION: When an AGMP is performed, N95 respirator + facial/eye protection to be removed OUTSIDE of room (or as per facility protocol) • Staff should refer to and follow the instructions for putting on (donning) and taking off (doffing) PPE
<p>STAFF ATTIRE/PERSONAL ITEMS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Ways to Stay Safe at Work and Frontline Worker Safety Guide
<p>PATIENT MOVEMENT/ TRANSPORT OUTSIDE OF ROOM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient movement and/or transport should be restricted to essential tests and procedures • When movement is required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Notify the receiving area, before departure, of the need for Droplet/Contact Plus* precautions ○ Use predetermined transport routes to minimize exposure for staff, other patients and family member/support person ○ Staff must maintain Droplet/Contact Plus* precautions during patient transport • If patient must leave their room for medically necessary tests, they should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Perform hand hygiene ○ Put on a procedure mask on if tolerated ○ Minimize touching or contact of surfaces outside of room • If inter-facility transport is required, notify EMS and the receiving facility about Droplet/Contact Plus* precautions prior to transport
<p>PATIENT CARE ITEMS AND EQUIPMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use disposable equipment when possible • All reusable equipment and supplies, along with toys, electronic games, personal belongings, etc., should be dedicated to the patient until discharge • If reusable equipment cannot be dedicated to a single patient, clean and disinfect thoroughly with a low-level disinfectant before use on another patient • Items that cannot be appropriately cleaned and disinfected should be discarded upon patient discharge or transfer
<p>FAMILY MEMBERS/SUPPORT PERSONS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family members/support persons to any healthcare facility will only be permitted for compassionate reasons as per the Family Member/Support Person Presence Guidelines • If approved, family members/support persons will be screened using the Family and Support Screening Tool



*In this document, the term “patient” is inclusive of patient and client
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**NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19):
Interim Infection Prevention and Control Guidance
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<p>ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING AND DISINFECTION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning/disinfection products registered in Canada with a Drug Identification Number (DIN) and labelled as a broad-spectrum virucide are sufficient as long as manufacturer’s instructions are followed (e.g., dilution, application and contact time) • All patient exam room surfaces that are considered "high-touch" (e.g., examination tables/bed, bedrails, bedside table, chair arms, charting desks or tables, touch screens, keyboards, handwashing sink handles) should be cleaned and disinfected between every patient • SHA approved ready-to-use disinfectant wipes with the recommended contact time should be used to disinfect smaller patient care equipment (e.g., blood pressure cuffs, electronic thermometers, oximeters, stethoscopes) after each use • All surfaces or items, outside of the patient room, which are touched by or in contact with HCWs (e.g., computer carts, medication carts, charting desks or tables, computer screens, telephones, touch screens) should be cleaned at least daily and when soiled (Refer to WS0001 Electronic Devices Cleaning Recommendations) • All central area surfaces that are considered "high-touch" (e.g., telephone, chair arms, door handles and buttons, light switches, handwashing sink, bathroom sink, toilet and toilet handles, grab bars, outside of paper towel dispensers) should be cleaned and disinfected twice daily and when soiled • After discharge, transfer or discontinuation of Droplet/Contact Plus* precautions, follow your facility’s cleaning protocol. Additional precaution signs should not be removed until environmental cleaning has been completed • Outpatient and ambulatory care settings that are located in hospital facilities should follow established environmental cleaning and disinfection policies and procedures
<p>LINEN AND DISHES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No special precautions are required; routine practices are sufficient
<p>WASTE MANAGEMENT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No special precautions are required; routine practices are sufficient



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Developed by SHA Infection Prevention and Control

COVID-19



NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19): Interim Infection Prevention and Control Guidance Outpatient and Ambulatory Care Settings

Additional Resources:

Government of Saskatchewan website: [Video: Correct Donning and Doffing of Personal Protective Equipment](#)
Infection Prevention and Control for Clinical Office Practice: [Saskatchewan guideline](#)

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*In this document, the term "patient" is inclusive of patient and client
Developed by SHA Infection Prevention and Control

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COVID-19 and Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures (AGMP)
SHA AGMP Risk Stratification Algorithm

Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures (AGMP) List

Decision making about appropriate PPE selection requires use of the SHA AGMP Risk Stratification Algorithm (attached). An N95 respirator is required when AGMP procedures are performed on COVID-19 positive or high risk patients. Standard protocols should be followed for AGMP procedures performed on low risk or COVID-19 negative patients.

AGMP	Unclear AGMP Potential	Not AGMP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Intubation ✓ Extubation ✓ Code Blue ✓ Non-invasive ventilation (e.g., CPAP, BiPAP) ✓ Manual ventilation ✓ High-flow oxygen (i.e., AIRVO, Optiflow) ✓ Open suctioning (e.g. “deep” insertion for naso-pharyngeal or tracheal suctioning, not inclusive of oral suction)(suggest avoid where possible) ✓ Bronchoscopy ✓ Induced sputum (e.g. inhalation of nebulized saline solution to liquify and produce airway secretions, <u>not</u> natural coughing to bring up sputum) ✓ Chest tube insertion for trauma (where air leak likely) or tension pneumothorax ✓ Autopsy ✓ Nasopharyngoscopy ✓ Oral, pharyngeal, transphenoidal and airway surgeries (including thoracic surgery and tracheostomy insertion). ✓ Breath stacking ✓ Cough assist device ✓ High Frequency Ventilation 	<p>The following situations require risk stratification of the patient (refer to SHA risk stratification algorithm*). In intermediate or high risk of COVID-19 treat as AGMP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ventilator circuit disconnect (assuming filter in place) ▪ Gastroscopy ▪ ERCP ▪ Transesophageal Echocardiogram (TEE) ▪ Nebulization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Collection of nasopharyngeal or throat swab x Chest tube removal or insertion (unless in setting or emergent insertion for ruptured lung/pneumothorax) x Coughing x Oral suctioning x Oral hygiene x Colonoscopy x Laparoscopy (GI/pelvic) x Cardiac stress tests x Caesarian section or vaginal delivery of baby done with epidural x Any procedure done with regional anesthesia x Nasogastric/nasojejunal tube/gastrostomy/gastrojejunostomy /jejunostomy tube insertion x Bronchial artery embolization x Chest physiotherapy (outside of breath stacking, cough assist or deep suctioning) x Supplemental O2 up to 15L/min – can include nonrebreather and venturi mask delivery x Compression only CPR x AED use

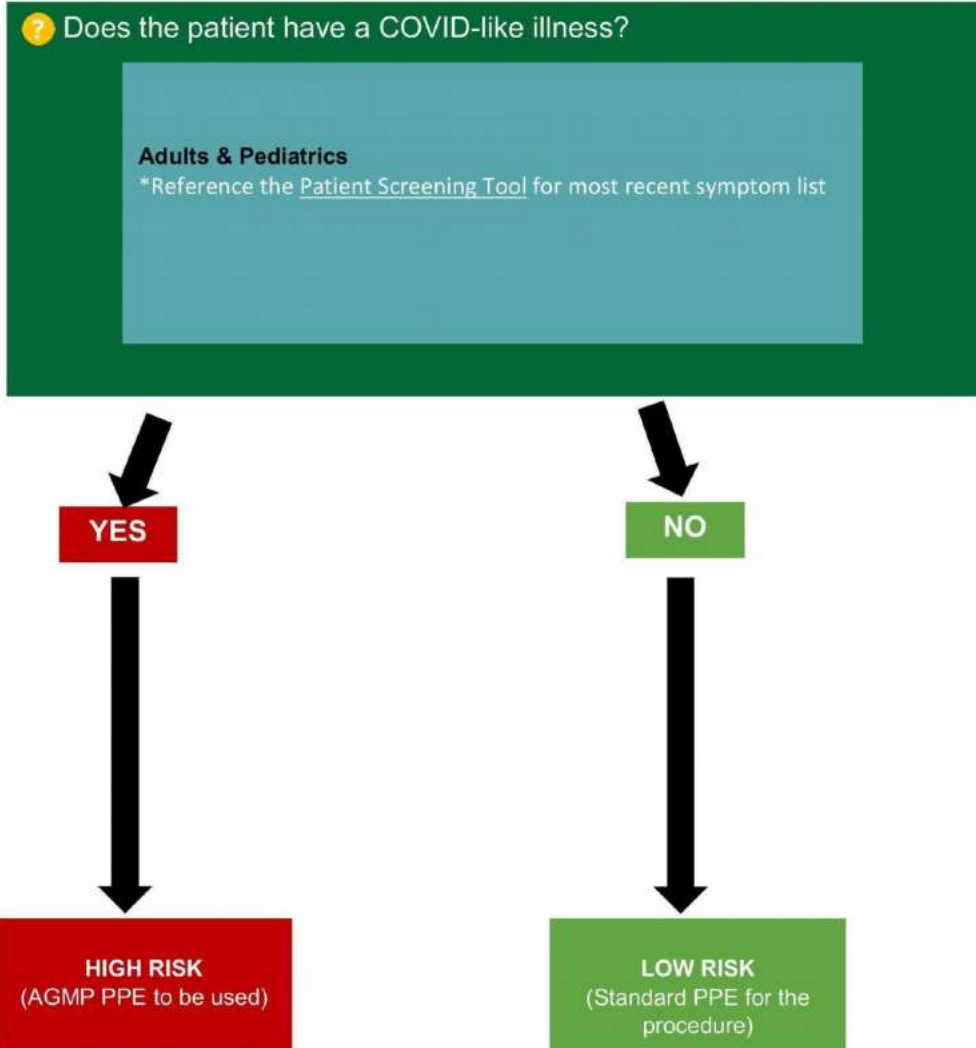
*SHA AGMP Risk Stratification Algorithm can be found below



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SHA AGMP Risk Stratification Algorithm



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CDSS Alert – COVID-19 Pandemic: IPC Interim Protocol Update

Phase 2 Update – Effective June 1st, 2020

All CDSS members are required to review this CDSS Alert as CDSS members transition to Elective Dental Care

Some oral health care facilities may choose to remain closed due to shortage of PPE or recent facility requirement changes. However, all CDSS members are required to maintain contact information for patient dental emergencies.

Rationale for providing this interim protocol update:

- As COVID-19 community spread continues and the knowledge that COVID-19 infected asymptomatic individuals could be spreading the COVID-19 virus to others in the population, the Ministry of Health and CDSS feel it is prudent to phase the return back to practice.
- Dental profession community support for the Re-Open Saskatchewan Plan.

CDSS objective:

- Safe Transition to Non-Emergency Dental Care in Saskatchewan in coordination with the Re-Open Saskatchewan Plan.
- Safety for patients, families and communities.
- Safety for dental providers, staff and their families.

CDSS members must:

- Update their IPC facility manual for this COVID-19 Pandemic and organize staff orientation and training sessions for all clinical and non-clinical staff.
- Make sure to have adequate PPE and facility requirements for the types of procedures being provided in the facility.
- Continue to take measures as outlined by the Chief Medical Health Officer (CMHO) to promote physical distancing where possible, and where not, use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Continue to operate under all current CDSS Standards, Bylaws and CDSS Alerts relating to this COVID-19 pandemic.

“RE-OPEN SASKATCHEWAN” – A Summary for Dentists

A Methodical and Phased-In Approach to re-open Saskatchewan has been announced by the CMHO and the Government of Saskatchewan to start on May 4, 2020.

Re-Open Saskatchewan is a plan built on a methodical and phased-in approach to slowly and responsibly lift restrictions on businesses and services. Flattening the curve and strengthening the system will remain

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priorities, as will our ability to manage the current COVID-19 pressures by building capacity in the coming weeks and months. Key elements will include increased testing and contact tracing, as well as the preparation of additional space and critical equipment.

Restrictions will be lifted in stages, with consideration given to socioeconomic factors and the risk of transmission. They will be implemented via public health orders and the timing will be dictated by evidence of transmission.

As restrictions are gradually lifted, the Government of Saskatchewan and its Chief Medical Health Officer, will carefully monitor the daily number of reported cases and other important indicators. They will also monitor to ensure that:

- Transmission of the virus is controlled.
- The provincial health system has enough capacity to test, isolate and treat every case, as well as trace every contact.
- Outbreak risks are minimized in special settings, such as health care facilities.
- Preventive measures are established in workplaces, schools and other essential gathering places.
- The risks of importing the virus from outside the province can be managed.
- Communities and businesses are educated, engaged and empowered to adjust to the new realities brought about by COVID-19.
- Individuals identified by a Medical Health Officer as having novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) must immediately go into mandatory self-isolation until it is determined they no longer pose a public health threat.
- Individuals identified by a Medical Health Officer as a close contact of a person or persons with COVID-19 must go into mandatory self-isolation for 14 days from the last date of exposure.

The following recommendations should remain in place through all five phases:

1. Vulnerable individuals, such as seniors and those with underlying health conditions, should continue to exercise caution and minimize high-risk exposures, such as public outings. Protective measures for vulnerable populations.
2. Individuals should continue working from home if they can do so effectively.
3. Physical distancing must be maintained, wherever possible.
4. People must stay at home when they are sick.
5. Personal hygiene will continue to be a key prevention measure.
6. Enhanced cleaning and disinfection should take place in workplaces, public spaces and recreational facilities.

Although the public health order regarding the size of gatherings does not apply to businesses and workplaces, they are expected to follow the recommended public health measures, including:

- Physical distancing for staff and clients;
- Regular cleaning and disinfection;
- Frequent handwashing and sanitizing;
- Use of PPE where required and appropriate; and
- Keeping staff who demonstrate or report COVID-19 symptoms out of the workplace.

For a more in depth understanding of the Re-Open Saskatchewan plan please refer to the [saskatchewan.ca](https://www.saskatchewan.ca) website. (Click [HERE](#))

***NEW* Physical Distancing:**

It will be challenging to practice physical distancing in your office. Work with your team to develop a process for patient flow into and through the practice to encourage physical distancing and minimize interaction with other staff or patients. Protocols should also be developed which should include:

- Limiting the total number of people at the workplace and where they are assigned to work;
- Staggered start times, breaks and lunches;
- Suspending all group activities and gatherings;
- Alter the workplace layout of the floor by moving furniture or using visual cues such as tape on the floor to enhance physical distancing;
- Lunchrooms and break rooms must be arranged to follow physical distancing practices. Staff should bring their own dishes and utensils from home and bring home for washing or use disposable utensils;
- Meals should minimize use of appliances. Any appliances used with high touch surfaces such as microwaves or refrigerators should be disinfected after use.

Preamble: CDSS COVID-19 Pandemic: IPC Protocol

The CDSS thanks the dentists of Saskatchewan for the emergency dental care provided to the people of Saskatchewan during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is a difficult time for all of Saskatchewan. You are supporting your community and making a difference in the containment of COVID-19 in our province. The Premier announced on April 23, 2020 that Saskatchewan will slowly re-open. This means that dentistry can slowly and methodically be re-introduced into Saskatchewan.

The CDSS recognizes that dental facilities and communities vary in size and complexity. This document sets out protocols for dental care delivery. **CDSS members will use clinical judgement implementing these pandemic protocols.**

This protocol will be updated as the pandemic evolves. Dental care providers **MUST** use appropriate PPE (including fit tested N95 respirators) based on the type of dental care they are providing. Fit testing for N95 respirators can be accessed through a 'Qualified Fit Tester' that members can contact.

Overview of Procedures

Similar to Re-Open Saskatchewan, the CDSS is implementing a plan to Re-Open Dentistry, again built on a methodical and phased-in approach to slowly and responsibly restart dental care in Saskatchewan. Dental care will be phased in. The following plan is based on published triage systems for dentistry taking into account the following key objectives:

- A controlled reintroduction of dental care to prevent COVID-19 transmission in Saskatchewan;
- To support the medical system by keeping dental emergencies out of hospital emergency rooms;
- All face-to-face emergent dental treatment for patients who have been identified as high risk for COVID-19 or have been confirmed as COVID-19 positive **MUST** be provided by a SHA Level 3 provider in the appropriate facility.

General Definitions:

COVID-19: The name of the infectious disease caused by a new coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. Although COVID-19 is not thought to be an airborne disease, such as measles or tuberculosis, under certain circumstances the virus can be aerosolized into particles much smaller than respiratory droplets (< 5 µm), allowing them to remain suspended in the air longer, to travel farther, and to be inhaled by a person, thus acting like an airborne disease. Aerosol particles bearing SARS-CoV-2 can be generated

during medical and dental procedures when a patient's saliva is agitated by mechanical forces, such as an ultrasonic scaler, a high-speed handpiece, or spray from an air-water syringe. Therefore, the risk of aerosol transmission can be reduced by avoiding their generation in the first place, by utilizing appropriate PPE, and implementing appropriate aerosol protective measures.

***NEW* Splatter:** Controlling splatter, particularly splatter that includes saliva, is extremely important in preventing COVID-19 transmission. Credible scientific evidence shows that SARS-CoV-2 is very contagious with droplets. Uncontrolled splatter "gets everywhere" – on the patient's face and clothes, on the dentist's or hygienist's face, hands, sleeves, clothing and on the floor. This splatter is easily transported, especially on clothing, to other areas of the office, including the washroom, the front desk, the break room, etc. This is one way the virus spreads and infects people. Evidence is beginning to show that health care workers are becoming infected not in the procedure room, but outside of the procedure room.

During the COVID-19 pandemic splatter must be controlled with high volume evacuation (HVE) and careful handling of splattered PPE, clothing and surfaces. Absolute care is needed to ensure any splatter is not carried outside the procedure area. Splatter is the most common infectious risk in the dental office with an infectious virus. This risk can be managed if PPE, doffing, disinfection, and hand hygiene protocols are strictly followed.

Aerosol-Generating Procedure (AGP): Any dental procedure where aerosolised particles are expected to be generated by dental instrumentation. This includes the use of ultrasonic scalars, high-speed handpieces, surgical handpieces or air-water syringes at any point in the procedure.

Aerosol Controlled Environment (ACE): AGP operatory rooms must be isolated rooms from floor to ceiling with an entry or entries that must be closed and secured during the AGP.

Aerosol-Protective Measures: Actions aimed at mitigating the risk associated with aerosols. These must include:

- Patient Risk Assessment Screening (SHA COVID-19 Screening Tool – March 27th, 2020 -- (Click [HERE](#) or refer to page 11);
- Thermometer temperature vital sign screening (<38°C);
- A hydrogen peroxide pre-procedural mouth rinse;
- Wearing PPE for high-risk situation (cap or bonnet, gown or lab coat, properly fit KN95 or N95 Respirators (fit test with documentation of style and size within the last two years) goggles or face shield, gloves (to cover gown or coat cuffs), and gown or barrier for patient; the use of a rubber dam with a sealing material;
- The use of high-volume evacuation/suction;
- Air management recommendations (aerosol settling time).

PHASE 2 (Update Effective June 1st, 2020)

Phase 2 will include the provision of **ALL Non-Aerosol Generating Procedures (NAGP)** and **ALL Aerosol Generating Procedures (AGP)** in an Appropriate Aerosol Controlled Environment utilizing appropriate Aerosol Protective Measures (APM), for patients who do not meet the criteria for COVID-19 based on the SHA COVID-19 Screening Tool. (Click [HERE](#) or refer to page 11) **Hand scaling will continue in Phase 2.**

At this time, during the active phase of COVID-19, the standard should be to provide the highest level of PPE and maintain the safest facility requirements.

The CDSS may update or modify this Phase as the COVID-19 Pandemic evolves depending on the accumulation of data, trends and evidence-based research.

The CDSS recommends dental professionals complete **emergent and urgent** care as a priority during this phase of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Risk Mitigation Factors for Phase 2:

1. Patient Risk Assessment Screening (SHA COVID-19 Screening Tool – March 27th, 2020 -- Click [HERE](#) or refer to page 11).
2. Thermometer temperature vital sign screening (<38°C).
3. Patient hand hygiene.
4. Pandemic informed consent.
5. Preprocedural hydrogen peroxide rinse.
6. Vulnerable patient appointment times – specific days or early in the day.
7. Fewer appointment times.
8. Stagger appointment times.
9. Escort to accompany minor patients only.

COVID-19 Pandemic: IPC Interim Protocol - Phase 2 Non-Aerosol Generating Procedure (NAGP)

(ie. examinations, **hand scaling**, simple extractions, orthodontic procedures, crown cementations etc.)

1. Mandatory routine precautions as per the SOHP Infection Prevention Control (IPC) Standard for Oral Health Care Facilities (04-01 to 04-05).
2. Mandatory PPE for NAGP includes: Level 2 or Level 3 mask, glasses, goggles or face shield, gloves. PPE for Front office staff is listed in Table 1.
3. Enhanced cleaning, including twice daily cleaning of high touch surfaces.
4. A 1% hydrogen peroxide mouth rinse for 60 seconds must be performed by the patient and expectorated into the same dispensing cup prior to examination and procedures within the oral cavity.
5. ***New*** Oral radiology will be provided using standard guidelines with clinical judgement.
6. Utilize hand instruments only.
7. Utilize four-handed dentistry.
8. Do not use air water syringes.
9. Do not use ultrasonic instruments.
10. Do not use high-speed rotary handpieces or electric low-speed handpieces with air and water.
11. Patient should perform ABHR prior to exiting the operatory room.
12. Clean the operatory room clinical contact and housekeeping surfaces as per normal protocol SOHP Infection Prevention Control (IPC) Standard for Oral Health Care Facilities (04-01 to 04-05).

COVID-19 Pandemic: IPC Interim Protocol - Phase 2 Aerosol Generating Procedure (AGP)

(ie. complex extractions, fillings, crowns and bridges)

1. Mandatory PPE for Dentists and Chairside assistants for AGP includes: cap or bonnet, gown or lab coat, properly fit KN95 or N95 (with or without Dental Dam) respirator (fit test with documentation), goggles or face shield, gloves (to cover gown or coat cuffs), and gown or barrier for patient. Given the shortage of N95 respirators many health care providers are wearing an N95 respirator and covering it with a face shield to

- prevent droplets and or splatter on the N95 respirator. With this technique the N95 respirator may be used for multiple patients during one operative day.
2. COVID-19 Pandemic Emergency Treatment Consent should be obtained for both patient and staff.
 3. A 1% hydrogen peroxide mouth rinse for 60 seconds must be performed by the patient and expectorated into the same dispensing cup prior to examination and procedures within the oral cavity.
 4. AGP operatory rooms must be isolated rooms from floor to ceiling with an entry or entries that must be closed and secured during the AGP.
 5. Enhanced cleaning, including frequent cleaning of high touch surfaces.
 6. AGP operatory rooms require the removal of all unnecessary cabinets, fixtures, and non- essential supplies or products, including pictures or artwork.
 7. AGP operatory rooms must have a Donning and Doffing anteroom or hallway area.
 - Donning Station** ("Clean" side or area) Includes: Caps or Bonnets, Gowns or Lab Coats, Masks, N95 Respirator, Goggles or Face Shields, Gloves, Alcohol Base Hand Rub (ABHR)
 - Doffing Station** ("Decontamination" side or area) Includes: Laundry Receptacle with Lid, Garbage Receptacle with Lid, Eye Protection Disinfection Receptacle with Lid.
 8. PPE must be donned in the "Clean" side of the anteroom immediately before entering the AGP operatory room - do not go anywhere else once the PPE is donned.
 - Put on a gown and cap or bonnet.
 - Perform hand hygiene.
 - Properly fit a N95 Respirator (secure the straps, mold the metal nose piece to the nose bridge, and perform a seal check).
 - Perform hand hygiene.
 - Put on gown or lab coat.
 - Perform hand hygiene.
 - Put on appropriate eye protection – goggles or face shield.
 - Perform hand hygiene.
 - Put on gloves to cover the gown or lab coat cuffs.
 9. The operatory door shall remain closed during the procedure. Only the dentist, dental assistant and patient will be permitted in the operatory during treatment. The operatory door should only be opened once to discharge the patient and for clinical staff to exit.
 10. Aerosol Generating Procedure signage should be placed at the entrance to the room (Appendix A)
 11. Implement Aerosol Protective and Minimization Procedures.
 12. The patient is discharged and guided to the reception area for post-op instructions, processing, and exit.
 13. PPE must be doffed in the AGP operatory room and the "Decontamination Side" of the anteroom.
 14. In the AGP operatory room or as you leave the room:
 - **With gloved hands, remove the gown and gloves**
With gloved hands only touching the outside of the gown, grasp the gown and pull away from the body without rapid movements, roll gown inside out into a bundle, simultaneously remove gloves inside out, and discard gown and gloves immediately. Perform hand hygiene.
 - **With gloved hands, remove the lab coat and gloves**
With gloved hands only touching the outside of the lab coat, open the lab coat and remove away from the body without rapid movements, roll lab coat inside out into a bundle, simultaneously remove gloves inside out, discard gloves immediately, and transfer the lab coat to the "Decontamination Side" of the anteroom laundry receptacle careful to avoid contact with "clean" surfaces. Perform hand hygiene.

15. Exit the AGP operatory room, close the AGP operatory room door, and in the “decontamination side” of the anteroom or hallway area.
 - Perform hand hygiene.
 - Remove eye protection (goggles or face shield) at the sides careful not to touch facial skin with the hands and place in disinfection receptacle or garbage receptacle.
 - Remove the cap or bonnet by grasping at the rear and pulling forward off the head and place in the laundry receptacle or discard in the garbage receptacle.
 - Remove N95 Respirator without touching the front of the mask and discard in the garbage receptacle or stored in a vented labeled receptacle for possible future decontamination.
 - Perform hand hygiene.
 - Put on a clean surgical mask.
16. The operatory door and room must remain closed and settle for 120 minutes after AGPs before cleaning. With respect to air management, if the number of Air Changes per Hour (ACH) in the room permits, the settle time can be decreased. (Click [HERE](#) or refer to page 12)
17. Following appropriate settling time, clean the operatory room clinical contact and housekeeping surfaces as per normal protocol - SOHP Infection Prevention Control (IPC) Standard for Oral Health Care Facilities (04-01 to 04-05).

***NEW* A General Note on Environmental Controls**

SARS-CoV-2 is very contagious within droplets. Aerosols also contain SARS-Cov-2 from an infected patient when saliva is aerosolized during dental treatment, however what is not known at this time is how infective these aerosols are. For these reasons, until further evidence can establish just how infective the virus is, additional precautions beyond standard precautions are required during the active phase of the pandemic.

Droplet precautions are utilized to reduced transmission through droplets and splatter. These are included in physical distancing protocols, hand hygiene, coughing etiquette, and staff wearing a mask if physical distancing is not possible. They also include chairside protocols such as rubber dam and high-volume suction (HVE), which are also extremely effective in limiting the spread of any aerosols produced. However, not all aerosols are eliminated with these controls and further measures are required prior to a terminal clean of the operatory.

Airborne precautions include allowing time for the aerosol to condense into droplets. This is known as fallow time. This will ultimately determine how fast one can clean the operatory and see the next patient. It will vary depending on the ventilation and filtration systems (HVAC) present and whether the operatory is enclosed or not. There are many ways to decrease fallow time, including supplemental ventilation or HEPA/UV filtration through portable units to improve the air changes per hour (ACH) within the operatory and effectively “clean the air”. Confining the aerosol to smaller, enclosed rooms will accommodate more effective aerosol control and ACH.

It is very important that every office address these necessary precautions in accordance with CDSS Protocols with customized controls to your own clinical setting.

Air Changes Per Hour (ACH) and Settle Times in Aerosol Generating Rooms

Aerosol generation during dental procedures will dictate the “how and where” these procedures are completed. ACH will dictate how long the room must sit afterwards to allow the aerosol to settle before it can be cleaned using normal SOHP IPC Standards for Oral Health Care Facilities. The AGP “settle time guidelines” are based on ACH and at this time will apply to both categories:

- AGP with dental dam (restorative and endodontic procedures etc.)
- AGP without dental dam (complex oral surgery procedures etc.)

AGP Environmental Controls

1. AGP operatory rooms must be isolated rooms from floor to ceiling with an entry or entries that must be closed and secured during the AGP.
2. Temporary isolation rooms can be designed – hoarding with plastic and a framed or zippered door.
3. Clinical staff must limit their movement in/out of the treatment area during this time to minimize airborne contamination of the adjacent spaces.
4. All Donning/Doffing procedures must be followed.
5. If AGP must be performed, the following precautions should be taken:
 - Maintain physical separation of spaces between patients having AGP.
 - Assume air clearance time to be 120 mins unless otherwise confirmed.
 - **IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT AIR CLEARANCE TIMES IN YOUR FACILITY, PLEASE CONTACT AN HVAC CONSULTANT.**

This is very vague. There is a huge difference between engineers and technologists and HVAC technicians and plumbers. This does not reflect the best interests of the dentists represented by this professional body.

Table 1: Adapted from: World Health Organization. "Rational use of Personal Protective Equipment for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)." February 27th, 2020: 1-7

Setting	Staff or patients	Procedure Activity	Type of PPE
Patient Room	Dentists/RDA	<u>Low Risk</u> Providing direct Care (Non-AGMP)	- Level 2 or 3 mask - Eye protection (glasses, goggles or face shield) - Scrubs - Gloves - If contact with patient then lab coat or gown
		<u>Intermediate</u> Aerosol Generating procedures (AGP) with dental dam	- N95 or KN95 respirator (Fitted) - Face shield or goggles - Cap/bouffant - Gown/lab coat (with cuff) - Gloves
		<u>High Risk</u> Aerosol Generating procedures (AGP) without Rubber Dam	- N95 or KN95 respirator (Fitted) - Face shield - Cap/bouffant - Gown/lab coat (with cuff) - Gloves
	Disinfecting treatment rooms for non-AGPs	Can disinfect immediately	- Level 1 mask as a minimum - Eye protection - Gloves
	Disinfection treatment rooms for AGPs	Wait to disinfect (120 mins or amount of time required to wait after completion of AGP depending on room ventilation specifications)	- Level 1 mask as a minimum - Eye protection - Gloves
	Visitors	NO Visitors in room during AGP	
Reception	Door/triage	Preliminary screening (vitals including temp)	- Level 1 mask as a minimum - Eye protection - Gloves - Scrubs - Maintain social distancing

Appendix A:



COVID-19 

AGMP COMPLETED AT:

SETTLE TIME:
 MINUTES
(IF SETTLE TIME NOT IDENTIFIED USE 120 MINUTES)

SAFE TO ENTER ROOM AT:

 [saskatchewan.ca/COVID19](https://www.saskatchewan.ca/COVID19)
April 1, 2020



Saskatchewan Health Authority

**COVID – 19 Screening Tool
Community Screening**

Date: _____ Time: _____

INITIAL ALL APPLICABLE BOXES

- In-Person Screen Telephone Screen Screen documented in EMR (no need to retain paper copy)

Patient Identifier: _____
 Patient Name: _____
 Date of Birth: _____
 HSN: _____

**This screening tool is NOT screening for seasonal or environmental allergies but meant to capture new symptoms, or worsening of long-standing symptoms.
 It is recognized that testing criteria continues to expand but screening criteria are limited to those below.**

Ask patient if they have ANY of the following:	Yes	Date of Onset	No
Fever of 38°C or greater on arrival or by patient history? NB: ≥ 37.6°C for hemodialysis patients or ≥ 37.8°C for individuals residing in Continuing Care or Personal Care Home <small>In children, fever as solitary symptom may be due to other diagnoses</small>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
New or worsening respiratory symptoms NOT ATTRIBUTABLE to seasonal or environmental allergies i.e. cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, sore throat, runny nose? New onset atypical symptoms including chills, aches and pains, headache, loss of sense of smell or taste? Use clinical judgement, patients at extremes of age can have unusual presentations	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Anyone else living in their home feeling sick?	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Anyone in home, including patient, used a nebulizer, CPAP or BiPAP machine in the last 2 hours?	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
In the last 14 days, have they or others in the home: Traveled outside of Saskatchewan or Canada?	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Had close (within 2 metres) or prolonged contact with a confirmed/probable case of COVID-19 without proper PPE?	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Attended a mass gathering over 10 (does not apply to a single household or congregate living situation)?	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Lived in or visited a community or facility designated as an area of concern re: COVID-19? Consult current list.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Anyone visited them that lives in or has visited a community or facility designated as an area of concern re: COVID-19? Consult current list.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

This screening tool is not intended to replace clinical judgement in individual patient management and alternate diagnosis must be considered before the patient’s final risk of COVID-19 is determined.

Patient Answers	Action		ID
	All "NO"	Proceed with visit. Wear surgical mask and any additional PPE required to provide patient care.	
Any "YES"	Asymptomatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If physical distancing cannot be maintained during the visit, increase PPE as required. Advise patient to self-monitor. 	
	Symptomatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If visit not essential, consider postponing visit or referral to Assessment and Treatment Center, if available and patient is mobile. Ask patient to move at least 2 meters from entry way. Use Droplet/Contact PPE – don PPE in the entry way of the home. If nebulizer, CPAP, or BiPAP used within 2 hours of scheduled visit time, reschedule visit to allow for settle time (2 hours). If previously unknown, document precautions for upcoming visits. Advise patient to self-isolate. 	

Swab if symptoms consistent with COVID-19 as per discussion with MRP: N/A
 Not sent – rationale: _____
 Sent on (Date): _____

Signature/Designation: _____
 SHA 0054 May 20, 2020



“Settle Time” after an Aerosol Generating Medical Procedure (AGMP)

What is “Settle Time”?

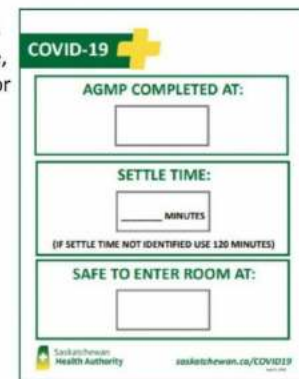
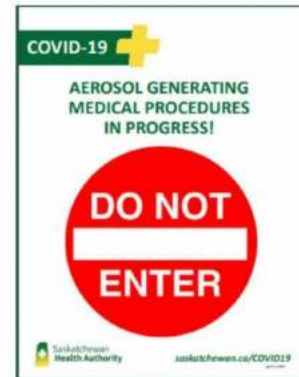
The “settle time” is the amount of time needed to remove infectious airborne organisms from room air (e.g., TB, chicken pox) or infectious aerosols that may be created during an AGMP. This begins when the source of infectious aerosols ends. Examples of when the “settle time” starts include:

- When a patient on continuous Airborne Precautions is moved out of the room.
- Following an AGMP when a pathogen or virus (e.g., COVID-19) has the potential to be aerosolized during the procedure

The “settle time” is used to guide if a N95 respirator needs to be worn while in the room or how long the room must sit before Housekeeping can begin cleaning. **The “settle time” should never impact patient care needs** and should not delay essential patient or staff movement in and out of the room.

How is the room “settle time” determined?

- To determine a specific “settle time” for a specific room, the number of Air Changes per Hour (ACH) must be evaluated as each room can be different (size, temperature, humidity, ventilation capacity, etc.). The higher the ACH, the less time is required for settle time.
- If the number of ACH for the patient room is known, a specific “settle time” can be calculated using this [table](#) (page 2) and posted (e.g., if the room has 12 ACH, the “settle time” is 35 minutes). Then staff will know how long they must wear an N95 respirator or how long before Housekeeping can enter the room to clean.
 - *Please note:* the number of ACH does not reflect the direction of air flow (i.e., negative pressure vs positive pressure).
- If the number of ACH is unknown, the “settle time” for a patient room has been determined to be 2 hours or 120 minutes.



IMPORTANT: Conditions that must be in place when using a specified “settle time”?

- Patient room door should remain completely closed, with the exception of essential patient/staff movement.
- Posters to be displayed on the door can be found on [Saskatchewan.ca/covid19-providers](https://www.saskatchewan.ca/covid19-providers).

NOTE: A specified “settle time” cannot be used if there is a power outage

PLEASE BE ADVISED, specified “settle time” information has been provided to your unit due to extraordinary circumstances and is only valid during the COVID-19 pandemic. Your unit will be notified of changes or when normal time procedures must be resumed.

If you have any questions, please contact your local Infection Control Practitioner.



[saskatchewan.ca/covid19-providers](https://www.saskatchewan.ca/covid19-providers)

Last updated: April 23, 2020



2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Response: Infection Prevention for Outpatient Settings

Updated May 9, 2020 to reflect CDC changes to room closure recommendations and CDC's recommendation of isolation for 7 to 10 days since time of onset or test date for asymptomatic.

Background

This document provides guidance for outpatient settings evaluating persons for Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) or caring for persons with confirmed COVID-19. Information on prompt detection and effective triage and isolation protocols of potentially infectious patients is described. Effective infection control protocols in the outpatient setting can prevent unnecessary exposures among patients, healthcare personnel, and visitors at the facility.

Definition of Healthcare Personnel (HCP) – For the purposes of this guidance, HCP refers to all persons, paid and unpaid, working in healthcare settings engaged in patient care activities, including patient assessment for triage, entering examination rooms or patient rooms to provide care or clean and disinfect the environment, obtaining clinical specimens, handling soiled medical supplies or equipment, and coming in contact with potentially contaminated environmental surfaces.

HCP should adhere to **Standard, Contact, and Droplet Precautions**, including the use of eye protection (e.g., goggles or a face shield) when caring for patients with COVID-19 infection. These precautions include the use of the following PPE:

- ✓ Facemask (surgical mask with ear loops or procedure mask with ties)
- ✓ Eye protection (e.g., goggles, or a disposable face shield that covers the front and sides of the face)
- ✓ Gown
- ✓ Clean, nonsterile gloves

For aerosol-generating procedures (e.g. sputum induction, open suctioning of airways, etc.)

- ✓ NIOSH approved and fit-tested N-95 or higher-level respirator
- ✓ Eye protection
- ✓ Gloves
- ✓ Gown

For collection of respiratory specimens (e.g. nasopharyngeal swab)

- ✓ NIOSH approved and fit-tested N-95 or higher-level respirator is preferred (or facemask if a respirator is not available)
- ✓ Eye protection
- ✓ Gloves
- ✓ Gown

Visual Alerts

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Post visual alerts (in appropriate languages) at the entrance to outpatient facilities (e.g., emergency departments, physician offices, outpatient clinics) instructing patients and persons who accompany them (e.g., family, friends) to inform HCP of symptoms of a respiratory infection and any recent travel history when they first register for care and to practice respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette.

Respiratory Hygiene and Cough Etiquette

Recommend that all persons with signs and symptoms of a respiratory infection perform the following actions to contain respiratory secretions:

- Cover mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing;
- Use nearest waste receptacle to dispose of the tissue after use;
- Perform hand hygiene (e.g., handwashing with non-antimicrobial soap and water, alcohol-based hand rub, or antiseptic handwash) after having contact with respiratory secretions and contaminated objects/materials. Wash hands with soap and water if they are visibly soiled.

Ensure the availability of materials for respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette in waiting areas and patient care area for patients and visitors.

- Provide tissues and no-touch receptacles for used tissue disposal.
- Provide conveniently located dispensers of alcohol-based hand rub. Where sinks are available, ensure that supplies for hand washing (i.e., soap, disposable towels) are consistently available.

Masking and Separation of Persons with Respiratory Symptoms

Provide procedure masks (i.e., with ear loops) or surgical masks (i.e., with ties) masks to persons who are coughing to contain respiratory secretions (respirators such as N-95 or above are not necessary for this purpose). Minimize the time patients with acute respiratory symptoms spend in waiting area by placing them in a private room with the door closed or encouraging coughing persons to sit at least six feet away from others in common waiting areas. Persons escorting patient to private room should maintain a distance of 6 feet from masked patient while in a public area. Once patient is roomed, staff should only enter in recommended PPE.

*Please Note: Clinics that lack resources to safely provide care for patients being evaluated for or confirmed to have COVID-19 **should identify a facility where patients can be safely evaluated and arrange transport.** Depending on acuity of illness, transportation may involve EMS. The outpatient clinic should communicate concern for COVID-19 to receiving facility and EMS.*

Steps to minimize exposure when the arrival of a patient with known or suspected COVID-19 is anticipated:

1. Use pre-visit communication systems through telephone and text appointment reminders or patient portals if available.

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2. Conduct active outreach to patients to instruct those at risk for COVID-19, such as contact with a person with COVID-19 in 14 days prior to symptom onset, to call before their clinic appointment.
3. If possible, schedule appointment at the end of day or at a time when clinic is not busy.
4. When scheduling appointments by phone, provide instructions to persons with signs or symptoms of COVID-19 on how to arrive at the clinic, including which entrance to use and the precautions to take (e.g., how to notify clinic staff, don a facemask upon entry, follow triage procedures).
5. Ask patient to wear a surgical or procedure mask, if tolerated, and place the patient in a private exam room with door closed.
6. Perform aerosol-generating procedures in an AIIR, if possible, while following appropriate infection prevention and control (IPC) practices, including use of gown, gloves, NIOSH-approved and fit-tested N95 respirator or greater, and eye protection.
7. Use dedicated or disposable noncritical patient-care equipment (e.g., blood pressure cuffs), when possible. If equipment will be used for more than one patient, clean and disinfect such equipment according to manufacturer's instructions before use on another patient.

Steps to minimize exposure if when a patient with known or suspected COVID-19 arrives and is not anticipated:

1. Consider posting signage on entrance doors to alert patients with respiratory illness of the need to wear a mask. See <https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/1600/coronavirus/SpecialDropletContactPrecautionsSign.pdf>.
2. Have a screening process in place to quickly identify patients with suspected COVID-19. Provide a mask to all patients with respiratory symptoms and instruct on proper use. Encourage hand hygiene with soap and water or alcohol-based hand sanitizer. Persons escorting a patient to a private room should maintain a distance of 6 feet from the masked patient while in a public area. Once patient is roomed, staff should only enter in recommended PPE.
3. Limit the number of personnel and visitors entering the room. Encourage those accompanying the patient to use their own transportation to go to the receiving facility rather than ride in transport vehicle.
4. As soon as patient is identified as suspicious for COVID-19, place in a private room with the door closed.
 - a. The patient should keep the facemask on, as tolerated, except as needed for physical examination or specimen collection, discarding and replacing when wet or soiled.
 - b. Establish procedures for monitoring, managing and training visitors. When at all possible, visitors should be restricted from entering the room of known or suspected COVID-19 patients. All visitors should wear gown, gloves, facemask, and eye protection when in the patient room and follow respiratory hygiene and

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cough etiquette precautions while in the common areas of the facility. If indicated, perform aerosol-generating procedures in an AIIR, if possible, including use of gown, gloves, NIOSH approved and fit-tested N95 respirator or greater, and eye protection.

5. Use dedicated or disposable noncritical patient-care equipment (e.g., blood pressure cuffs), when possible. If equipment will be used for more than one patient, clean and disinfect such equipment according to manufacturer's instructions before use on another patient.

Obtaining diagnostic respiratory specimen collection in the outpatient setting

1. The number of HCP present during specimen collection should be limited to only those essential for patient care and procedure support. Visitors should not be present.
2. Specimen collection can be performed in the examination room with the door closed, in the patients car, or outside in a private setting.
3. HCP in the room should wear a NIOSH approved and fit tested N95 or higher-level respirator (or facemask if a respirator is not available), eye protection, gloves, and a gown.
4. The following are acceptable specimens: nasal, mid-turbinate, or nasopharyngeal swab. A nasal or mid-turbinate swab collected by the patient is preferred because it does not stimulate a cough and therefore respirator use by the HCP would not be recommended. See guidance for self-collection at <https://www.doh.wa.gov/Emergencies/NovelCoronavirusOutbreak2020COVID19/HealthcareProviders>
5. Clean and disinfect procedure room surfaces promptly as described in the section on environmental infection control below.

Steps to arrange for transport of suspected COVID-19 patient to another facility

1. Initiate protocol to transfer patient to a health care facility when a higher level of care or infection prevention is needed.
2. When COVID-19 is suspected in a patient needing emergency transport, prehospital care providers and healthcare facilities should be notified in advance that they will be caring for, transporting, or receiving a patient who may have COVID-19.

Steps to minimize exposure after the patient leaves

1. If equipment will be used for more than one patient, clean and disinfect such equipment according to manufacturer's instructions before use on another patient.
2. Use products with [EPA-approved](#) emerging viral pathogens claim when disinfecting equipment and surfaces. If there are no available EPA-registered products with an approved

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emerging viral pathogen claim, use products with label claims against human coronaviruses, or enveloped or non-enveloped viruses, according to label instructions.

3. Once the patient leaves, follow CDC recommendations for time the exam room should remain vacant:
 - [Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Suspected or Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) in Healthcare Settings](#)
 - [Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control FAQs for COVID-19](#)
 - [Table B1 "Air changes/hour \(ACH\) and time required for airborne contaminant removal by efficiency" From the 2003 Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control in Healthcare Facilities.](#)

Reference to the same table without the mixing factor explanation. Why?

Table B.1. Air changes/hour (ACH) and time required for airborne-contaminant removal by efficiency *

ACH § ¶	Time (mins.) required for removal 99% efficiency	Time (mins.) required for removal 99.9% efficiency
4	69	104
6 ⁺	46	69
8	35	52
10 ⁺	28	41
12 ⁺	23	35
15 ⁺	18	28
20	14	21
50	6	8

* This table is revised from Table S3-1 in reference 4 and has been adapted from the formula for the rate of purging airborne contaminants presented in reference 1435.
 + Denotes frequently cited ACH for patient-care areas.
 § Values were derived from the formula: $t_2 - t_1 = - [\ln (C_2 / C_1) / (Q / V)] \times 60$, with $t_1 = 0$

Patient Disposition

1. Home care: If a patient is suspected or confirmed to have COVID-19, they should remain under home isolation until
 - a. At least 3 days (72 hours) have passed since recovery defined as resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath); and,
 - b. At least 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared, or since the first COVID-19 diagnostic test if asymptomatic and has remained asymptomatic.
2. Patients with fever with cough or shortness of breath but in whom COVID-19 is not suspected should stay home away from others until 72 hours after the fever is gone and symptoms get better. See <https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/1600/coronavirus/COVIDcasepositive.pdf>

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3. Hospital: Notify the transportation team and the receiving hospital to ensure appropriate IPC measures are implemented before patient arrival, upon arrival, and throughout the duration of the affected patient's presence in the healthcare setting. The receiving facility should have policies and practices in place to minimize exposures to respiratory pathogens including COVID-19. See <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/hcp/infection-control.html>

Staff Management

1. Clinics should keep a log of all persons who care for or enter the room or care area of patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.
2. Movement and monitoring decisions for HCP with exposure to COVID-19 should be made in consultation with public health authorities. Review the most current CDC Interim U.S. Guidance for Risk Assessment and Public Health Management of Healthcare Personnel with Potential Exposure in a Healthcare Setting to Patients with 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV). See <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-risk-assesment-hcp.html>
3. In situations of healthcare provider shortages, exclusion of healthcare providers from work may not be feasible. Follow guidance provided in DOH Return to Work Guidance for Healthcare Workers (HCWs) and First Responders (FRs) Who Have Confirmed COVID-19 or Are Asymptomatic with High or Medium Risk Exposures to a Known Case of COVID-19: <https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/1600/coronavirus/HealthCareWorkerReturn2Work.pdf>
4. Facilities and organizations providing healthcare should implement sick leave policies for HCP that are non-punitive, flexible, and consistent with public health guidance. See <https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/healthcare-personnel/index.html>

More COVID-19 Information and Resources

Stay up-to-date on the [current COVID-19 situation in Washington](#), [Governor Inslee's proclamations](#), [symptoms](#), [how it spreads](#), and [how and when people should get tested](#). See our [Frequently Asked Questions](#) for more information.

The risk of COVID-19 is not connected to race, ethnicity or nationality. [Stigma will not help to fight the illness](#). Share accurate information with others to keep rumors and misinformation from spreading.

- [WA State Department of Health 2019 Novel Coronavirus Outbreak \(COVID-19\)](#)
- [WA State Coronavirus Response \(COVID-19\)](#)
- [Find Your Local Health Department or District](#)
- [CDC Coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#)
- [Stigma Reduction Resources](#)

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Dale Richardson

From: Dale Richardson
Sent: June 25, 2020 6:54 PM
To: 'executive@saskhealthauthority.ca'; 'justin.trudeau@parl.gc.ca';
 'andrew.scheer@parl.gc.ca'; 'Jagmeet.Singh@parl.gc.ca'; 'premier@leg.gov.mb.ca';
 'premier@gov.sk.ca'; 'jus.minister@gov.sk.ca'; 'djbug@sasktel.net';
 'rbater@cityofnb.ca'; 'klindgren@cityofnb.ca'; 'kelli.lyn@hotmail.com';
 'len_taylor@hotmail.com'; 'greg@heinfinancial.com'; 'saskatoon@globalnews.ca';
 'newstips@globaltv.com'; 'atip.aiprp@crcc-ccetp.gc.ca'; 'lillian.dyck@sen.parl.gc.ca';
 'wab.kinew@yourmanitoba.ca'; 'kelly.bitner@jpbj.ca'; 'Omar.Alghabra@parl.gc.ca';
 'William.Amos@parl.gc.ca'; 'Anita.Anand@parl.gc.ca'; 'Chandra.Arya@parl.gc.ca';
 'Gary.Anand@parl.gc.ca'; 'Navdeep.Bains@parl.gc.ca'; 'Lyne.Bessette@parl.gc.ca';
 'Terry.Beech@parl.gc.ca'; 'Bardish.Chagger@parl.gc.ca'; 'Francois-
 Philippe.Champagne@parl.gc.ca'; 'Shaun.Chen@parl.gc.ca';
 'Serge.Cormier@parl.gc.ca'; 'Pam.Damoff@parl.gc.ca'; 'Sukh.Dhaliwal@parl.gc.ca';
 'Jule.Dabrusin@parl.gc.ca'; 'Anju.Dhillon@parl.gc.ca';
 'Emmanuel.Dubourg@parl.gc.ca'; 'Han.Dong@parl.gc.ca'; 'Terry.Duguid@parl.gc.ca';
 'kirsty.duncan@parl.gc.ca'; 'Elizabeth.May@parl.gc.ca'; 'jenica.Atwin@parl.gc.ca';
 'Paul.Manly@parl.gc.ca'; 'Jody.Wilson-Raybould@parl.gc.ca';
 'Marwan.Tabbara@parl.gc.ca'; 'JasrajSingh.Hallan@parl.gc.ca';
 'Bob.Saroya@parl.gc.ca'; 'Tim.Uppal@parl.gc.ca'; 'alice.wong@parl.gc.ca';
Cc: 'Greg.Fergus@parl.gc.ca'; 'Peter.Fragiskatos@parl.gc.ca'; 'cdss@saskdentists.com'
 'newsoptimist.john@sasktel.net'; 'mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca'; 'James.Kwon';
 'mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca'; 'shrc@gov.sk.ca'; 'reception@lawsociety.sk.ca';
 'holmlaw@sasktel.net'; 'info@blacklivesmatter.ca'; 'mhutchinson@afn.ca';
 'receptionist@sktc.sk.ca'; 'tips@GlobalTVBC.com'; 'sasknews@cbc.ca'; 'Kevin.Paulson';
 'info@amazingdiscoveries.co.za'; 'iteam@cbc.ca'; 'cbcns@cbc.ca';
 'assignmentmontreal@cbc.ca'; 'infoammoncton@cbc.ca'; 'infoamsaintjohn@cbc.ca';
 'radionews@cbc.ca'; 'mike.rossiter@cbc.ca'; 'cbcnotinvestigates@cbc.ca';
 'crosstalk@cbc.ca'; 'newfoundlandmorning@cbc.ca'; 'labradormorning@cbc.ca';
 'sherry.banfield@cbc.ca'; 'shawna.kelly@cbc.ca'; 'michael.dick@cbc.ca';
 'calgarynewstips@cbc.ca'; 'newsedmonton@cbc.ca'; 'stephanie.coombs@cbc.ca';
 'james.evans@cbc.ca'; 'paul.moore@cbc.ca'; 'cbcnewsvancover@cbc.ca';
 'allpointswest@cbc.ca'; 'hotair@cbc.ca'; 'victoria@cbc.ca'; 'nxnw@cbc.ca';
 'newsoptimist.john@sasktel.net'; 'angela.brown@jpbj.ca';
 'Chrystia.Freeland@parl.gc.ca'; 'Ahmed.Hussen@parl.gc.ca';
 'Yvonne.Jones@parl.gc.ca'; 'Majid.Jowhari@parl.gc.ca'; 'Marie-
 France.Lalonde@parl.gc.ca'; 'Emmanuella.Lambropoulos@parl.gc.ca';
 'Soraya.MartinezFerrada@parl.gc.ca'; 'Catherine.McKenna@parl.gc.ca';
 'Michael.McLeod@parl.gc.ca'; 'Alexandra.Mendes@parl.gc.ca';
 'Bill.Orneau@parl.gc.ca'; 'Maryam.Monsef@parl.gc.ca';
 'Marco.Mendicino@parl.gc.ca'; 'Marc.Miller@parl.gc.ca'; 'joyce.murray@parl.gc.ca';
 'Mary.Ng@parl.gc.ca'; 'Seamus.OREgan@parl.gc.ca';
 'Ginette.PetitpasTaylor@parl.gc.ca'; 'Ruby.Sahota@parl.gc.ca'; 'Raj.Saini@parl.gc.ca';
 'Pablo.Rodriguez@parl.gc.ca'; 'Anthony.Rota@parl.gc.ca'; 'Harjit.Sajjan@parl.gc.ca';
 'Ramesh.Sangha@parl.gc.ca'; 'Randeep.Sarai@parl.gc.ca'; 'Deb.Schulte@parl.gc.ca';
 'judy.sgro@parl.gc.ca'; 'Maninder.Sidhu@parl.gc.ca'; 'Filomena.Tassi@parl.gc.ca';
 'Dan.Vandal@parl.gc.ca'; 'Arif.Virani@parl.gc.ca'; 'Salma.Zahid@parl.gc.ca';
 'Jonathan.Wilkinson@parl.gc.ca'; 'Patrick.Weller@parl.gc.ca'

1

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 Dale Richardson, CEO

04/12/2021

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Subject: Demand for information by a federal corporation
Attachments: 20200526 IPC Interim Protocol Update for June 1 2020 (002) with markups.pdf; Table S31 with Comments.pdf; DSR Karis reply to Business Response Team June 9th 2020.pdf; PPE-Rapid-Update-AGMP-Settle-Time-FINAL with comments.pdf; SHA reply June 10th 2020.pdf; SHA standard response to inquiry regarding property use.pdf; OutpatientGuidance-COVID19 Washington commented.pdf; Infection Control_ Severe acute respira.. 2019 comments.pdf

Importance: High

Good afternoon,

The purpose of this transmittal is to inform the federal government about serious concerns with interference of the lawful operation of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. (DSR Karis) a federal corporation registered to operate in Saskatchewan.

Included in this transmittal are email communications between DRS Karis Consulting Inc. and the College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan (CDSS), The Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA), The Business response Team in Saskatchewan (BRT), The City of North Battleford, and ultimately the Province of Saskatchewan under whom all the previously named entities fall under their jurisdiction. The Battlefords RCMP are also named in this transmittal as well, since DSR Karis Consulting has yet to be apprised to the use of its property by the RCMP in an official capacity.

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was asked by two entities to examine the CDSS requirements and then recommend a suitable system that would satisfy the guidelines set forth in the guidance document sent to the entities. DSR Karis' project delivery team had a meeting to discuss the guidance document after a site visit. When examining the document supplied by the CDSS, some inconsistencies were noted. The decided that it was in accordance with good engineering practice to have the inconsistencies resolved before advising anyone on what should be done to meet the requirements. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of DSR Karis advised both entities that it would be ill advised based on his and the project delivery team's professional advise that they would strongly recommend against making any changes without ascertaining the reason for the inconsistency. Integrity is integral to the operation of DSR Karis, it would be detrimental to its operation and success, and is not in the best interests of DSR Karis for any of it's representatives or agents to act in a manner that does not demonstrate this. The values and mission of DSR Karis has been attached to this document.

When the CEO of DSR Karis contacted the CDSS, on June 1st, 2020 was advised that there would be a technical report that was being done by an engineering firm that was not named. He was advised to call back. When he called back the CDSS he was advised to call back in one week. When the CEO called the CDSS back he was then directed to the registrar Mitch Taillon who proceeded to inform his that he was not aware of any technical report and advised Mr. Richardson that the document was a SHA issue, and that he should direct any inquiries there. The CEO asked what the CDSS was doing to educate its members with respect to who qualifies as an HVAC professional, because there is a big difference between an engineer and technologist and the HVAC technician or plumber. The trades are essential and competent; however, they are not trained in the theoretical aspects of HVAC to the extent that an engineer or technologist is. Mitch advised the CEO that onus rests upon the dentists to do their due diligence to follow the SHA document. The CEO stated to Mitch that it was unreasonable to assume that a dentist could competently understand the technical nature of engineering information any more that he could be expected as an Mechanical Engineering Technologist (MET) to be

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, CEO

04/12/2021

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competent to make intelligent decisions about dentistry without consulting a dentist. Mitch reiterated that the onus fell upon the dentists to determine what they needed to do to follow the SHA requirements.

The CEO contacted the SHA and was referred to the BRT. The email communications are attached to this transmittal. The CEO submitted the document to the BRT on June 9th 2020, at the time of this writing it is June 25th 2020. Sixteen days has passed with no reply from the BRT or the SHA regarding the technical document on which these guidelines were based on. They have provided no justification from an engineering perspective as to why the information was presented in the manner in which it has been. The material contained in the appendix has been thoroughly investigated and some troubling concerns have been noted. The mixing factor from Table S31 (Highlighted in the document named Table S31 with comments) on the 1994 document which states that the times on the table are to be multiplied by whatever the mixing factor is. Therefore, if there is a clearance time of 100 minutes and there is a mixing factor of 5 that would bring the clearance time to 500 minutes. This is extremely important information to know in order to properly select a correct system. Not supplying this critical piece of information is poor engineering practice and whomever put this document together should be disciplined. This type of report is misleading and could potentially cost people their businesses if there is an outbreak and they find that their system is not adequate. It could cost people their lives.

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. demands that the justification be given as to why the SHA would put out a document without having this critical piece of information missing from the document. Even the CDC document that this table was derived from does not have the complete information. This information will also be sent to any other parties that have a vested interest in this including the general public. The gross levels of interference in the operation of a federal corporation is intolerable. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. demands an answer to this inquiry, because failure to give this response in a timely manner will constitute a hinderance to the operation of its business interests. This also affects many other persons, including corporations as well, all the parties involved must have an answer.

There will be additional information that will be supplied in the next transmittal. A response is expected as soon as possible.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, MET, TT (AB)
Chief Executive Officer
DSR KARIS Consulting INC.
North Battleford, SK
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

Dale Richardson

From: Dale Richardson
Sent: June 8, 2020 4:22 PM
To: 'info@saskhealthauthority.ca'
Cc: 'cdss@saskdentists.com'
Subject: Questions regarding the college
Attachments: SHACOV19InterimInfectionPreventionandControlGuidelinesforAcu Page 2.pdf

Good afternoon,

I am reaching out today after a conversation with the registrar of the College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan regarding the SHA Interim Infection Prevention and Control Guidelines. I have attached the relevant page and highlighted the text and placed a red box around the table for clarity.

I had a phone conversation asking about a technical report to validate the information contained within the report. I have taken the liberty of examining the source document from the CDC where the table was referenced from. I was advised that an engineering report would be made available today. When I called today I was referred to the registrar Mitch Taillon and he had advised me that he was not aware of any engineering report based on this document and advised me to contact the SHA. I am attaching the College in this email as well. I would like to see a technical report that will give relevance to the table and the setting in which it is used.

Clarity in this matter will allow professionals such as myself to intelligently navigate the guidelines to best assist our clients.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, MET, TT (AB)
Chief Executive Officer
DSR KARIS Consulting INC.
North Battleford, SK
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

1

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 , CEO

04/12/2021

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Dale Richardson

From: SHA Info <info@saskhealthauthority.ca>
Sent: June 10, 2020 9:27 AM
To: Dale Richardson
Subject: RE: Questions regarding the college

Hi Dale:

I contacted our Director - Infection Prevention and Control and this was the response received.

This document is for our SHA acute care facilities where we would be able to get our local facilities/maintenance staff to test and provide the air exchange rates for our patient rooms. They will be different for each room, which is why a table is provided to allow some decision making specific to the setting. In some circumstances, that air exchange rate is not available or easily obtained, so we default to a 2 hour settle time for those rooms

I would not know where others in private clinics (dental or otherwise) might be able to get information about the air exchange rates in their settings. I'm not sure if that is what Dale is requesting, but the SHA would not have that information available as it will be very specific to their building.

Thank you for contacting the Saskatchewan Health Authority.

Communications Department
 Corporate Office – Saskatoon
 Saskatchewan Health Authority

The Saskatchewan Health Authority works in the spirit of truth and reconciliation, acknowledging Saskatchewan as the traditional territory of First Nations and Métis People.

This email message may contain confidential and/or privileged information. It is intended only for the addressee(s). Any unauthorized disclosure is strictly prohibited. If you are not a named addressee you should not disseminate, distribute or copy this email. Please notify the sender immediately by email if you have received this email by mistake and delete this email from your system.

From: Dale Richardson [mailto:dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com]
Sent: Monday, June 08, 2020 4:22 PM
To: SHA Info
Cc: cdss@saskdentists.com
Subject: Questions regarding the college

Good afternoon,

I am reaching out today after a conversation with the registrar of the College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan regarding the SHA Interim Infection Prevention and Control Guidelines. I have attached the relevant page and highlighted the text and placed a red box around the table for clarity.

I had a phone conversation asking about a technical report to validate the information contained within the report. I have taken the liberty of examining the source document from the CDC where the table was referenced from. I was advised that an engineering report would be made available today. When I called today I was referred to the registrar Mitch Taillon and he had advised me that he was not aware of any engineering report based on this document and

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, CEO

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advised me to contact the SHA. I am attaching the College in this email as well. I would like to see a technical report that will give relevance to the table and the setting in which it is used.

Clarity in this matter will allow professionals such as myself to intelligently navigate the guidelines to best assist our clients.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, MET, TT (AB)
Chief Executive Officer
DSR KARIS Consulting INC.
North Battleford, SK
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

Dale Richardson

From: SHA Executive <Executive@saskhealthauthority.ca>
Sent: June 15, 2020 12:06 AM
To: Dale Richardson
Subject: Automatic reply: Regarding Corporate Property

Thank you for contacting the Saskatchewan Health Authority. This email account is monitored Monday to Friday from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm.

If your inquiry is related to COVID-19 testing, you can complete an assessment for yourself or on behalf of someone else, if they are not able. Please use the government's new self-assessment tool at saskatchewan.ca/covid-19 under [COVID-19 Self-Assessment](#).

Due to the high volumes of inquiries related to COVID-19, we are unable to respond directly and ask that you re-direct your question to COVID19@health.gov.sk.ca for response from the appropriate agency. You can also call toll-free 1-855-559-5502 or for Regina residents: 306-787-8539. This line will be staffed 16 hours a day, from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Please ensure you are washing your hands, practicing social distancing (no handshaking) and properly disposing of tissues to help prevent the spread.

If you are experiencing an emergency, call 9-1-1.

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 Dale Richardson, CEO

04/12/2021

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Dale Richardson

From: Dale Richardson
Sent: June 9, 2020 10:35 PM
To: Grella, Michele TED
Subject: RE: Business Response Team - Follow Up
Attachments: SHACOV19InterimInfectionPreventionandControlGuidelinesforAcu (1).pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Here is the document.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, MET, TT (AB)
Chief Executive Officer
DSR KARIS Consulting INC.
North Battleford, SK
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

From: Grella, Michele TED <michele.grella@gov.sk.ca>
Sent: June 9, 2020 1:05 PM
To: Dale Richardson <dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com>
Subject: Business Response Team - Follow Up

Hello Dale –

Thank you for contacting the Business Response Team yesterday.

In follow up to your inquiry regarding information contained in a Saskatchewan Health Authority document, please send me the link to this document for our reference and we will do our best to advise as to the source of the information.

In the meantime, I have added your email to our distribution list to ensure all updates on programs and the [Re-Open Saskatchewan Plan](#) are sent directly to you.

Kindest regards,

Michele Grella
Business Response Team
Government of Saskatchewan
Cell: (306) 227-1541

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 , CEO

04/12/2021

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Dale Richardson

From: Grella, Michele TED <michele.grella@gov.sk.ca>
Sent: June 9, 2020 1:05 PM
To: Dale Richardson
Subject: Business Response Team - Follow Up

Hello Dale –

Thank you for contacting the Business Response Team yesterday.

In follow up to your inquiry regarding information contained in a Saskatchewan Health Authority document, please send me the link to this document for our reference and we will do our best to advise as to the source of the information.

In the meantime, I have added your email to our distribution list to ensure all updates on programs and the [Re-Open Saskatchewan Plan](#) are sent directly to you.

Kindest regards,

Michele Grella
Business Response Team
Government of Saskatchewan
Cell: (306) 227-1541

Confidentiality Notice: This e-mail was intended for a specific recipient. It may contain information that is privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure. Any privilege that exists is not waived. If you are not the intended recipient, do not distribute it to another person or use it for any other purpose. Please delete it and advise me by return e-mail or telephone. Thank you
 Think of the environment before printing this email.

APEGS was addressed in this email here

Dale Richardson

From: Dale Richardson
Sent: June 26, 2020 2:02 PM
To: Info@hc-sc.gc.ca; apegs@apegs.ca; he.minister@gov.sk.ca; stacey.ferguson@gov.sk.ca; Info@hc-sc.gc.ca; dsoonias@sktc.sk.ca; Kerry Sasakamoose; corey.ecarnot@kyrha.sk.ca; vdesjarlais@sasktel.net; info@fsin.com; executive@saskhealthauthority.ca; minhsal@leg.gov.mb.ca; wpgregion@mmf.mb.ca; registry@mnregistry.ca; Miles Nachbaur
Cc: main@foxnews.com; FOXaroundtheworld@foxnews.com; GlobalBarrie@globalnews.ca; tips@GlobalTVBC.com; calgary@globalnews.ca; newstips@globaltv.com; edmonton@globalnews.ca; GlobalKitchener@globalnews.ca; newswatch@corusent.com; lethbridge@globalnews.ca; montreal@globalnews.ca; okanagan@globalnews.ca; newstips@globaltv.com; winnipeg@globalnews.ca; saskatoon@globalnews.ca; newstips@globaltv.com; noah.zivitz@bellmedia.ca; Alicia.Harvey@bellmedia.ca; info@aptn.ca; investigations@cnbc.com; newsonline@ctv.ca; w5@ctv.ca; health@ctv.ca; newschannel@ctv.ca; BellMediaVentes@bellmedia.ca; hiltsd@saskpolytech.ca
Subject: FW: Demand for information by a federal corporation
Attachments: 20200526 IPC Interim Protocol Update for June 1 2020 (002) with markups.pdf; Table S31 with Comments.pdf; DSR Karis reply to Business Response Team june 9th 2020.pdf; PPE-Rapid-Update-AGMP-Settle-Time-FINAL with comments.pdf; SHA reply June 10th 2020.pdf; SHA standard response to inquiry regarding property use.pdf; OutpatientGuidance-COVID19 Washington commented.pdf; Infection Control_ Severe acute respira.. 2019 comments.pdf
Importance: High

Good afternoon,

I am reaching out to you this morning because I have come across a discrepancy with the guidance document provided by the Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA), and the College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan (CDSS). There is a document named Table S31 with Comments, that is the original table that the table supplied on the guidance document is derived from. That table defines how the mixing factor is to be used. It can change the times by up to 10 times because the mixing factor is a multiplier. Without having that knowledge of that could create an error in the system installed and could actually be a source of spreading contagions if it is not properly addressed. I wanted to ensure that every person was informed so that they could make a right decision based on the best information at hand.

The corporation whom I am a representative of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. would like answers as to why this document does not have the information required as per good engineering practice.

The complete request is made in the forwarded email below.

If you have any questions or concerns, feel free to reach out to me and ask.

, CEO

04/12/2021

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Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, MET, TT (AB)
 Chief Executive Officer
 DSR KARIS Consulting INC.
 North Battleford, SK
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com
 Tel 306 441 7010

From: Dale Richardson

Sent: June 25, 2020 6:54 PM

To: 'executive@saskhealthauthority.ca' <executive@saskhealthauthority.ca>; 'justin.trudeau@parl.gc.ca' <justin.trudeau@parl.gc.ca>; 'andrew.scheer@parl.gc.ca' <andrew.scheer@parl.gc.ca>; 'Jagmeet.Singh@parl.gc.ca' <Jagmeet.Singh@parl.gc.ca>; 'premier@leg.gov.mb.ca' <premier@leg.gov.mb.ca>; 'premier@gov.sk.ca' <premier@gov.sk.ca>; 'jus.minister@gov.sk.ca' <jus.minister@gov.sk.ca>; 'djbug@sasktel.net' <djbug@sasktel.net>; 'rbater@cityofnb.ca' <rbater@cityofnb.ca>; 'klindgren@cityofnb.ca' <klindgren@cityofnb.ca>; 'kelli.lyn@hotmail.com' <kelli.lyn@hotmail.com>; 'len_taylor@hotmail.com' <len_taylor@hotmail.com>; 'greg@heinfincial.com' <greg@heinfincial.com>; 'saskatoon@globalnews.ca' <saskatoon@globalnews.ca>; 'newstips@globaltv.com' <newstips@globaltv.com>; 'atip.aiprp@crcc-ccetp.gc.ca' <atip.aiprp@crcc-ccetp.gc.ca>; 'lillian.dyck@sen.parl.gc.ca' <lillian.dyck@sen.parl.gc.ca>; 'wab.kinew@yourmanitoba.ca' <wab.kinew@yourmanitoba.ca>; 'kelly.bitner@jpbj.ca' <kelly.bitner@jpbj.ca>; 'Omar.Alghabra@parl.gc.ca' <Omar.Alghabra@parl.gc.ca>; 'William.Amos@parl.gc.ca' <William.Amos@parl.gc.ca>; 'Anita.Anand@parl.gc.ca' <Anita.Anand@parl.gc.ca>; 'Chandra.Arya@parl.gc.ca' <Chandra.Arya@parl.gc.ca>; 'Gary.Anand@parl.gc.ca' <Gary.Anand@parl.gc.ca>; 'Navdeep.Bains@parl.gc.ca' <Navdeep.Bains@parl.gc.ca>; 'Lyne.Besette@parl.gc.ca' <Lyne.Besette@parl.gc.ca>; 'Terry.Beech@parl.gc.ca' <Terry.Beech@parl.gc.ca>; 'Bardish.Chagger@parl.gc.ca' <Bardish.Chagger@parl.gc.ca>; 'Francois-Philippe.Champagne@parl.gc.ca' <Francois-Philippe.Champagne@parl.gc.ca>; 'Shaun.Chen@parl.gc.ca' <Shaun.Chen@parl.gc.ca>; 'Serge.Cormier@parl.gc.ca' <Serge.Cormier@parl.gc.ca>; 'Pam.Damoff@parl.gc.ca' <Pam.Damoff@parl.gc.ca>; 'Sukh.Dhaliwal@parl.gc.ca' <Sukh.Dhaliwal@parl.gc.ca>; 'Julie.Dabrusin@parl.gc.ca' <Julie.Dabrusin@parl.gc.ca>; 'Anju.Dhillon@parl.gc.ca' <Anju.Dhillon@parl.gc.ca>; 'Emmanuel.Dubourg@parl.gc.ca' <Emmanuel.Dubourg@parl.gc.ca>; 'Han.Dong@parl.gc.ca' <Han.Dong@parl.gc.ca>; 'Terry.Duguid@parl.gc.ca' <Terry.Duguid@parl.gc.ca>; 'kirsty.duncan@parl.gc.ca' <kirsty.duncan@parl.gc.ca>; 'Elizabeth.May@parl.gc.ca' <Elizabeth.May@parl.gc.ca>; 'Jenica.Atwin@parl.gc.ca' <Jenica.Atwin@parl.gc.ca>; 'Paul.Manly@parl.gc.ca' <Paul.Manly@parl.gc.ca>; 'Jody.Wilson-Raybould@parl.gc.ca' <Jody.Wilson-Raybould@parl.gc.ca>; 'Marwan.Tabbara@parl.gc.ca' <Marwan.Tabbara@parl.gc.ca>; 'JasrajSingh.Hallan@parl.gc.ca' <JasrajSingh.Hallan@parl.gc.ca>; 'Bob.Saroya@parl.gc.ca' <Bob.Saroya@parl.gc.ca>; 'Tim.Uppal@parl.gc.ca' <Tim.Uppal@parl.gc.ca>; 'alice.wong@parl.gc.ca' <alice.wong@parl.gc.ca>; 'Greg.Fergus@parl.gc.ca' <Greg.Fergus@parl.gc.ca>; 'Peter.Fragiskatos@parl.gc.ca' <Peter.Fragiskatos@parl.gc.ca>; 'cdss@saskdentists.com' <cdss@saskdentists.com>
Cc: 'newsopportunist.john@sasktel.net' <newsopportunist.john@sasktel.net>; 'mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca' <mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'James Kwon' <jkwon@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca' <mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca>; 'shrc@gov.sk.ca' <shrc@gov.sk.ca>; 'reception@lawsociety.sk.ca' <reception@lawsociety.sk.ca>; 'holmlaw@sasktel.net' <holmlaw@sasktel.net>; 'info@blacklivesmatter.ca' <info@blacklivesmatter.ca>; 'mhutchinson@afn.ca' <mhutchinson@afn.ca>; 'receptionist@sktc.sk.ca' <receptionist@sktc.sk.ca>; 'tips@GlobalTVBC.com' <tips@GlobalTVBC.com>; 'sasknews@cbc.ca' <sasknews@cbc.ca>; 'Kevin Paulson' <kevindpaulson@gmail.com>; 'info@amazingdiscoveries.co.za' <info@amazingdiscoveries.co.za>; 'iteam@cbc.ca' <iteam@cbc.ca>; 'cbcns@cbc.ca' <cbcns@cbc.ca>; 'assignmentmontreal@cbc.ca'

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 , CEO

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<assignmentmontreal@cbc.ca>; 'infoammoncton@cbc.ca' <infoammoncton@cbc.ca>; 'infoamsaintjohn@cbc.ca' <infoamsaintjohn@cbc.ca>; 'radionews@cbc.ca' <radionews@cbc.ca>; 'mike.rossiter@cbc.ca' <mike.rossiter@cbc.ca>; 'cbcnlinvestigates@cbc.ca' <cbcnlinvestigates@cbc.ca>; 'crosstalk@cbc.ca' <crosstalk@cbc.ca>; 'newfoundlandmorning@cbc.ca' <newfoundlandmorning@cbc.ca>; 'labradormorning@cbc.ca' <labradormorning@cbc.ca>; 'sherry.banfield@cbc.ca' <sherry.banfield@cbc.ca>; 'shawna.kelly@cbc.ca' <shawna.kelly@cbc.ca>; 'michael.dick@cbc.ca' <michael.dick@cbc.ca>; 'calgarynewstips@cbc.ca' <calgarynewstips@cbc.ca>; 'newsedmonton@cbc.ca' <newsedmonton@cbc.ca>; 'stephanie.coombs@cbc.ca' <stephanie.coombs@cbc.ca>; 'james.evans@cbc.ca' <james.evans@cbc.ca>; 'paul.moore@cbc.ca' <paul.moore@cbc.ca>; 'cbcnewsvancover@cbc.ca' <cbcnewsvancover@cbc.ca>; 'allpointswest@cbc.ca' <allpointswest@cbc.ca>; 'hotair@cbc.ca' <hotair@cbc.ca>; 'victoria@cbc.ca' <victoria@cbc.ca>; 'nxnw@cbc.ca' <nxnw@cbc.ca>; 'newsoptimist.john@sasktel.net' <newsoptimist.john@sasktel.net>; 'angela.brown@jpbg.ca' <angela.brown@jpbg.ca>; 'Chrystia.Freeland@parl.gc.ca' <Chrystia.Freeland@parl.gc.ca>; 'Ahmed.Hussen@parl.gc.ca' <Ahmed.Hussen@parl.gc.ca>; 'Yvonne.Jones@parl.gc.ca' <Yvonne.Jones@parl.gc.ca>; 'Majid.Jowhari@parl.gc.ca' <Majid.Jowhari@parl.gc.ca>; 'Marie-France.Lalonde@parl.gc.ca' <Marie-France.Lalonde@parl.gc.ca>; 'Emmanuella.Lambropoulos@parl.gc.ca' <Emmanuella.Lambropoulos@parl.gc.ca>; 'Soraya.MartinezFerrada@parl.gc.ca' <Soraya.MartinezFerrada@parl.gc.ca>; 'Catherine.McKenna@parl.gc.ca' <Catherine.McKenna@parl.gc.ca>; 'Michael.McLeod@parl.gc.ca' <Michael.McLeod@parl.gc.ca>; 'Alexandra.Mendes@parl.gc.ca' <Alexandra.Mendes@parl.gc.ca>; 'Bill.Morneau@parl.gc.ca' <Bill.Morneau@parl.gc.ca>; 'Maryam.Monsef@parl.gc.ca' <Maryam.Monsef@parl.gc.ca>; 'Marco.Mendicino@parl.gc.ca' <Marco.Mendicino@parl.gc.ca>; 'Marc.Miller@parl.gc.ca' <Marc.Miller@parl.gc.ca>; 'Joyce.murray@parl.gc.ca' <Joyce.murray@parl.gc.ca>; 'Mary.Ng@parl.gc.ca' <Mary.Ng@parl.gc.ca>; 'Seamus.OREgan@parl.gc.ca' <Seamus.OREgan@parl.gc.ca>; 'Ginette.PetitpasTaylor@parl.gc.ca' <Ginette.PetitpasTaylor@parl.gc.ca>; 'Ruby.Sahota@parl.gc.ca' <Ruby.Sahota@parl.gc.ca>; 'Raj.Saini@parl.gc.ca' <Raj.Saini@parl.gc.ca>; 'Pablo.Rodriguez@parl.gc.ca' <Pablo.Rodriguez@parl.gc.ca>; 'Anthony.Rota@parl.gc.ca' <Anthony.Rota@parl.gc.ca>; 'Harjit.Sajjan@parl.gc.ca' <Harjit.Sajjan@parl.gc.ca>; 'Ramesh.Sangha@parl.gc.ca' <Ramesh.Sangha@parl.gc.ca>; 'Randeep.Sarai@parl.gc.ca' <Randeep.Sarai@parl.gc.ca>; 'Deb.Schulte@parl.gc.ca' <Deb.Schulte@parl.gc.ca>; 'Judy.Sgro@parl.gc.ca' <Judy.Sgro@parl.gc.ca>; 'Maninder.Sidhu@parl.gc.ca' <Maninder.Sidhu@parl.gc.ca>; 'Filomena.Tassi@parl.gc.ca' <Filomena.Tassi@parl.gc.ca>; 'Dan.Vandal@parl.gc.ca' <Dan.Vandal@parl.gc.ca>; 'Arif.Virani@parl.gc.ca' <Arif.Virani@parl.gc.ca>; 'Salma.Zahid@parl.gc.ca' <Salma.Zahid@parl.gc.ca>; 'Jonathan.Wilkinson@parl.gc.ca' <Jonathan.Wilkinson@parl.gc.ca>; 'Patrick.Weiler@parl.gc.ca' <Patrick.Weiler@parl.gc.ca>

Subject: Demand for information by a federal corporation

Importance: High

Good afternoon,

The purpose of this transmittal is to inform the federal government about serious concerns with interference of the lawful operation of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. (DSR Karis) a federal corporation registered to operate in Saskatchewan.

Included in this transmittal are email communications between DRS Karis Consulting Inc. and the College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan (CDSS), The Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA), The Business response Team in Saskatchewan (BRT), The City of North Battleford, and ultimately the Province of Saskatchewan under whom all the previously named entities fall under their jurisdiction. The Battlefords RCMP are also named in this transmittal as well, since DSR Karis Consulting has yet to be apprised to the use of its property by the RCMP in an official capacity.

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was asked by two entities to examine the CDSS requirements and then recommend a suitable system that would satisfy the guidelines set forth in the guidance document sent to the entities. DSR Karis' project

delivery team had a meeting to discuss the guidance document after a site visit. When examining the document supplied by the CDSS, some inconsistencies were noted. The decided that it was in accordance with good engineering practice to have the inconsistencies resolved before advising anyone on what should be done to meet the requirements. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of DSR Karis advised both entities that it would be ill advised based on his and the project delivery team's professional advise that they would strongly recommend against making any changes without ascertaining the reason for the inconsistency. Integrity is integral to the operation of DSR Karis, it would be detrimental for its operation and success, and is not in the best interests of DSR Karis for any of it's representatives or agents to act in a manner that does not demonstrate this. The values and mission of DSR Karis has been attached to this document.

When the CEO of DSR Karis contacted the CDSS, on June 1st, 2020 was advised that there would be a technical report that was being done by an engineering firm that was not named. He was advised to call back. When he called back the CDSS he was advised to call back in one week. When the CEO called the CDSS back he was then directed to the registrar Mitch Taillon who proceeded to inform his that he was not aware of any technical report and advised Mr. Richardson that the document was a SHA issue, and that he should direct any inquiries there. The CEO asked what the CDSS was doing to educate its members with respect to who qualifies as an HVAC professional, because there is a big difference between an engineer and technologist and the HVAC technician or plumber. The trades are essential and competent; however, they are not trained in the theoretical aspects of HVAC to the extent that an engineer or technologist is. Mitch advised the CEO that onus rests upon the dentists to do their due diligence to follow the SHA document. The CEO stated to Mitch that it was unreasonable to assume that a dentist could competently understand the technical nature of engineering information any more that he could be expected as an Mechanical Engineering Technologist (MET) to be competent to make intelligent decisions about dentistry without consulting a dentist. Mitch reiterated that the onus fell upon the dentists to determine what they needed to do to follow the SHA requirements.

The CEO contacted the SHA and was referred to the BRT. The email communications are attached to this transmittal. The CEO submitted the document to the BRT on June 9th 2020, at the time of this writing it is June 25th 2020. Sixteen days has passed with no reply from the BRT or the SHA regarding the technical document on which these guidelines were based on. They have provided no justification from an engineering perspective as to why the information was presented in the manner in which it has been. The material contained in the appendix has been thoroughly investigated and some troubling concerns have been noted. The mixing factor from Table S31 (Highlighted in the document named Table S31 with comments) on the 1994 document which states that the times on the table are to be multiplied by whatever the mixing factor is. Therefore, if there is a clearance time of 100 minutes and there is a mixing factor of 5 that would bring the clearance time to 500 minutes. This is extremely important information to know in order to properly select a correct system. Not supplying this critical piece of information is poor engineering practice and whomever put this document together should be disciplined. This type of report is misleading and could potentially cost people their businesses if there is an outbreak and they find that their system is not adequate. It could cost people their lives.

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. demands that the justification be given as to why the SHA would put out a document without having this critical piece of information missing from the document. Even the CDC document that this table was derived from does not have the complete information. This information will also be sent to any other parties that have a vested interest in this including the general public. The gross levels of interference in the operation of a federal corporation is intolerable. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. demands an answer to this inquiry, because failure to give this response in a timely manner will constitute a hinderance to the operation of its business interests. This also affects many other persons, including corporations as well, all the parties involved must have an answer.

There will be additional information that will be supplied in the next transmittal. A response is expected as soon as possible.

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 , CEO

04/12/2021

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Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, MET, TT (AB)
Chief Executive Officer
DSR KARIS Consulting INC.
North Battleford, SK
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

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 , CEO

**A P E G S**

*Association of Professional Engineers
& Geoscientists of Saskatchewan*

Suite 300 - 4581 Parliament Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan S4W 0G3
 T (306) 525 9547 F (306) 525 0851 Toll Free: 1 800 500 9547
 E-mail: apegs@apegs.ca

June 29, 2020

Our File: 52464

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
 1292 – 95th Street
 North Battleford, SK
 S9A 0G2

Attention: Dale Richardson, CEO

Dear Sir:

Re: Certificate of Authorization and Engineer Registration

A recent review of the Information Services Corporation corporate registry indicated that DSR Karis Consulting Inc. obtained its Certificate of Registration on April 2, 2020 and offers "engineering services". This information was also published in the Saskatchewan Gazette on April 17, 2020.

Additionally, a review of the DSR Karis Consulting Inc. Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/DSR-Karis-Consulting-Inc-108130020925705/>) and a recently posted YouTube video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eglX1gaji1c>) have shown that DSR Karis Consulting is holding itself out as a mechanical engineering firm operating in North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

APEGS is the organization responsible for the regulation of the engineering and geoscience professions in Saskatchewan, which includes safeguarding the public. APEGS has been granted the privilege of regulating these professions by the Government of Saskatchewan who has given APEGS the mandate to do so through *The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act, 1997*.

You may not be aware that Saskatchewan's legislation requires any person performing engineering work, for any period of time, on projects and facilities located in the province of Saskatchewan be either licensed by APEGS or have a Saskatchewan licensed Professional Engineer or Engineering Licensee supervise and take responsibility for all engineering work performed in Saskatchewan.

Furthermore, the legislation requires that every partnership, association of persons or corporation that engages in the practice of professional engineering as its customary function obtain a Certificate of Authorization (C of A).

Achieving a safe and prosperous future through engineering and geoscience

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, CEO

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McDonald to Richardson

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June 29, 2020

In reviewing our membership and registration records, we note that no APEGS member has indicated employment by DSR Karis Consulting Inc. We also note that DSR Karis Consulting Inc. is not a Certificate of Authorization holder in Saskatchewan.

APEGS requires that you advise our office **in writing, within 30 days**, of the date of this letter as to the name(s) of the Saskatchewan licensed Professional Engineer(s) or Engineering Licensee(s) who is / are taking professional responsibility for the engineering services provided by your company. Email responses can be directed to Jolene Arthur, Compliance Coordinator, at jarthur@apegs.ca.

If you have questions or require further information please contact myself at rhmcdonald@apegs.ca or Jolene Arthur at jarthur@apegs.ca

Sincerely,



Robert H. McDonald, P.Eng., MBA, LL.B., FEC, FGC (Hon.), FCSSE
Executive Director & Registrar

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, CEO

04/12/2021

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Dale Richardson

From: Dale Richardson
Sent: July 8, 2020 12:47 PM
To: apegs@apegs.ca
Subject: APEGS letter
Attachments: Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act commented_5.pdf; Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act commented_15.pdf; Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act commented_18.pdf

Importance: High

Good afternoon,

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("**Corporation**") will not comply with the unlawful demands of the duly authorized representative of Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan ("**APEGS**"), Robert H. McDonald, and does not appreciate the misapplication of *The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act, 1997* ("**EGPA**"). The *Corporation* will not be unlawfully coerced into revealing any of its confidential information. *APEGS* has failed to provide any evidence that the *Corporation engages in the practice of professional engineering or the practice of professional geoscience* pursuant to 22(2) of the *EGPA*.

The *Corporation* demands a response to the previous inquiry. At the time of writing, it has been 12 days since Dale Richardson, on behalf of the *Corporation*, contacted the *APEGS* inquiring about the validity of the *Saskatchewan Health Authority* ("**SHA**") recommendations as these recommendations could *potentially* kill people. In this communication, Dale Richardson mentioned medical professionals are not qualified to make *clinical judgement* to implement engineering related *pandemic protocols*. A qualified mechanical engineer or technologist must determine a mixing factor for each room and then use it with the table provided by the *SHA*, however the term *HVAC Consultant* is too vague and does not specify whether any qualifications are required nor is the mixing factor defined or how to use it or how it applies to the table.

APEGS has thus far ignored these issues which constitutes *criminal negligence*, instead *APEGS* has attempted to unlawfully coerce the *Corporation*. Thereby, *APEGS* has failed to *ensure the proficiency and competency of members in the practice of professional engineering or the practice of professional geoscience in order to safeguard the public* pursuant to section 5(a) of *EGPA* and to *foster the practice of professional engineering and the practice of professional geoscience by members in a manner that is in the public interest* pursuant to section 5(d) of *EGPA*.

The applicable sections of the act have been attached for your convenience.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, MET, TT (AB)
 Chief Executive Officer
 DSR KARIS Consulting INC.
 North Battleford, SK
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com
 Tel 306 441 7010

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127

, CEO

04/12/2021

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APPENDIX D
WHERE YOU GO WHEN YOU ARE A WHISTLE BLOWER AGAINST THE SASKATCHEWAN
HEALTH AUTHORITY



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Criminal Code of Canada**Torture**

269.1 (1) Every official, or every person acting at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of an official, who inflicts torture on any other person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding **fourteen years**.

Definitions

(2) For the purposes of this section,

official means

- (a) a peace officer,
- (b) a public officer,
- (c) a member of the Canadian Forces, or
- (d) any person who may exercise powers, pursuant to a law in force in a foreign state, that would, in Canada, be exercised by a person referred to in paragraph (a), (b), or (c),

whether the person exercises powers in Canada or outside Canada; (fonctionnaire)

torture means any act or omission by which **severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental**, is intentionally inflicted on a person

(a) for a purpose including

- (i) obtaining from the person or from a third person information or a statement,
- (ii) *punishing the person for an act that the person or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed,* and

(iii) **intimidating or coercing the person or a third person,** or

(b) for any reason based on discrimination of any kind,

but does not include any act or omission arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions. (torture)

No defence

(3) *It is no defence to a charge under this section* that the accused was ordered by a superior or a public authority to perform the act or omission that forms the subject-matter of the charge or that the act or omission is alleged to have been justified by exceptional circumstances, including a state of war, a threat of war, internal political instability or any other **public emergency**.

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

**Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984
entry into force 26 June 1987, in accordance with article 27 (1)**

The States Parties to this Convention,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recognizing that those rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Considering the obligation of States under the Charter, in particular Article 55, to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Having regard to article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Having regard also to the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1975,

Desiring to make more effective the struggle against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment throughout the world,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Article 1

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.

2. This article is without prejudice to any international instrument or national legislation which does or may contain provisions of wider application.

Article 2

1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.
2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.
3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.

Article 3

1. No State Party shall expel, return ("refouler") or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture.
2. For the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights.

Article 4

1. Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture.
2. Each State Party shall make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.

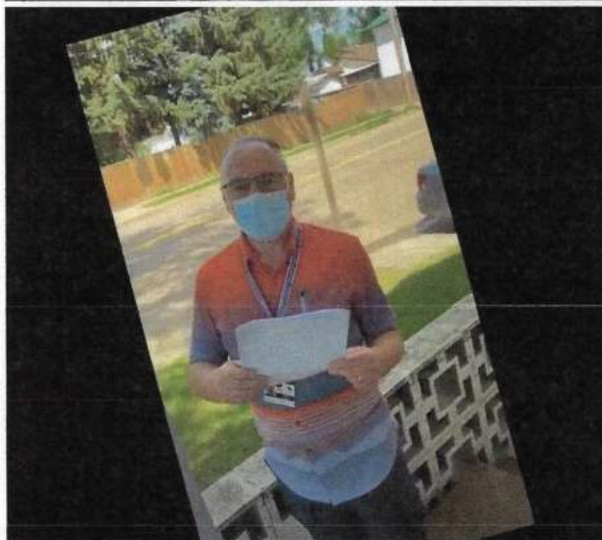
Article 5

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences referred to in article 4 in the following cases:
 - (a) When the offences are committed in any territory under its jurisdiction or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;
 - (b) When the alleged offender is a national of that State;
 - (c) When the victim is a national of that State if that State considers it appropriate.
2. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over such offences in cases where the alleged offender is present in any territory

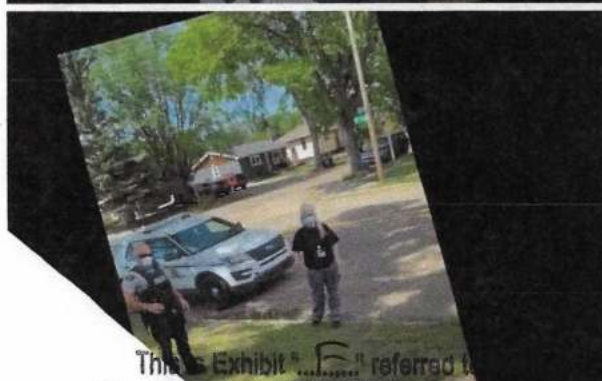
Exhibit F: The July 23rd Terrorist Attacks of 2020 by Canadian Government Officials



The man below is Ken Startup from Public Health which intimidates Dale on July 22 of 2020 in the presence of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police which was previously avoiding service is served.



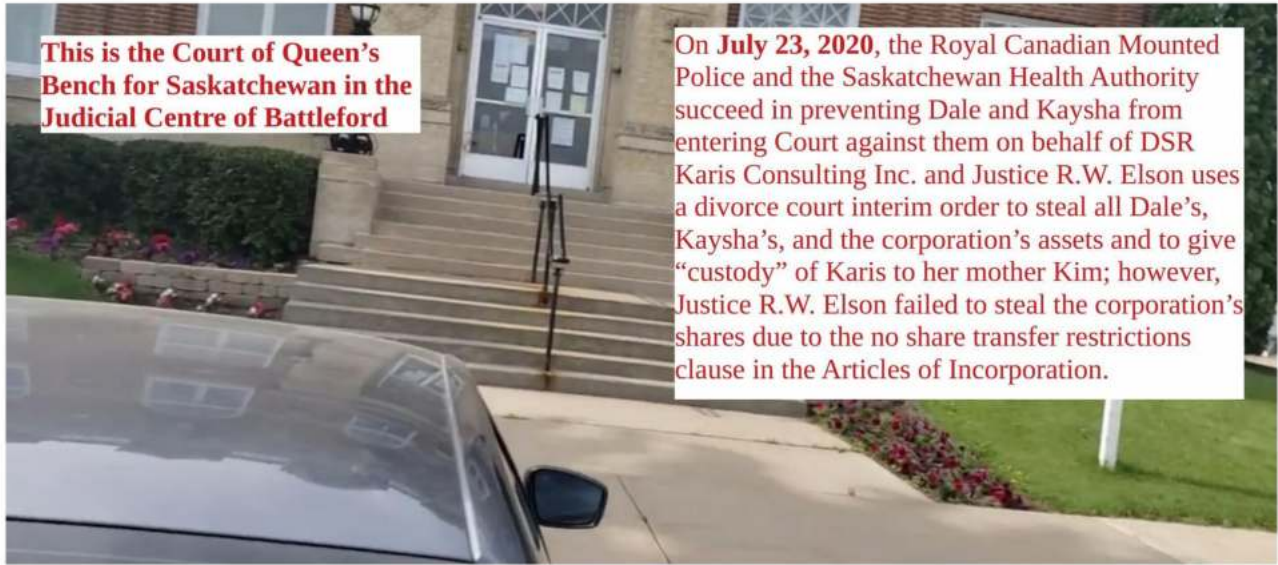
The woman below is Tonya Browarny from the Saskatchewan Health Authority which purported that here she was trying to get the attention of Dale to offer him mental health services, allegedly the basis of the mental health warrant which requires refusal of medical treatment.



This Exhibit "F" referred to
Affidavit of
Dale Richardson + Robert Cron
Sworn before me this 15 day
of March A.D. 2021
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta








Constable Read (male) told Kaysha here that he would tell her the reason for the arrest after, and Constable Parchenski (female) told Kaysha she was resisting arrest, despite her being unaware of the reason why.





This Deputy Sheriff, an officer of the Court, was obligated to notify the Justice of Dale's detainment as he participated in this arrest. 

feeling shame

why brother



04:14 Dale:
 "This is illegal.
 This is illegal.
 This is illegal.
 Look at this
 illegal activity."

punches Dale's leg



Robert signed contact tracing at the Court, but did not feel comfortable entering the Court without recording at least audio due to what he just witnessed, and he was denied entry by the Deputy Sheriff. The Deputy Sheriff said that the Justice R.W. Elson was notified of his request to enter and leave to record which he purported that the justice denied.



Transcript of the Foregoing

Speakers:

Dale [Kaysha's father taken for Mental Health without a warrant presented]

Kaysha [known as Kaysha and was taken under Public Health]

Robert [the man filming the video and asking questions as to why they were being arrested in front of court before a hearing against the RCMP]

Court Officer [the Deputy Sheriff of the Court that did not have a name tag but participated in the arrest]

Constable Parchenski [the only female officer, Caucasian]

Constable Read [the tall man, Caucasian]

Four other RCMP officers participated, the names of which were not provided in accordance with applicable law.

00:00 [Constant background talking]

00:00 Constable Parchenski: (very faint)...under the public health...okay?

00:01 Dale: For what? This is an illegal warrant!

00:03 Robert: Oh sorry.

00:04 Dale: No it is not. This is a lie. This is a lie. This is a lie--

00:05 Constable Read: ...unintelligible...back on the sidewalk?

00:06 Constable Parchenski: Come to my vehicle...(very faint)

00:07 Robert: Sidewalk?

00:08 Constable Read: Yeah.

00:09 Dale: You are stopping me from doing a lawf--

00:09 Robert: I was back up here.

00:09 Kaysha: What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason for the arre—What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason—what is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason for the arrest?

00:11 Dale: Listen... No, no you will not. This is not a lawful arrest...this is not a lawful arrest.

00:19 Constable Read:unintelligible...

00:21 Dale: No I'm not.

00:21 Constable Read: Yes you are.

00:22 Kaysha: What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason for the—what is the reason? What is the reason? What is the reason—what is the reason for the arrest?

00:22 Dale: This is an unlawful arrest—pursuant to 269.1 of the criminal code of Canada, I've already, I've already applied to the...unintelligible.

00:31 Male voice: ..unintelligible...

00:33 Dale: Do not—do not touch her! Do not touch her. You see this wickedness?

00:37 Kaysha: What is the reason?

00:39 RCMP Officer: Put your hands behind your back.

00:39 Kaysha: What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason? What I the reason? What is the reason? What is the reason?

00:39 Dale: God is going to judge you today. You will not live. Father in heaven, I ask of you this day to pour out your Spirit upon your children. And Lord I ask of you this day to slay the servants of Baal and not allow them to touch her.

00:55 Kaysha: What is the reason? What is the reason? What is the reason? You did not state a reason for the arrest?

00:55 Dale: No! In the name of Jesus I ask of you this day in the name of Jesus, in the name of Jesus...Tell me what lawful reason you have to do this. Tell me the law—tell me—show me the warrant.

01:07 Robert: Woah.

01:08 Constable Parchenski: Stop

01:08 Kaysha: What is the reason?

01:08 Constable Parchenski: Stop...unintelligible....

01:09 Dale: No, No ...unintelligible...will not.

01:10 Constable Read: Give me your arm. Give me your arm now. Give me your arm.

01:11 Constable Parchenski: You're under arrest.

01:13 Dale: No you will not. You're doing something illegal..no...illegal...illegal...it's illegal...

01:13 Constable Parchenski: Stop.

01:14 Kaysha: What is the reason? Stop! Stop!

01:18 Constable Read: We'll explain it to you.

01:19 Female RCMP Officer: You're resisting arrest...unintelligible...

01:21 Kaysha: No, what is the reason for the arrest.

01:24 Constable Parchenski: The public health order... unintelligible

01:28 Kaysha: No it's not—that's not what it says. That's not what it says. That is not what the public—that is not what the public order says. I'm not required to go with you. I'm not required to go with you.

01:40 Constable Read: Kay, get up—you can go.

01:41 Constable Parchenski: Sit down. Get in the vehicle.

01:44 Kaysha: You have my backpack on. How am I supposed to sit down?

01:48 Constable Parchenski: Lift your feet up. Lift your feet up. Lift your feet up.

01:50 Robert: What about the court hearing?

01:52 Constable Read: You guys are not supposed to... here for a court hearing. It's a telephone hearing.

01:55 Robert: No it's not.

01:56 Constable Read: Yes it is

01:56 Kaysha: No it isn't. That's not what's listed. That's not what's listed.

01:58 Robert: It's not. It's not a telephone hearing, Sir.

02:01 Constable Read: She's not even supposed to be leaving the house.

02:04 Constable Parchenski: She's not supposed to be in public. Lift your feet.

02:06 Kaysha: That's not what it says. It says that I can wear a mask.

02:06 Robert: It's notorized...it says--it says that you can wear a mask.

02:10 Kaysha: He's pulling me.

02:11 Constable Parchenski: Yes, 'cause you're arrested.

02:13 Robert: It says that you can go to--to things that are necessary. Isn't court necessary though?

02:21 Dale: ...the paperwork, those are my glasses.

02:24 Constable Parchenski: You need to back up. You're gonna get arrested.

02:25 Robert: Oh sorry.

02:28 Male RCMP Officer: You can be with him but just stay at a safe distance, okay?

02:30 Robert: What about the court hearing?

02:32 Dale: My agent can take my corporate property.

02:35 Constable Parchenski: Give me your hand.

02:35 Dale: No, Give my corporate property to my agent.

02:38 Male RCMP Officer: Here I'll give it...

02:39 Dale: Not your agent. Let it go. Give it straight to the agent—the agent.

02:41 Robert: Agent please. Thank you very--Thank you Sir.

02:42 Constable Parchenski: Yayaya (very faint)

02:43 Dale: Not you—the agent. Now, let you know now.

02:48 Male RCMP Officer: Put your hands behind your back.

02:49 Dale: This is the declaration. This goes--The keys go to my agent.

02:52 Robert: Oh...keys?

02:54 Dale: Let 'em go to his hands. You see? This is..

02:55 Male RCMP Officer: Where are the keys? Okay I can--You can watch me pass them to him.

02:59 Dale: No you will not touch them. They go straight to my agent. They are going straight to my agent.

03:05 Male RCMP Officer: Oh yeah.

03:05 Male RCMP Officer: Okay give him the key. He's right there, give him the key.

03:06 Dale: You see? You see—you—you've...

03:07 Robert: Oh there's another key?

03:09 Constable Parchenski: If you put your phone down, you can--

03:11 Dale: No. You see take my business phone—not you—my business phone.

03:13 Robert: Oh...No I'll grab it. I'll make sure that he's comfortable.

03:16 Dale: ...unintelligible...Federal corporation

03:22 Robert: Take the business phone sir? Thank you.

03:24 Dale: This is—okay, okay.

03:28 Male RCMP Officer: Are there any other belongings Dale, that...is there anything else that he needs?

03:29 Dale: Those are a corporate property.

03:30 Robert: Yeah

03:31 Male RCMP Officer: They can go to him too.

03:32 Robert: Ooooh careful. Wait I need that other one...could I...

03:34 Constable Parchenski: Hey you gotta wait. You have to wait a second.

03:35 Male RCMP Officer: unintelligible...we can...up the seats if you want... unintelligible

03:38 Robert: I need that other one sir.

03:40 Male RCMP Officer: We're not timing--we don't have time to listen.

03:42 Robert: That's the corporate...

03:43 Dale: You have to show me this warrant. Show me this warrant. Show me—that's not corporate property—that's corporate property. Show me the warrant.

03:52 Robert: I need that USB.

03:52 Dale: Show me the warrant--before I go anywhere. Show me the warrant.

03: 53 Male RCMP Officer: ...unintelligible

03:57 Constable Parchenski: You're under arrest....unintelligible

03:58 Dale: No, show me the warrant. Show me the warrant.

03:59 Male RCMP Officer: Dale, we'll show it to you when you get in.

04:03 Dale: No, no, show me the warrant first. Show me the warrant. Show me the warrant... unintelligible (muffled)....illegal...

04:11 Constable Parchenski: Read

04:12 Male RCMP Officers: ...unintelligible...

04:14 Dale: This is illegal. This is illegal. This is illegal. Look at this illegal activity.

04:22 Male RCMP Officer: K, just get in the vehicle then.

04:23 Dale: No, show me the warrant. Show me the warrant. Show me the warrant. Show me the warrant. Where is the warrant?

04:31 Male RCMP Officer: We'll show it to you when you get in.

04:32 Dale: No. Father in heaven, I pray of you--send your angels to help. Send your Holy Spirit. Send your angels and stop this illegal activity.

04:43 Constable Read: do not kick, you're gonna get it worse.

04:44 Dale: Stop this illegal activity. Stop this illegal activity. Stop this illegal activity.

04:52 Male RCMP Officer: Put your f--

04:54 Dale: This is illegal. This is illegal.

04:59 Male RCMP Officer: ...unintelligible...that the USB?

05:00 Male voices in the background.

05:02 Robert: Where?

05:02 Male RCMP Officer: No it's the one that was on the ground?

05:04 Robert: Yeah somebody gave it to me...but a, what about the court hearing?

05:10 Male RCMP Officer: Um, I think it'll be adjourned.

05:10 Dale: Not till I see the warrant.

05:12 Constable Read: K right now you're resisting arrest, you want that charge too? No that's what you ...unintelligible...

05:14 Dale: No, no...lemme see the warrant.

05:16 Robert: But he's supposed to appear and so is the RCMP.

05:20 Dale: Let me see the warrant first. Let me see the warrant first. Let me see the warrant first. Let me see the warrant first.

05:42 Robert: The warrant?

05:42 Male RCMP Officer: ...unintelligible...the keys?

05:44 Robert: I have keys—the warrant?

05:48 Constable Read: We don't know who you are so you could please get back...your vehicle.

05:52 Robert: Well I need to go in there.

05:54 Constable Read: Okay then go in there.

05:55 Male RCMP Officer: Okay go in there.

06:00 Constable Read: K, this is all his property? I'm gonna take a picture of it, say that you got it.

06:04 Robert: Well this is corporate property.

06:06 Constable Read: Corporate property of who?

06:07 Robert: Corporate property sir, of DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated.

06:31 Robert: Oh my word.

07:00 Constable Read: Is there a court case right now?

07:02 Male RCMP Officer: What?

07:03 Robert: It's at ten o'clock. One of you should come in as the respondent, because the RCMP is one of the respondents for the court case. Which one of you is the representative of the RCMP?

07:12 Male RCMP Officer: No RCMP member will be ...unintelligible...you can go in on your own, no RCMP member will be...unintelligible...

07:17 Robert: No RCMP is coming to the court hearing where they're respondents of?

07:23 Constable Read: I have no idea about the court case. We're not here for the court case.

07:26 Robert: Then why are you here?

07:27 Constable Read: arrest...

07:28: Robert: How did you know he was going to be here if you didn't know about the court case?

07:32 ...unintelligible Male RCMP Officer voices

09:17 Robert: Oh that one's heavy.

10:34 Robert: Property...

10:41 Robert: Um, excuse me, I have an issue.

10:47 Male RCMP Officer: K, call the RCMP... unintelligible...something

10:48 Robert: No I mean, I need to access the corporate phone

10:52 Male RCMP Officer: K, you a corporate employee?

10:56 Robert: I'm the, I'm an agent, could you, could you help me get this face unlocked?

11:00 Male RCMP Officer: No

11:01 Robert: Why?

11:01 Male RCMP Officer: He's under arrest right now.

11:08 Male RCMP Officer: Why do you need access to the phone?

11:11 Robert: I'm a corporate agent. This is a corporate phone. There's strict...

11:13 Male RCMP Officer: You said you're just an agent. Now you're a corporate agent?

11:16 Robert: It's the same thing sir.

11:18 Male RCMP Officer: So you can unlock it then.

11:20 Robert: A corporate agent?

11:21 Male RCMP Officer: Ya

11:22 Robert: I mean--

11:23 Male RCMP Officer: K, have a good day.

11:25 Robert: It's locked to him.

11:27 Male RCMP Officer: Yeah well he's in custody right now.

12:14 Robert: Dear Father thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven. I know not how You get things done, but nonetheless I will trust You.

12:41 Kaysha: ...unintelligible

12:42 Robert: Me? Oh.

12:47 Male RCMP Officer: ...unintelligible...so you you want me to—got it?

12:52 Robert: Was there anything else that was present?

12:54 Male RCMP Officer: No...unintelligible.

12:56 Robert: Is that everything?

12:58 Kaysha: That's all the stuff that's in there, and

13:01 Robert: The corporate property's in there

13:02 Kaysha: Yeah and the corporate property, the keys, everything.

13:06 Robert: K

13:08 Kaysha: Why is this one tight....unintelligible.

13:12 Robert: Oh this is heavy. So none of you is coming to the court hearing? But--

14:48 Robert: Well, the RCMP broke the law. Not sure what to call this but I go in as proxy as a corporate agent, or agent, apparently some people think that's different. I just hope they don't do any malpractice while they're in the RCMP because they're under investigation for some questionable stuff.

15:16 Knocking

15:20 Robert: Hello sir

15:21 Court Officer: Hi--There's no recording on the premises sir.

15:23 Robert: There's a court hearing.

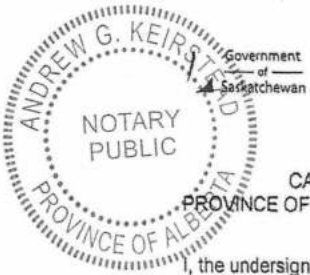
15:24 Court Officer: No there's not it's been adjourned.

Exhibit G: Certificates for Involuntary Medical Treatment of the Applicant

This is Exhibit "G" referred to in the Affidavit of

Deborah Richardson + Robert Gordon

Certificate of Medical Practitioner for Compulsory Admission of a Person to a Mental Health Centre (Section 24 of The Mental Health Services Act) Sworn before me this 13th day of March A.D. 2020



ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public in and for Alberta A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta

I, the undersigned DR SUNDAY ADEWUYI, PSYCHIATRIST (name in full and qualifications)

a duly qualified medical practitioner with admitting privileges to BMHC (mental health centre)

hereby certify that I, on the 24th day of July, 2020

at BMHC separately from any other practitioner, personally

examined RICHARDSON DALE of NURIT BATTISTAN (name in full) (residence)

and after making due inquiry into all the facts in connection with the case of that person necessary to be inquired into in order to enable me to form a satisfactory opinion, I am of the opinion that:

- (a) the person is suffering from a mental disorder as a result of which the person is in need of treatment or care and supervision which can be provided only in a mental health centre;
(b) as a result of this disorder, the person is unable to fully understand and to make an informed decision regarding his/her need for treatment or care and supervision; and;
(c) as a result of the mental disorder, the person is likely to cause harm to himself/herself or to others or to suffer substantial mental or physical deterioration if he/she is not detained in a mental health centre;

and I have formed this opinion on the following grounds:

Richardson was apprehended by RCMP, due to his disruptive behavior, under form C warrant to apprehend. He presents with paranoid, religious, persecutory and grandiose delusions. He is at risk of deterioration of his mental health if not treated.

24/07/2020 Date (dd/mm/yy)

Signature of examining physician

24/07/2020 Date (dd/mm/yy)

Signature of witness

- Distribution
1. Mental health centre
2. Official representative
3. Officer in charge

COPY

Richardson now apprehended by RCMP, due to his disruptive behaviour, under form C warrant to apprehend. He presents with paranoid religious, persecutory and grandiose delusions. He is at risk of deterioration of his mental health if not treated.

10/15 Form G - Page 1 of 1

Government of Saskatchewan

Certificate of Medical Practitioner for Compulsory Admission of a Person to a Mental Health Centre (Section 24 of The Mental Health Services Act)

Ministry of Health M-13.1 RE Form

CANADA PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

I, the undersigned DR EMMER VICTOR MD (name in full and qualifications)

a duly qualified medical practitioner with admitting privileges to BMHC (mental health centre)

hereby certify that I, on the 23rd day of July, 2020

at BMHC separately from any other practitioner, person

examined RICHARDSON DAVE (name in full) of NOKALBATULFORD (residence)

and after making due inquiry into all the facts in connection with the case of that person necessary to be inquired into in order to enable me to form a satisfactory opinion, I am of the opinion that:

- (a) the person is suffering from a mental disorder as a result of which the person is in need of treatment or care or supervision which can be provided only in a mental health centre;
(b) as a result of this disorder, the person is unable to fully understand and to make an informed decision regarding his/her need for treatment or care and supervision; and;
(c) as a result of the mental disorder, the person is likely to cause harm to himself/herself or to others or to suffer substantial mental or physical deterioration if he/she is not detained in a mental health centre;

and I have formed this opinion on the following grounds:

Richardson presents with psychotic symptoms, including paranoid & persecutory delusions. He poses significant risk of self harm, violence, and physical deterioration. He need in-patient admission, in order to mitigate above risks

23/07/2020 Date (dd/mm/yy)

COPY

Signature of examining physician

23/07/20 Date (dd/mm/yy)

Signature of witness

- Distribution 1. Mental health centre 2. Official representative 3. Officer in charge

Richardson presents with psychotic symptoms, including paranoid & persecutory delusions. He poses significant risk of self harm, violence, and physical deterioration He need in-patient admission, in order to mitigate above risks.

1015 Form G - Page 1 of 1

Exhibit H: Mental Health Warrant used to Prevent an Investigation in Innovation Credit Union

This is Exhibit "H" referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Canon

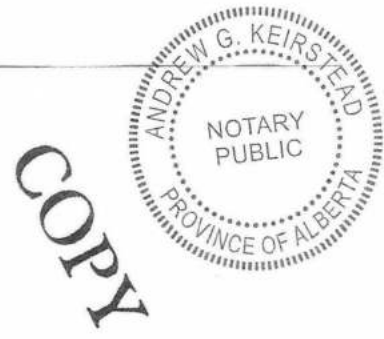
Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2021



A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public in and for Alberta

FORM C Warrant to Apprehend

[Subsection 19(2) of The Mental Health Services Act]



CANADA Province of Saskatchewan

To all or any of the peace officers in Saskatchewan:

WHEREAS information has been laid before me, the undersigned, a Judge of the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan, that:

DALE RICHARDSON (DOB: 17-JULY-1974) As seen on Facebook, Real DOB: 16-JULY-1974 Of 1292 - 95th Street, North Battleford, Saskatchewan Why didn't the RCMP do an official Canada

refuses to submit to a medical examination and is believed to be suffering from a mental disorder and is in need of examination to determine whether he should be admitted to a mental health centre pursuant to section 24 of The Mental Health Services Act;

AND WHEREAS I have made sufficient inquiry to satisfy myself that Dale Richardson is in need of the examination on the following grounds:

Members? Tonya Browarny was present.

- Members of the local PACT Team today attended at the home of Dale Richardson, accompanied by RCMP and Health Inspector Ken Startup to address issue that the daughter of Dale Richardson is not self-quarantining. At that time, Dale Richardson would not agree to access Mental Health services and threw papers at the RCMP to advise "they had been served."
- There appears to be an increasing deterioration in Mr. Richardson's behavior and over the past 5 weeks he has demonstrated decompensation and disruptive behaviors.
- Approximately a month ago, he attempted at the RCMP detachment to make a complaint about racism, discrimination and abuse from a local church. Since that time, he has attended at the local detachment on numerous occasions to make various complaints.
- He has made religious based accusations about genocide and torture.
- He previously was receiving treatment at the Battlefords Mental Health Centre for ADHD and anxiety however, fired his clinician on or between July 1 and July 7, 2020.
- Mr. Richardson has posted many inappropriate videos on social media and in one post, he accused an RCMP member of "mentally raping his daughter with his eyes".
- He has posted videos of interactions with hospital officials, RCMP and others. Some of his posts to local pages have been removed due to inappropriate content. He also has his own You Tube channel.
- Mr. Richardson has indicated he feels attacked by those in power and he feels abuse has occurred and there is a conspiracy against him.
- With Mr. Richardson no longer receiving services from Mental Health, it is the opinion of the Mental Health team including psychiatry, Police and Crisis Team and Adult Community Services.

Section 465 of the Criminal Code was purported titled "Conspiracy", but was ignored by RCMP...

Constable Burton Roy vocalized how he did not want to be humiliated on video like the RCMP officer who was allegedly caught "mentality raping his daughter with his eyes"




- that it would be beneficial to have a psychiatric assessment as his mental health is digressing.
- Based on the escalation of his behaviors, there is a possibility that he could harm himself or others.

AND WHEREAS arrangements have been made for Dr. Ejezie or his designate, who has admitting privileges to Battlefords Mental Health Centre, in order that an examination may be made.

THIS IS THEREFORE TO COMMAND you or any of you in Her Majesty's Name forthwith to apprehend DALE RICHARDSON and convey him to Battlefords Union Hospital in order that an examination may be made.

AND FOR WHAT SHALL BE DONE in the premises by the peace officers and the physician mentioned above, this shall be sufficient warrant authority.

Given under my hand and seal this 22nd day July, 2020, at North Battleford, Saskatchewan.



 Jidge of the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan



Dale has no recollection of being examined by a physician, but Constable Burton Roy was there.

Exhibit I: Dale's Medical Records which were Associated with the Warrant by Tonya

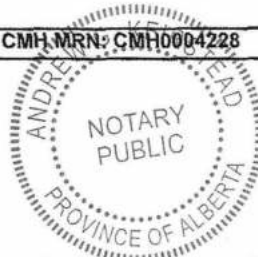
Progress Notes
CMH Prairie North

This is Exhibit "I" referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Garon
Sworn before me this 18 day of March A.D. 2021

Name: RICHARDSON, DALE JAMES SADAT

CMH MRN: CMH0004228

Attended By: Browarny, Tonya, M.S.W.
Category: Services
Effective Date: 2020-07-22 19:15



A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public in and for Alberta

PACT:

Writer attended residence of Dale Richardson at approx. 14:40 along with Ken Startup (Public Health), Cst. Reid, and Cst. Rivest due to his oldest daughter not following the self-isolation processes. Writer attended to offer support and option to Dale with regard to a psychiatric assessment. Ken knocked on the door approx. 3 times prior to Dale answering. Upon answering the door Dale had his cellular telephone in hand and began stating it was illegal for present company to be on his premises. He threw two large documents out his door and stated the RCMP can consider themselves "served". He made accusations of genocide, torture and about "God striking down". He then slammed the door and discontinued talking. Dale's daughter was in the front window observing the interactions.

Writer had attempted to get his attention when he initially opened the door however, Dale did not give anyone the opportunity to speak. Writer followed up with J. Engelke to discuss moving forward with a mental health warrant. He advised to move forward. **Tonya admits that medical examination was never offered to Dale.**

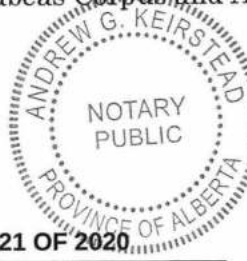
Writer and Cora Swerid called the court house and spoke with court clerk who passed information along to the judge. Judge granted a mental health warrant.

The Mental Health Services Act (Saskatchewan)

19(1) A person may lay an information before a judge of the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan in the prescribed form and manner if that person believes on reasonable grounds that another **person who refuses to submit to a medical examination:**

- (a) is suffering from a mental disorder; and
 - (b) is in need of examination to determine whether he or she should be admitted to a mental health centre pursuant to section 24.
- (2) If on inquiry the judge of the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan is satisfied that the person named in the information is in need of examination to determine whether he or she should be admitted to a mental health centre pursuant to section 24, that judge may, after making arrangements with a physician who has admitting privileges to a mental health centre, issue a warrant in the prescribed form and manner to apprehend the person named in the warrant and cause him or her to be taken to a place where he or she may be examined by that physician.
- (3) No person shall falsely swear or affirm an information pursuant to subsection (1).
 - (4) A warrant issued pursuant to subsection (2) is to be accompanied by written reasons for its issuance.
 - (5) A copy of a warrant issued pursuant to subsection (2) and the written reasons are to be provided to the person who is apprehended pursuant to the warrant and to the physician who examines that person.
 - (6) If a relative or friend of a person who is to be apprehended pursuant to this section so requests, the warrant may be directed to and executed by that relative or friend and, otherwise, it may be directed to and executed by a peace officer.
 - (7) The person who is apprehended pursuant to this section must be examined by a physician as soon as is reasonably practicable and in all cases within 24 hours after that person's apprehension.
 - (8) No person shall be apprehended pursuant to a warrant issued pursuant to subsection (2) more than seven days after the date on which the warrant was issued.

Exhibit J: Application for Habeas Corpus and Affidavits from Robert



This is Exhibit "J" referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Cannon Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2021. A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta. ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public in and for Alberta

COURT FILE NUMBER QBG NO. 921 OF 2020

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN

JUDICIAL CENTRE SASKATOON

APPLICANT ROBERT CANNON

RESPONDENTS

Table with 3 columns of respondent names: COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN, HONOURABLE J.W. ELSON, KATHLEEN CHRISTOPHERSON, GLEN METIVIER, PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN, HONOURABLE JUDGE M. PELLETIER, THE BATTLEFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, JAMES KWON, GARY LUND, CIPRIAN BOLAH, MANITOBA-SASKATCHEWAN CONFERENCE, MICHAEL COLLINS; SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, REBECCA SOY, PUBLIC HEALTH AUTHORITY, KEN STARTUP, BATTLEFORD UNION HOSPITAL, REGINALD CAWOOD, SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL, TONYA BROWARNY, MATRIX LAW GROUP, PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN, CLIFF A. HOLM, ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND GEOSCIENTISTS OF SASKATCHEWAN, ROBERT H. MCDONALD; ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, CONSTABLE BURTON ROY, CONSTABLE CARTIER, CHANTELE THOMPSON, JENNIFER SCHMIDT, MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD APPEL, IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN, JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY RANSOME, OWZW LAWYERS LLP, VIRGIL A. THOMSON, AND KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON.

APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AD SUBJICIENDUM

5th Amended August 27, 2020

4th Amended August 26, 2020

3rd Amended July 30, 2020

2nd Amended on July 29, 2020

1st Amended on July 28, 2020

Dated July 27, 2020

This application is made against you. You are a respondent.

IN THE MATTER OF Dale Richardson, his only daughters Kaysha Dery and Karis Richardson, and his affiliate Christy Dawn Pembrun, of North Battleford, Saskatchewan;

AND IN THE MATTER OF

1. Subsections 14(a), 14(b), 16(1), 19(1), 19(2), 19(3), 19(4), 19(5), 19(6), and 34(3) of *The Mental Health Services Act*;
2. Subsections 38(1), 38(2)(d), 38(2)(e)(i), 38(2)(e)(ii), 38(2)(g), 38(2)(h), 38(2)(i)(i), 38(2)(i)(ii), 38(2)(j), 38(2)(k), 38(3)(a), 45(2), 45.1(1), and 45.1(2) of *The Public Health Act, 1994*;
3. Subsections 83.02(a), 83.03(a), 83.03(b), 83.04(a), 83.04(b), 83.05(1)(a), 83.05(1)(b), 83.05(1.1), 83.08(1)(a), 83.08(1)(b), 83.08(1)(c), 83.08(2), 83.1(1)(a), 83.1(1)(b), 83.1(2), 83.11(1)(b), 83.13(1)(a), 83.13(1)(b), 83.13(1.1), 83.13(2)(a), 83.13(2)(b), 83.14(1)(a), 83.14(1)(b), 83.14(5.1), 83.14(5.2), 83.14(9)(a), 83.14(9)(b), 83.17(2), 83.18(1), 83.18(2)(a), 83.18(2)(b), 83.18(2)(c), 83.18(3)(a), 83.18(3)(b), 83.18(3)(c)(i), 83.18(3)(c)(ii), 83.18(3)(d), 83.18(3)(e)(i), 83.18(3)(e)(ii), 83.18(4)(a), 83.18(4)(b), 83.18(4)(c), 83.18(4)(d), 83.19(1), 83.19(2)(a), 83.19(2)(b), 83.19(2)(c), 83.2, 83.21(1), 83.21(2)(a), 83.21(2)(b), 83.21(2)(c), 83.21(2)(d), 83.21(2)(e), 83.21(2)(f), 83.21(2)(g), 83.22(1), 83.22(2)(a), 83.22(2)(b), 83.22(2)(c), 83.22(2)(d), 83.221(1), 83.221(2), 83.23(1)(a), 83.23(1)(b), 83.23(2), 83.24, 269.1(1), 269.1(2), 269.1(3), and 269.1(4) of the *Criminal Code*;
4. Subsections 230, 231.1, 231.2, 231.3, and 231.4 of the *Income Tax Act*;
5. Subsections 15(1), 19(4), 20(1)(a), 20(1)(b), 20(1)(c), 20(1)(d), and 21(1) of the *Canada Business Corporations Act*;
6. Subsections 11(1)(a) and 11(4) of the *Divorce Act*;
7. Subsection 4(1) of the *The Trespass to Property Act*;

QBG NO. 921 OF 2020 IN SASKATOON BY ROBERT CANNON

Page 2 of 10

8. Subsection 5(2)(d) of the *The Provincial Court Act, 1998*;
9. Subsections 349(1), 350(a), 351(1), and 351(2) of the *The Credit Union Act, 1998*;
10. Subsections 5(a), 5(d), and 22(2) of the *The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act, 1997*;
11. Subsections 3-8(a), 3-8(b), 3-8(c), 3-8(d), 3-8(e), 3-8(f)(i), 3-8(f)(ii), 3-8(h), 3-8(i), 3-9(c), 3-9(d), 3-9(e), 3-10(a), 3-10(d), 3-14(a)(i), 3-14(a)(ii), 3-14(b), 3-16(1)(a)(i), 3-16(1)(a)(ii), 3-16(1)(b), 3-16(3)(a), 3-16(3)(b), and 3-16(4) of the *The Saskatchewan Employment Act*;
12. Subsections 12(a), 12(c), 13(a), 13(b), 15(a)(i), 15(a)(ii), 15(a)(iii), 15(b), 18(a), 18(b), 22(a), 22(b), 22(f), 22(g), 22(j), 23(b), 65(a), 65(b), 66(1)(a), 66(1)(b), 66(2), 66(3)(a), 66(3)(b), 66(4)(a), 66(4)(b), 66(5), 66(6), 67(1)(a), 67(1)(b), 67(2), 67(3), 67(4)(a), and 67(4)(b) of the *The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996*;
13. Subsections 2.21, 19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 19.5, 19.6, 19.7, 19.8, and other sections of the *Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations*;
14. The Code of Ethics and Practice Guidelines for **Technology Professionals Saskatchewan**;
15. Article 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, and 30 of the United Nations **Declaration of Human Rights**;
16. Article 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 27, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37 and 39 of the United Nations **Conventions on the Rights of the Child**;
17. Article 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 30 of the United Nations **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol**;
18. The United Nations International Convention on the **Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, 1973**;
19. The United Nations Convention on the **Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948**;
20. The United Nations Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and **Crimes Against Humanity, 1968**;
21. The United Nations International Convention for the **Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999**;
22. Article 5 of the United Nations Security Council Resolution **1368: Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts**;
23. Article 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the United Nations Security Council Resolution **1269: The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security**;
24. Articles 1(1), 1(2), 1(3), 2(1), 2(2), 3, 4(1), 4(2), 5(1), 5(2), 5(3), 5(4), 5(5), 6(a), 6(b), 6(c), 6(d), 6(e), 6(f), 6(g), 6(h), 6(i), 7, and 8 of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of **Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, 1981**; and

25. Articles 1(1), 1(2), 1(3), 2(1), 2(2), 3, 4, 5(1), 5(2), 6(1), 6(2), 7(a)(i), 7(a)(ii), 7(b), 7(c), 7(d), 10(1), 10(3), 11(1), 11(2), 12(1), 12(2)(b), 12(2)(c), 12(2)(d), 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, and 25 of the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1967.

TAKE NOTICE THAT an application will be made including without limitation a Writ of *Habeas Corpus ad subjiciendum* to a judge in chambers as shown below:

Where:	Court of Queen’s Bench Judicial Center of Saskatoon 520 Spadina Crescent E Saskatoon, SK S7K 3G7
Date:	Thursday, September 10, 2020
Time:	10:00 AM

On behalf of Dale Richardson, his only daughters Kaysha Dery and Karis Richardson, and his affiliate Christy Dawn Pembrun.

Go to the end of this document to see what you can do and when you must do it.

Remedy claimed or sought:

- 26. The Writ of *Habeas Corpus ad subjiciendum* will be directed to the Respondents and to all officers and employees of the Respondents who have Dale Richardson, Kaysha Dery, Karis Richardson, or Christy Dawn Pembrun in their charge or detained in their custody by whatever name he or she may be called to have Dale Richardson, Kaysha Dery, Karis Richardson, and Christy Dawn Pembrun before a judge in chambers at the Court House, Court of Queen’s Bench, Judicial Center of Saskatoon, 520 Spadina Crescent E, Saskatoon, S7K 3G7, Saskatchewan immediately, that this Court may then and there examine and determine the validity of that detention.
- 27. For the forgoing, that Dale Richardson, Kaysha Dery, Karis Richardson, and Christy Dawn Pembrun be brought in person before such judge in chambers at the Court House, Court of Queen’s Bench, Judicial Center of Saskatoon, 520 Spadina Crescent E, Saskatoon, S7K 3G7.
- 28. An Order that Dale Richardson, Kaysha Dery, Karis Richardson, and Christy Dawn Pembrun shall not be molested or sexually assaulted by the Respondents.
- 29. An Order for an investigation of the Innovation Credit Union and any of its affiliates.
- 30. An Order for the investigation costs, or remuneration of the investigator, to be paid by the Innovation Credit Union; the costs shall be paid in non-refundable advances of \$500,000 cash starting with a \$2,000,000 cash non-refundable retainer or as the court determines reasonable.
- 31. An Order for the legal counsel costs to be paid for by the Respondents.
- 32. An Order for the appointment of an impartial investigator, Wisework Consulting Inc. represented by Robert Cannon, that has demonstrated their impartiality and is not foreign to the

Dale Richardson, Kaysha Dery, and Karis Richardson with the following powers of the registrar from sections 348, 355, and 358 of *The Credit Union Act, 1998*:

- (a) make examinations of the business and affairs of the credit union;
 - (b) make inquiries of any person in the course of those examinations relating to any aspect of the credit union's or its affiliate's business and affairs and relating to compliance with the *The Credit Union Act, 1998* and the regulations;
 - (c) access any records, cash, assets and security within the control of a credit union or its affiliates;
 - (d) request any person to provide records, information and explanations respecting the condition and business and affairs of the credit union and its affiliates;
 - (e) enter and inspect any commercial premises used by any person governed by *The Credit Union Act, 1998* for the purpose of ensuring that they are complying with it;
 - (f) enter any premises, other than a private dwelling, containing any records or property required to be kept pursuant to *The Credit Union Act, 1998* or related to the business and affairs of any person governed by it for the purpose of ensuring that they are complying with it and inspect those records or that property;
 - (g) where a justice of the peace or judge of the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan is satisfied by information on the oath of the investigator that there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offence against *The Credit Union Act, 1998* or the regulations has occurred and that evidence of that offence is likely to be found or that a person required to produce or provide any record or document refuses or neglects to produce or provide that record or document, the justice of the peace or the judge of the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan may issue a warrant to do all or any of the following: (a) enter and search any place or premises named in the warrant; (b) seize anything that may be evidence of an offence against *The Credit Union Act, 1998* or the regulations; (c) remove, for the purpose of making copies, any records or documents examined pursuant to this section; and
 - (h) with a warrant issued pursuant to the foregoing, the investigator may: (a) enter and search any place or premises named in the warrant; (b) open and examine any box, parcel or other receptacle that the investigator finds in the place or premises.
33. An Order for the investigator, Wisework Consulting Inc., to furnish, exchange information and otherwise co-operate with, the lead investigator in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police which has demonstrated impartiality and is pursuing criminal charges associated with the investigation, Constable Sekela, and *vice versa*.
34. An Order for the direct contact information, including without limitation work email, alternative email, work phone and extension, alternative cell phone, of the lead investigator in the Royal

Canadian Mounted Police which has demonstrated impartiality and is pursuing criminal charges associated with the investigation, Constable Sekela.

35. An Order for 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, S9A 0G2 not to be sold until an investigation is concluded for the matters relating to such premises.
36. An Order for the Respondents to pay for a different premises for DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to operate at until the investigation of the matters relating to its registered office, 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, S9A 0G2, is concluded.

Grounds for making this application:

37. The foregoing sections and subsections of acts, regulations, conventions, and treaties specified in the matter related to *Habeas Corpus ad subjiciendum*.
38. Respondents are taking part in terrorist activity and have taken control of the Saskatchewan jurisdiction by holding positions of power in the management of the Covid emergency in all levels of government including law enforcement, health authorities, courts, the law society, and other professional associations.
39. Respondents are taking part in genocide of those who have demonstrated themselves to hold true to the fundamental beliefs of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church.
40. Dale Richardson is allegedly undergoing severe psychological torture of not knowing the status of his youngest daughter Karis Richardson and every moment that this alleged torture continues, he is caused irreparable psychological harm.
41. Karis Richardson is undergoing severe psychological torture of being separated from her father Dale Richardson and every moment that this alleged torture continues, she is caused irreparable psychological harm.
42. Christy Dawn Pembrun, an indigenous woman, is allegedly undergoing severe physical and physiological torture being detained and drugged against her will and previously being sexually assaulted by Royal Canadian Mounted Police when she was detained.

Summary of the material facts is as follows:

43. Dale Richardson was served an unlawful notice for divorce and custody with his wife in which DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was *not treated as a distinct natural person*, from Matrix Law Group represented by Patricia J. Meiklejohn requesting the confidential information of the corporation to be provided to the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the judicial centre of Battleford.
44. DSR Karis Consulting Inc.'s offer and recommendations were unlawfully rejected by the Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist Church board, and Dale Richardson was banned from the all facilities owned by Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference represented by Michael Collins.

45. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and Dale Richardson were issued a 30 day notice for the termination of accounts and membership at the Innovation Credit Union by ones of its rogue agents, Cary Ransome, in which the corporation was *not treated as a distinct natural person*. The corporation also received an email chain relating to this matter which implicates the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, represented by Constable Cartier, and other rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union including Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, and Jason Panchyshyn.
46. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was unlawfully ordered to release confidential information by the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan, represented by Robert H. McDonald, through misapplication of *The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act, 1997*.
47. The Chief Communication Officer, Kaysha Dery, of DSR Karis Consulting Inc., an engineering and technologist firm, and employee of the Saskatchewan Health Authority issued a formal compliant, based on the professional advice of a registrant of the Technology Professionals Saskatchewan who must abide by its Code of Ethics and Practice Guidelines, and the compliant was unlawfully refused without any stated credentials which was a direct denial of the request from the Canadian Union of Public Employees.
48. The power of attorney for DSR Karis Consulting Inc., Dale Richardson, and the Chief Communication Officer, Kaysha Dery, were arrested by Royal Canadian Mounted Police with no declared warrant in front of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the judicial centre of Battleford; the court officer was asked to assist and approached as such.
49. The Respondents include without limitation the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (who arrested Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery minutes before the hearing and declared they would not be attending the court hearing against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police), the Saskatchewan Health Authority, the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan (which subsequently denied another agent of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. lawful entry for the hearing and adjourned the hearing), Matrix Law Group, and rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union.
50. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police's and Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan's interference in the judicial proceedings has prolonged DSR Karis Consulting Inc.'s duress and suffering; persons and government agencies listed as Respondents have refused or conspired to refuse treating DSR Karis Consulting Inc. as a *distinct natural person* and cause it suffering by persecuting those under its employ and those that represent it.
51. Dale Richardson underwent severe **physical torture being stripped, physically restrained, and drugged** against his will and psychological torture of not knowing the status of his eldest daughter Kaysha Dery which caused irreparable physical and psychological harm.
52. Dale Richardson and his youngest daughter **Karis Richardson are being psychologically tortured being forcibly separated** with no contact by those affiliated with terrorism and torture; his wife texted him the following message on June 1st, 2020: "Dale, I've spoken to my lawyer

this morning and have been advised to let you know that at this time you will not be given access to Karis. This is also to advise you that you are no longer permitted on my parents property and we've been advised to contact the RCMP if you come on to their land."

53. Kaysha Dery underwent severe physical and psychological torture being detained in the Saskatchewan Hospital, where she is still employed, isolated by being locked in a room twenty-three (23) hours a day for 8 days and denied contact with family while torture and death threats were constantly being implied by officials.
54. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was unable to comply with a lawful request for its shareholder, DSR Karis Inc., to examine the corporate records at its registered office during business hours because the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have and continue to deny its representatives access to the registered office. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. has requested that the Director of the Canada Business Corporations Act to investigate such.
55. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was unable to comply with the Income Tax Act as it does not have access to its registered office and many of its financial records were lost when such office was unlawfully taken possession of by another party in the presence of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. has requested that the Minister of the Income Tax Act appoint Wisework Consulting Inc. to investigate such.
56. The Respondents have committed or have been party to acts that constitute terrorist offences and a request has made to the Attorney General to permitted an investigation in these terrorist offences and that those suspected of funding such terrorism within reason have their assets frozen.

Affidavit and other evidence to be used in support of this application:

57. Affidavit of Robert Cannon, sworn July 27th, 2020;
58. Affidavit of Robert Cannon, sworn July 29th, 2020;
59. Affidavit of Kaysha Dery, sworn August 6th, 2020;
60. Affidavit of Agatha Richardson, affirmed August 12th, 2020;
61. Affidavit of Astra Richardson-Pereira, affirmed August 12th, 2020;
62. Affidavit of Deron Thompson, affirmed August 12th, 2020;
63. Affidavit of Dale Richardson, affirmed August 13th, 2020;
64. Corporate Statement of Dale Richardson, affirmed August 13th, 2020;
65. Affidavit of Agatha Richardson, affirmed August 26th, 2020;
66. Affidavit of Astra Richardson-Pereira, affirmed August 26th, 2020;
67. Affidavit of Deron Thompson, affirmed August 26th, 2020;

- 68. Affidavit of Dale Richardson, affirmed August 26th, 2020;
- 69. Corporate Statement of Dale Richardson, affirmed August 26th, 2020; and
- 70. Any further material that counsel may advise and this Honourable Court may allow.

DATED at Chestermere, Alberta, this 27th day of August, 2020.



 Robert Cannon

To: Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan, Honourable J.W. Elson, Kathleen Christopherson, Glen Metivier, Provincial Court of Saskatchewan, Honourable Judge M. Pelletier, The Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist Church, James Kwon, Gary Lund, Ciprian Bolah, Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference, Michael Collins, Matrix Law Group, Patricia J. Meiklejohn, Cliff A. Holm, Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan, Robert H. McDonald, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Constable Burton Roy, Constable Cartier, Saskatchewan Health Authority, Rebecca Soy, Public Health Authority, Ken Startup, Battleford Union Hospital, Reginald Cawood, Saskatchewan Hospital, Tonya browarny, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn, Cary Ransome, owzw lawyers LLP, Virgil A. Thomson, and Kimberley Richardson or other person having custody of Dale Richardson or, Kaysha Dery, Karis Richardson, or Christy Dawn Pembrun.

This notice is issued at the above-noted judicial centre on the ____ day of August, 2020.

 Local Registrar

NOTICE

You are named as a respondent because you have made or are expected to make an adverse claim with respect to this originating application. If you do not come to Court either in person or by your lawyer, the Court may make an order declaring you and all persons claiming under you to be barred from taking any further proceedings against the applicant(s) and against all persons claiming under the applicant(s). You will be bound by any order the Court makes. If you want to take part in the application, you or your lawyer must attend in Court on the date and at the time shown at the beginning of this form.

The rules require that a party moving or opposing an originating application must serve any brief of written argument on each of the other parties and file it at least 3 days before the date scheduled for hearing the originating application.

If you intend to rely on an affidavit or other evidence when the originating application is heard or considered, you must serve a copy of the affidavit and other evidence on the originating applicant at least 10 days before the originating application is to be heard or considered.

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Robert Cannon; Power of Attn: Robert Cannon; 1102 Ave L North, Saskatoon, SK S7L 2S1; Telephone number: (306) 480-9473; Email address: robert.cannon@usask.ca

Form 15-12A
(Sub rule 15-12(1))

COURT FILE NUMBER: QBG NO. 921 of 2020

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN

JUDICIAL CENTER OF SASKATOON

APPLICANT: Robert CANNON

RESPONDENTS: Royal Canadian Mounted Police; and Saskatchewan Health AUTHORITY

AFFIDAVIT OF PERSONAL SERVICE

I, Jason BENDERSKI, of the City Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan, MAKE OATH AND SAY AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. On the 5th day of August, 2020 I personally served Pam of the Saskatchewan Health Authority at 303 Confederation Drive Saskatoon, Saskatchewan with true copies of the following documents.

APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AD SUBJICIENDUM WITHOUT NOTICE
 APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AD SUBJICIENDUM
 APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AD SUBJICIENDUM WITHOUT NOTICE
 APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AD SUBJICIENDUM
 NOTICE OF EXPIDITED PROCEDURE

- 2. To affect service, I necessarily traveled 12 kilometers.

SWORN BEFORE ME at the
City of Saskatoon, in the Province
of Saskatchewan, on the 6th day
of August, 2020.

)
)
) *Jason H Benderski*
)


 Being a Court Official

Benderski, Jason JU

From: Adam VON NIESSEN <adam.vonniessen@rcmp-grc.gc.ca>
Sent: July 28, 2020 10:43
To: Benderski, Jason JU
Cc: Jason Teniuk
Subject: Request for service from Robert Canon

Jason

As per our conversation July 27th.

Please be advised that we cannot accept service from your department on any documents from Robert Canon that are addressed to the "RCMP" as a whole. Specifically the Habeas Corpus application discussed.

Any document he wishes to have served will need to be addressed to a specific person or representative.

Further any document that he provides you with the goal of aiding an on going criminal investigation with the hope that your office will forward same to us, will not be accepted by our department. Anything you have received to this point can be disposed or returned to Mr. Canon.

If Mr. Canon persists. please advise him that we have advise that he is welcome to attend our detachment to speak with staff regarding any criminal code matters. Any matters where he is not the subject of complaint or the complainant will not be discussed with him nor will we accept any evidence where he is not a witness.

I trust this correspondence will be satisfactory.

Kind Regards,

Corporal A.P. (Adam) Von Niessen
Battleford Municipal RCMP
Watch 1 Supervisor
"F" division
(306)446-1720 (Office)

1

161

 , CEO

04/12/2021

Page 221 of 531

FORM 3-63-6-4
(SUBRULE 3-63(4)-6-4)



COURT FILE NUMBER QBG NO. 921 OF 2020

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN

JUDICIAL CENTRE SASKATOON

APPLICANT ROBERT CANNON

RESPONDENTS ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED
POLICE; AND
SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH
AUTHORITY

APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AD SUBJICIENDUM-WITHOUT NOTICE

3rd Amended July 30, 2020

2nd Amended on July 29, 2020

1st Amended on July 28, 2020

Dated July 27, 2020

IN THE MATTER OF Dale Richardson and his daughter Kaysha Dery, of North Battleford, Saskatchewan;

AND IN THE MATTER OF

1. Section 14 and subsections 16(1), 19(1), 19(2), 19(3), 19(4), 19(5) and 19(6) of *The Mental Health Services Act*;
2. Subsection 45(2) of *The Public Health Act, 1994*; and
3. Subsections 269.1(1), 269.1(2), 269.1(3), and 269.1(4) of the *Criminal Code*.

~~This application is being made without notice.~~

TAKE NOTICE THAT an application will be made for a Writ of Habeas Corpus ad subjiciendum to a judge in chambers as shown below:

Page 1 of 3

FORM 8-3
(RULE 8-3)



COURT FILE NUMBER QBG NO. 921 OF 2020

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN

JUDICIAL CENTRE SASKATOON

APPLICANT ROBERT CANNON

RESPONDENTS ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE; AND
SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY

NOTICE OF EXPEDITED PROCEDURE

TAKE NOTICE that this action is an expedited procedure action to which Part 8 of *The Queen's Bench Rules* applies.

ON THE GROUNDS that Dale Richardson is alleged to be undergoing sever physical torture being in physical restraints and drugged against his will and every moment that this alleged torture continues, he is caused irreparable physical and psychological harm.

On behalf of Dale Richardson and his daughter Kaysha Dery.

DATED at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, this 30th day of July, 2020.

Robert Cannon

To: Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Saskatchewan Health Authority or other person having custody of Dale Richardson or Kaysha Dery.

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Robert Cannon; Power of Attn: Robert Cannon; 1102 Ave L North, Saskatoon, SK S7L 2S1; Telephone number: (306) 480-9473; Email address: robert.cannon@usask.ca

COURT FILE NUMBER NO. OF 2020

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN

JUDICIAL CENTRE SASKATOON

APPLICANT ROBERT CANNON

RESPONDENTS ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED
POLICE; AND
SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH
AUTHORITY

AFFIDAVIT OF ROBERT CANNON

I, Robert Cannon, in the City of Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan, swear that:

1. I am a friend (a brother in Christ by religious standards; see Exhibit 6 and 11) and business associate of Dale Richardson and his daughter Kaysha Dery and I have knowledge of the matters and facts deposed to in this affidavit. The information set out in this affidavit is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, except where stated to be on information learned from someone else and where that is stated, I believe the information to be true.
2. At no point during the course of our dealings did I believe Dale Richardson to be threat to himself or to others and I still do not (see Exhibit 12). Even after they started mentally torturing him and his 18-month old by unlawfully withholding her from him, he did not demonstrate any violent behaviour. Even during his unlawful arrest, he did not demonstrate any violent behaviour (see Exhibit 13). I do not judge Dale Richardson based on some past record that I cannot see; from the moment I met Dale Richardson and his daughter Kaysha Dery, they have both desired and in many ways sought to help people; and I laboured to help them help others. Before being arrested, appeals were made to the United Nations requesting that he, his family, and affiliates become protected persons (see Exhibit 2 and 3) and investigations be launched by the United Nations and the International Criminal Court as well as other authorities (see Exhibit 4 and 5) as he feared for his life and the lives of those he loved and he hoped someone would listen.
3. Throughout the course of our dealings, I have not seen Dale Richardson violate any laws, but I have seen many violated against him. I have heard from him and his mother that his human

Page 1

rights have been violated as he has been tied to a table by Royal Canadian Mounted Police and drugged against his will. From what Dale Richardson has said to me and what I have observed, this physical torture is not the worst part for him, not knowing the whereabouts or what the Respondents have done with his daughter is severe mental torture for him (see Exhibit 16). I have been unable to contact or determine the whereabouts of Kaysha Dery as the Saskatchewan Health Authority denies knowing anything about her location beyond her test for coronavirus and the North Battleford Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment claimed they don't have her and refused to give any information as to her whereabouts. I hear from her grandmother that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police continues to delay revealing any information about her (see Exhibit 16).

4. Other than washroom breaks and showers and the dentist, Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery have barely left my sight in the past number of weeks up until the arrest due to justifiable concerns relating to recent discrimination. At no point during this time did Dale Richardson deny any form of treatment to himself. Dale Richardson denied the Saskatchewan Health Authority and Royal Canadian Mounted Police access to his home when they sought to speak with his daughter Kaysha Dery (see Exhibit 15). The representative of the Saskatchewan Health Authority which contacted Kaysha Dery by phone for the coronavirus claimed that she was exposed (see Exhibit 1) on July 15, 2020, but also that they had no signatures for her contact tracing; Kaysha Dery had not signed coronavirus documentation at any locations due to the conflict of interest between her and the Saskatchewan Health Authority due to: (1) her compliant to the Saskatchewan Health Authority through Canadian Union of Public Employees (see Exhibit 14), (2) the court hearing against Saskatchewan Health Authority to which she and her father were affiliated (see Exhibit 9 and 10), and (3) the criminal investigation against the Saskatchewan Health Authority to which she and her father were affiliated.
5. Even though Dale Richardson's speech was slurred from the medication they were injecting him against his will, I heard him say over the phone that he was being held under the Mental Health Act which was later confirmed to be the The Mental Health Services Act by the lawyer for the Health Region (see Exhibit 16). I tried to visit Dale Richardson at his request and was I denied access to the mental health unit at the Battlefords Union Hospital by a woman. This woman claimed that it was the doctor's orders and she refused to elaborate and threatened to call the Royal Canadian Mounted Police if I did not leave immediately. At no point did I believe Dale Richardson to be mentally ill, he holds certain religious beliefs that some might find peculiar, but these beliefs actually prohibit him from breaking the law, committing suicide, committing murder, initiating divorce, abandoning his children, among many other things; his religion also motivates him to help others as exemplified by how I heard that he and his wife hosted a Golf Tournament for the Boys and Girls Club in the Battlefords the previous year which many people in the community thanked him for.
6. At no point did I believe that Kaysha Dery was mentally ill. She received partials of her health records (even though she requested all of them unaltered) in which she was pictured as what I

Page 2

could only describe as mentally unstable even though many of the things present and implied in that report I could verify with my own knowledge to be false. Over the course of a couple of days, Kaysha Dery produced a 51-page document with indices that described the errors and malpractice present in portions of her health records and identified the proper method of diagnosing the possible diagnosis specified in the report which was submitted to the Saskatchewan Health Authority before her arrest (see Exhibit 7).

7. Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery were arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police minutes before the hearing (see Exhibit 13) and declared they would not be attending the court hearing in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are defendants. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police claimed they had a warrant which they did not provide to Dale Richardson when they arrested him and Kaysha Dery in front of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the judicial centre of Battleford, the court officer was asked to assist and approached as such. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police and court officer interference in the judicial proceeding resulted in the court hearing to be adjourned as neither Dale Richardson or Kaysha Dery could attend.
8. See the following exhibits for crucial information pertaining to Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery. Exhibits 11 to 16 are electronic media and are attached in the USB flash drive.
9. Attached are the following exhibits:
 - Exhibit 1: Letter President Donald Trump from Archbishop
 - Exhibit 2: United Nations Request For Protection
 - Exhibit 3: United Nations Crimes Against Humanity
 - Exhibit 4: International Criminal Court Appeal
 - Exhibit 5: International Criminal Court 2019 Joint Application Form
 - Exhibit 6: Gods Word
 - Exhibit 7: Kaysha Derys Corrections On Medical Records
 - Exhibit 8: Kaysha Derys Isolation Letter
 - Exhibit 9: Impartial Report from Wisework Consulting Inc.
 - Exhibit 10: Redacted Originating Application
 - Exhibit 11: Video of Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery Are Heros By Robert Cannon.mp4
 - Exhibit 12: The Consolidated Unity Video.mp4
 - Exhibit 13: Video of Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery Arrested In Front of the Court House.mp4
 - Exhibit 14: Saskatchewan Health Authority Mixing Factor Issue.mp4

Page 3

Exhibit 15: Video of RCMP got Served while SHA comes to Harass me and my daughter.mp4

Exhibit 16: Audio of what has been happening to Dale Richardson while in the mental health unit

- Exhibit 16.1: 2020-07-24_12.53.14-460107019.mp3
- Exhibit 16.2: 2020-07-24_13.29.20-48355351.mp3
- Exhibit 16.3: 2020-07-25_09.17.04-518158069.mp3
- Exhibit 16.4: 2020-07-25_19.32.492133599510.mp3
- Exhibit 16.5: 2020-07-26_15.32.31-292016333.mp3
- Exhibit 16.6: 2020-07-26_21.03.32-1199307022.mp3

Sworn before me at the City of Saskatoon,
in the Province of Saskatchewan,
this 27th day of July, 2020.

[Signature]

 Notary Public & Commissioner for Oaths for Saskatchewan
 Being a Solicitor



[Signature: Robert Cannon]

 Robert Cannon



CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Robert Cannon; Power of Attn: Robert Cannon; 1102 Ave L North, Saskatoon, SK S7L 2S1; Telephone number: (306) 480-9473; Email address: robert.cannon@usask.ca

COURT FILE NUMBER QBG NO. 921 OF 2020

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN

JUDICIAL CENTRE SASKATOON

APPLICANT ROBERT CANNON

RESPONDENTS ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED
POLICE; AND
SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH
AUTHORITY

AFFIDAVIT OF ROBERT CANNON

I, Robert Cannon, in the City of Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan, swear that:


1. I am a servant of our Lord Jesus Christ and the information set out in this affidavit is true because it is from Him.
2. God by His Word has granted unto me knowledge of what is to come, that when it comes, you may believe that the LORD, he is the God, and that I am His servant.
3. God has declared in the Holy Writ that the king of the South shall not escape out of the hand of the king of the North. I stand on this promise as God has commissioned me to challenge the world by His power. For I cry unto the LORD, that he will deliver His children from these principalities and powers that seek to torment His children and to mar the image of God.
4. Those principalities and powers who control Saskatchewan seek to destroy God's children. God will force the hand of the North, for he shall come against the king of the South and enter into countries and shall overflow and pass over (see Exhibit D).
5. If the LORD be God, follow him: but if Baal, then follow him. I, even I only, stand a prophet of the LORD; but Baals prophets are a multitude. Let God therefore pose a challenge to Baal, call on the name of your gods for to kill me, and I will call on the name of the LORD: and the God that answereth by destruction, let him be God. If I die, your gods be the God; however if the those who have taken control of Saskatchewan during this Covid emergency are swarmed by the king of the North and overflowed and passed over, then the LORD, he is the God.



Page 1

- 6. The king of the South will detain me for exposure to a person allegedly infected with Covid. I will be captured in front of the Court before being able to attend the hearing in which that very person's diagnosis of Covid is to be investigated and others by the Court (see Exhibit B). God shall force the ambassador of the king of the North, the United States, to enter into Saskatchewan and shall overflow and pass over (see Exhibit A and C).
- 7. God's Word is truth, act upon it, this is the third angels' message in verity.
- 8. Attached are the following exhibits:
 - Exhibit A: Letter to President Donald Trump from Robert Cannon for July 30
 - Exhibit B: Letter to Deputy Sheriff and Honourable Mr. Justice G. Currie from Robert Cannon for July 30
 - Exhibit C: Letter to President Donald Trump from Archbishop
 - Exhibit D: Gods Word

Sworn before me at the City of Saskatoon,
 in the Province of Saskatchewan,
 this 29th day of July, 2020.



 Notary Public Colin Livingstone for
 Saskatchewan
 Being a Solicitor

} 


 Robert Cannon

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Robert Cannon; Power of Attn: Robert Cannon; 1102 Ave L North, Saskatoon, SK S7L 2S1; Telephone number: (306) 480-9473; Email address: robert.cannon@usask.ca



**Exhibit A: Letter to President Donald Trump
from Robert Cannon for July 30**

This is Exhibit "A" referred to in the
Affidavit of Robert Cannon
affirmed/sworn before me this
29th day of July, A.D. 2020

A Notary Public for the
Province of Saskatchewan



July 30, 2020

Mr. President,

As a United States citizen living abroad in Canada, I believe that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by the LORD with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. In Saskatchewan, Mr. President, rebels have taken control of the jurisdiction by holding positions of power in the management of the Covid emergency in all levels of government including law enforcement, healthy authorities, courts, the law society, and other professional associations. These wicked rebels hold hostage those who seek to do good in this world.

There are but a faithful few left that labour to do good in Saskatchewan, but the rebels are hunting down those faithful few under the guise of the Covid emergency. The Canadian government has met this rebellion with silence, Mr. President, hereby I request your intervention as this rebellion now threatens one of your own, me, a United States citizen unlawfully detained on Canadian soil by rebels under the guise the Covid emergency. My life and liberty are in jeopardy, Mr. President, as these wicked rebels physically and psychologically torture their detainees.

In accordance with Saskatchewan law, I was pleading with the court to discharge under *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* one of these faithful few detained under the guise the Covid emergency, before I was taken in front of the court by rebels claiming that I was exposed to that very person. The Deputy Sheriff and the Judge sought to do good in this proceeding and rightly found the use of the Covid emergency to be a guise and subsequently ordered the discharge of that very person. However, Mr. President, these wicked rebels continue to detain me for exposure to that very person.

These rebels, no these terrorists seek to commit genocide against the faithful few to which one of your own belongs.

Sincerely,

Robert Cannon



**Exhibit B: Letter to Deputy Sheriff and
Honourable Mr. Justice G. Currie from
Robert Cannon for July 30**

This is Exhibit "B" referred to in the
Affidavit of Robert Cannon
affirmed/sworn before me this
29th day of July, A.D. 2020

A Notary Public for the
Province of Saskatchewan



July 30, 2020

Deputy Sheriff and Honourable Mr. Justice G. Currie,

I have been detained under the guise of the Covid emergency to which you Deputy Sheriff can testify, but do not fear, for God has spoken and I will be preserved. Do not fear to do good in the sight of man and God for Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery, God will protect and reward you. Dale Richardson is capable of representing himself and his daughter without me present pursuant to 3-64(3) of *The Queen's Bench Rules*. Enclosed within this package is another affidavit, a proclamation by God to His people and to the world, that His Word is truth, that He knows all, and that He will preserve His people and crush the wicked.

Sincerely,

Robert Cannon



**Exhibit C: Letter to President Donald Trump
from Archbishop**

This is Exhibit "C" referred to in the
Affidavit of Robert Cannon
affirmed/sworn before me this
29th day of July, A.D. 2020


A Notary Public for the
Province of Saskatchewan





June 7, 2020
Holy Trinity Sunday

Mr. President,

In recent months we have been witnessing the formation of two opposing sides that I would call *Biblical*: the children of light and the children of darkness. The children of light constitute the most conspicuous part of humanity, while the children of darkness represent an absolute minority. And yet the former are the object of a sort of discrimination which places them in a situation of moral inferiority with respect to their adversaries, who often hold strategic positions in government, in politics, in the economy and in the media. In an apparently inexplicable way, the good are held hostage by the wicked and by those who help them either out of self-interest or fearfulness.

These two sides, which have a *Biblical* nature, follow the clear separation between the offspring of the Woman and the offspring of the Serpent. On the one hand there are those who, although they have a thousand defects and weaknesses, are motivated by the desire to do good, to be honest, to raise a family, to engage in work, to give prosperity to their homeland, to help the needy, and, in obedience to the Law of God, to merit the Kingdom of Heaven. On the other hand, there are those who serve themselves, who do not hold any moral principles, who want to demolish the family and the nation, exploit workers to make themselves unduly wealthy, foment internal divisions and wars, and accumulate power and money: for them the fallacious illusion of temporal well-being will one day – if they do not repent – yield to the terrible fate that awaits them, far from God, in eternal damnation.

In society, Mr. President, these two opposing realities co-exist as eternal enemies, just as God and Satan are eternal enemies. And it appears that the children of darkness – whom we may easily identify with the *deep state* which you wisely oppose and which is fiercely waging war against you in these days – have decided to show their cards, so to speak, by now revealing their plans. They seem to be so certain of already having everything under control that they have laid aside that circumspection that until now had at least partially concealed their true intentions. The investigations already under way will reveal the true responsibility of those who managed the Covid emergency not only in the area of health care but also in politics, the economy, and the media. We will probably find that in this colossal operation of social engineering there are people who have decided the fate of humanity, arrogating to themselves the right to act against the will of citizens and their representatives in the governments of nations.



We will also discover that the riots in these days were provoked by those who, seeing that the virus is inevitably fading and that the social alarm of the pandemic is waning, necessarily have had to provoke civil disturbances, because they would be followed by repression which, although legitimate, could be condemned as an unjustified aggression against the population. The same thing is also happening in Europe, in perfect synchrony. It is quite clear that the use of street protests is instrumental to the purposes of those who would like to see someone elected in the upcoming presidential elections who embodies the goals of the *deep state* and who expresses those goals faithfully and with conviction. It will not be surprising if, in a few months, we learn once again that hidden behind these acts of vandalism and violence there are those who hope to profit from the dissolution of the social order so as to build a world without freedom: *Solve et Coagula*, as the Masonic adage teaches.

Although it may seem disconcerting, the opposing alignments I have described are also found in religious circles. There are faithful Shepherds who care for the flock of Christ, but there are also mercenary infidels who seek to scatter the flock and hand the sheep over to be devoured by ravenous wolves. It is not surprising that these mercenaries are allies of the children of darkness and hate the children of light: just as there is a *deep state*, there is also a *deep church* that betrays its duties and forswears its proper commitments before God. Thus the *Invisible Enemy*, whom good rulers fight against in public affairs, is also fought against by good shepherds in the ecclesiastical sphere. It is a spiritual battle, which I spoke about in my recent *Appeal* which was published on May 8.

For the first time, the United States has in you a President who courageously defends the right to life, who is not ashamed to denounce the persecution of Christians throughout the world, who speaks of Jesus Christ and the right of citizens to freedom of worship. Your participation in the *March for Life*, and more recently your proclamation of the month of April as *National Child Abuse Prevention Month*, are actions that confirm which side you wish to fight on. And I dare to believe that both of us are on the same side in this battle, albeit with different weapons.

For this reason, I believe that the attack to which you were subjected after your visit to the National Shrine of Saint John Paul II is part of the orchestrated media *narrative* which seeks not to fight racism and bring social order, but to aggravate dispositions; not to bring justice, but to legitimize violence and crime; not to serve the truth, but to favor one political faction. And it is disconcerting that there are Bishops – such as those whom I recently denounced – who, by their words, prove that they are aligned on the opposing side. They are subservient to the *deep state*, to globalism, to aligned thought, to the New World Order which they invoke ever more frequently in the name of a *universal brotherhood* which has nothing Christian about it, but which evokes the Masonic ideals of those who want to dominate the world by driving God out of the courts, out of schools, out of families, and perhaps even out of churches.



The American people are mature and have now understood how much the mainstream media does not want to spread the truth but seeks to silence and distort it, spreading the lie that is useful for the purposes of their masters. However, it is important that the good – who are the majority – wake up from their sluggishness and do not accept being deceived by a minority of dishonest people with unavowable purposes. It is necessary that the good, the children of light, come together and make their voices heard. What more effective way is there to do this, Mr. President, than by prayer, asking the Lord to protect you, the United States, and all of humanity from this enormous attack of the Enemy? Before the power of prayer, the deceptions of the children of darkness will collapse, their plots will be revealed, their betrayal will be shown, their frightening power will end in nothing, brought to light and exposed for what it is: an infernal deception.

Mr. President, my prayer is constantly turned to the beloved American nation, where I had the privilege and honor of being sent by Pope Benedict XVI as Apostolic Nuncio. In this dramatic and decisive hour for all of humanity, I am praying for you and also for all those who are at your side in the government of the United States. I trust that the American people are united with me and you in prayer to Almighty God.

United against the *Invisible Enemy* of all humanity, I bless you and the First Lady, the beloved American nation, and all men and women of good will.

+ *Carlo Maria Viganò*

+ Carlo Maria Viganò
 Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana
 Former Apostolic Nuncio to the United States of America



Exhibit D: Gods Word

This is Exhibit "D" referred to in the
Affidavit of Robert Cannon
confirmed/sworn before me this
29 day of July, A.D. 2020


Notary Public for the
Province of Saskatchewan



Firefox

https://outlook.office.com/mail/sentitems/id/AAQ...

God's Word

Cannon, Robert <robert.cannon@usask.ca>

Sun 26/07/2020 14:02

To: dpa-scsb3@un.org <dpa-scsb3@un.org>; cted@un.org <cted@un.org>; ongk@un.org <ongk@un.org>; otp.informationdesk@icc-cpi.int <otp.informationdesk@icc-cpi.int>; CP@ohchr.org <CP@ohchr.org>; David.Lametti@parl.gc.ca <David.Lametti@parl.gc.ca>; jus.minister@gov.sk.ca <jus.minister@gov.sk.ca>; qblrbattleford@gov.sk.ca <qblrbattleford@gov.sk.ca>

Cc: prof@amazingdiscoveries.co.za <prof@amazingdiscoveries.co.za>; SHA Executive <Executive@saskhealthauthority.ca>; RISN.GRC@rcmp-grc.gc.ca <RISN.GRC@rcmp-grc.gc.ca>; una.administracao@una.adventist.org <una.administracao@una.adventist.org>; hmanuel@una.adventist.org <hmanuel@una.adventist.org>; wefsda@ethionet.et <wefsd@ethionet.et>; sekewestsda@yahoo.co.uk <sekewestsda@yahoo.co.uk>; info@nzc.adventist.org <info@nzc.adventist.org>; info@ezc.adventist.org <info@ezc.adventist.org>; info@sid.adventist.org <info@sid.adventist.org>; info@zcuc.adventist.org <info@zcuc.adventist.org>; info@czc.adventist.org <info@czc.adventist.org>; info@ecd.adventist.org <info@ecd.adventist.org>; firstname.lastname@eud.adventist.org <firstname.lastname@eud.adventist.org>; sdannuc@gmail.com <sdannuc@gmail.com>; sdannuc@yahoo.com <sdannuc@yahoo.com>; eumsdac@yahoo.com <eumsdac@yahoo.com>; samassiene@yahoo.fr <samassiene@yahoo.fr>; gfermroger01@hotmail.com <gfermroger01@hotmail.com>; negrec@sau.adventist.org <negrec@sau.adventist.org>; info@sid.adventist.org <info@sid.adventist.org>; Seventh-day Adventist Church <info@contact.adventist.org>; info@nadadventist.org <info@nadadventist.org>; communication@adventist.ca <communication@adventist.ca>; spd.info@adventist.org.au <spd.info@adventist.org.au>; info@ted.adventist.org <info@ted.adventist.org>; info@nsdadventist.org <info@nsdadventist.org>; office@adventistmena.org <office@adventistmena.org>; ezrasiakra@sudadventist.org <ezrasiakra@sudadventist.org>; info@esd.adventist.org <info@esd.adventist.org>; union@adventist.md <union@adventist.md>; tcauc@esd.adventist.org <tcauc@esd.adventist.org>; secretariatzrs@gmail.com <secretariatzrs@gmail.com>; uuc@adventist.ua <uuc@adventist.ua>; info@adventist.uk <info@adventist.uk>; secretariat@adventist.uk <secretariat@adventist.uk>; titkarsag@adventista.hu <titkarsag@adventista.hu>; info@adventist.dk <info@adventist.dk>; info@adventisti.net <info@adventisti.net>; adventtikirkko@adventtikirkko.fi <adventtikirkko@adventtikirkko.fi>; info@ted.adventist.org <info@ted.adventist.org>; info@atcunion.org <info@atcunion.org>; info@carusda.org <info@carusda.org>; agarcia@umc.org.mx <agarcia@umc.org.mx>; sunion@umch.org.mx <sunion@umch.org.mx>; uciasd@enet.cu <uciasd@enet.cu>; union.adv@verizon.net.do <union.adv@verizon.net.do>; info@adventistdca.org <info@adventistdca.org>; mail@interamerica.org <mail@interamerica.org>; info@wiunion.org <info@wiunion.org>; unionvenezolanaoriental@uvo.com.ve <unionvenezolanaoriental@uvo.com.ve>; info@uagf.org <info@uagf.org>; info@umash.org <info@umash.org>; tesoreria@uah.hn <tesoreria@uah.hn>; union@interoceania.org.mx <union@interoceania.org.mx>; secretaria@adventistasumn.org <secretaria@adventistasumn.org>; secretaria@uapanama.org <secretaria@uapanama.org>; unionpuertorriquena@upasd.org <unionpuertorriquena@upasd.org>; secretariaucasur@gmail.com <secretariaucasur@gmail.com>; info@unioncolombianadelsur.org <info@unioncolombianadelsur.org>; mail@unionsureste.org.mx <mail@unionsureste.org.mx>; info@amazingdiscoveries.co.za <info@amazingdiscoveries.co.za>; info@evenatthedoors.org <info@evenatthedoors.org>; Admin@SavedToServeMinistry.com <Admin@SavedToServeMinistry.com>; 4runnerchronicles@gmail.com <4runnerchronicles@gmail.com>; info@secretsunsealed.org <info@secretsunsealed.org>; mhylton@mansaskadventist.ca <mhylton@mansaskadventist.ca>; Corinne Lindberg <clindberg@mansaskadventist.ca>; swall@mansaskadventist.ca <swall@mansaskadventist.ca>; carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca <carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca>; ababida@mansaskadventist.ca



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<rbiscaro@mansaskadventist.ca>; fcela@mansaskadventist.ca <fcela@mansaskadventist.ca>;
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Lennon, Aisha <alennon@mansaskadventist.ca>; smanly@mansaskadventist.ca
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ltilihoi@mansaskadventist.ca <ltilihoi@mansaskadventist.ca>; gali@albertaadventist.ca
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<hebertkim@hotmail.com>; Helen Becker <rhbecker@litttleloon.ca>; holmlaw@sasktel.net
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jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com <jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com>; jembakos2013@hotmail.ca
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6 attachments (6 MB)

DalesICCapeal.pdf; The correct redacted file-compressed.pdf; 2019JointApplicationForm-eng-
 compressed.pdf; icc comp-compressed.pdf; KayshasReportOnMedicalRecords.pdf; GodsWord.pdf;

First a message from the LORD:



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God's Word is Immutable

The king of the South has angered the LORD, stirred up His people against Him and persecuted His prophets. This is no longer a plea, but a warning. The king of the North is not a people, but an enterprise. God's Word is immutable. The enterprise "shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over." No man shall stand in the way of God's Word. It shall be done.

Daniel 11:40

The king of the South pushes against the enterprise. God hereby gives you license and has declared your victory by His Word, "He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries; and the land of Egypt shall not escape. But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt; and the Libyans and the Ethiopians shall be at his steps."

Daniel 11:42-43

But enterprise, hear this warning, you shall only have "power over the treasures" as they are possessed by God's chosen people until the time appointed. For they shall "build the old waste places" and be called the "The repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in." For "They are repairers of a breach that has been made in God's law—the wall that He has placed around His chosen ones for their protection, and obedience to whose precepts of justice, truth, and purity is to be their perpetual safeguard."

Isaiah 58:12; Prophets and Kings pg. 678

God's chosen shall honour His Sabbath the way it ought to be honoured; "and call the sabbath a delight, the holy of the LORD, honourable; and shalt honour him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking *thine own* words: Then shalt thou delight thyself in the LORD; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father: for the mouth of the LORD hath spoken *it*."

Isaiah 58:13-14

God's Power is Irrefutable

"Oh that thou wouldest rend the heavens, that thou wouldest come down, that the mountains might flow down at thy presence, As *when* the melting fire burneth, the fire causeth the waters to boil, to make thy name known to thine adversaries, *that* the nations may tremble at thy presence!"

Isaiah 64:1-2

"For since the beginning of the world *men* have not heard, nor perceived by the ear, neither hath the eye seen, O God, beside thee, *what* he hath prepared for him that waiteth for him."

Isaiah 64:4

"But we are all as an unclean *thing*, and all our righteousnesses *are* as filthy rags; and we all do fade as a leaf; and our iniquities, like the wind, have taken us away. And *there* is none that calleth upon thy name, that stirreth up himself to take hold of thee: for thou hast hid thy face from us, and hast consumed us, because of our iniquities."

Isaiah 64:6-7

"But now, O LORD, thou *art* our father; we *are* the clay, and thou *our* potter; and we all *are* the work of thy hand. Be not wroth very sore, O LORD, neither remember iniquity *for ever*: behold, see, we beseech thee, we *are* all thy people."

Isaiah 64:8-9

"And it came to pass at *the time* of the offering of the *evening* sacrifice, that Elijah the prophet came near, and said, LORD God of Abraham, Isaac, and of Israel, let it be known this day that thou *art* God in Israel, and *that* I *am* thy servant, and *that* I have done all these things at thy word. Hear me, O LORD, hear me, that this people may know that thou *art* the LORD God, and *that* thou hast turned their heart back again. Then the fire of the LORD fell, and consumed the burnt sacrifice, and the wood, and the stones, and the dust, and licked up the water that was in the trench. And when all the people saw *it*, they fell on their faces: and they said, The LORD, he *is* the God; the LORD, he *is* the God."

1 Kings 18:36-39



Dale Richardson, a citizen of Canada, is currently being physically and psychologically tortured on Canadian soil by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and the Saskatchewan Health Authority. He has been physically restrained

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being tied to a table and drugged against his will unlawfully while he has to endure the psychological torture of the unlawful abduction of his daughter, Kaysha Dery, by the RCMP who refuse to give any information as to what they have done with her and claim they don't have her (it has been over 72 hours since her abduction and she has not been heard from since).

Dale Richardson, a disciple of Christ and a student of the Spirit of Prophecy, made an appeal to the International Criminal Court, the Security Council, and the Attorney General of Canada (submission compressed and attached to this email excluding his birth certificate) on behalf of himself, his family, and affiliates who had become the targets of terrorism, genocide, and apartheid by a rebellion that has taken control of the Saskatchewan jurisdiction. This rebellion against North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) threatens to undermine all of Canada and the United Nations to which it has treaties as this issue has been met with silence by all levels of the Canadian government.

This torture, terrorism, genocide, and apartheid on Canadian soil is an attempt to stop God's Work; God will not permit this for His Word is Immutable and His Power Irrefutable.

Dales Brother In Christ,

Robert Cannon



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Exhibit K: Non-Disclosure Agreement between DSR Karis and Innovation Credit Union

NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made in 1 copy on May 27, 2012 (hereinafter the "Effective Date").

BY AND BETWEEN the following party (hereinafter the "Provider"):

- 1. **DSR Karis Consulting Inc.**, a Canadian corporation pursuant to the Canada Business Corporations Act and located at 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK, S9A 0G2 represented by Dale Richardson.

AND each of the following parties (hereinafter each a "Recipient", and collectively, the "Recipients"):

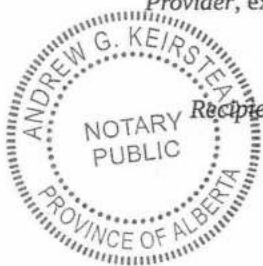
- 2. Innovation Credit Union and located at North Battleford, SK represented by Derek Keller; and
- 3. Derek Keller, an individual in business residing at North Battleford.

WHEREAS the Recipients work as a Financial Institution and wish to enter into discussions with the Provider and its representatives for the purpose of exploring together the potential of new business opportunities pertaining to a business relationship (hereinafter the "Purpose").

WHEREAS for the Purpose, the Provider has or may disclose to the Recipients written or oral information whether or not specified as proprietary or confidential information, including without limitation information on the Provider, its administration, planning, marketing and information of a technical nature such as its products, models, procedures, formulas, tools, computer hardware and software, documents, files, notes, reports, or analyses (hereinafter the "Secrets").

NOW THEREFORE, the parties understand, acknowledge, and agree as follows:

- 1. The Recipients shall:
 - a. Not use the Secrets in any manner other than for the discussions and the potential or actual realization of the Purpose, without prior written agreement of the Provider;
 - b. Not disclose Secrets or any derivative information to any third party, except to its employees and representatives and to the employees and representatives of its affiliates and shareholders who require such Secrets in order to carry out the Purpose (hereinafter the "Participants");
 - c. Advise those Participants who receive the Secrets of their obligation of confidentiality hereunder; and
 - d. Require from those Participants that they take all reasonable precautions to protect and hold in confidence the Secrets received, and that they sign a copy of the present Agreement with the Provider.
- 2. The existence of discussions between the parties, and the Purpose itself shall be considered Secrets subject to this Agreement.
- 3. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, a Recipient shall have no obligation to preserve the confidentiality of any information which:
 - i. was in the possession or known by the Recipient as evidenced in writing prior to receipt from the Provider, except to the extent such information was unlawfully appropriated;



Recipients Initials DK

Page 1

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

This is Exhibit "K" referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Canon
Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2012
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta

[Signature], CEO

- ii. is or becomes publicly available through no improper action or inaction by the *Recipient*;
 - iii. is independently developed without use of or reference to the *Secrets*;
 - iv. is received from a third party not subject to any confidentiality obligations; or
 - v. is disclosed pursuant to a law or court order provided the *Recipient* has notified the *Provider* in sufficient time to allow the *Provider* to seek a protective order.
4. Nothing contained in this *Agreement* (i) requires the disclosure of the *Secrets*, (ii) requires the *Provider* to proceed with any transaction or relationship, or (iii) shall be construed as granting or conferring right or license of any kind, express or implied, to the *Secrets*.
 5. Immediately upon request by the *Provider* at any time, a *Recipient* will return the *Secrets* received in tangible form to the *Provider* or, at the *Provider's* option, destroy all such information and certify in a sworn declaration of such destruction to *Provider*.
 6. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is or will be made, and no liability or responsibility is or will be accepted by the *Provider*, or by any of its respective directors, officers, employees, agents or advisers, pertaining to the accuracy or completeness of *Secrets* made available to any of the *Recipients*; the *Recipients* are responsible for making their own evaluation of such *Secrets*.
 7. Any threatened or actual breach of this *Agreement* will cause the *Provider* immediate and irreparable harm and the *Provider* shall be entitled to seek and obtain injunctive relief for threatened or actual breach of this *Agreement*, in addition to any other remedies available at law or equity.
 8. The *Recipients* guarantee that they will not file any proceedings, directly or indirectly, in order to obtain the protection of the *Secrets* originating from the *Provider* throughout a patent, an industrial drawing, a trade mark or a copyright.
 9. Any derivative information provided by a *Recipient* to the *Provider* shall be the exclusive property of the *Provider* subject to any agreements the *Provider* may have pertaining to the original information.
 10. The failure of any party to enforce its rights under this *Agreement* at any time for any period shall not be construed as a waiver of such rights.
 11. This *Agreement* shall be governed and interpreted by the laws applicable in the province of Saskatchewan. All legal proceedings pertaining to this *Agreement* shall be taken before the courts of Saskatchewan. No party shall seek to enforce an order that has its origin in any court other than the courts of Saskatchewan.
 12. To the extent any part, provision, or term of this *Agreement* is held to be invalid, illegal, unconstitutional, or unenforceable neither the validity, nor enforceability of the remainder of this *Agreement* shall be affected.
 13. The *Recipients* shall not assign or transfer their rights under this *Agreement* without the prior written agreement of the *Provider*. The *Provider* may at any time assign or transfer its rights under this *Agreement* without the consent of the *Recipients*.
 14. This *Agreement* shall be amended subsequently, in the written form by the duly authorized representatives of the *Provider* and the *Recipients*.

Recipients Initials

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 , CEO

04/12/2021

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15. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the parties pertaining to the subject matter hereof, except as may be expressly made reference to in this Agreement, unless any warranty or representation made about this Agreement was made fraudulently. This Agreement supersedes all prior agreements and understandings, whether oral or written, pertaining to the Secrets.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the parties hereto have signed this Agreement through their duly authorized representatives on the Effective Date.

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
Signature [Signature]
Name Dale Richardson
Title Chief Executive Officer

Innovation Credit Union
Signature [Signature]
Name Derek Keller
Title Business Advisor

ADD the following parties to the current Agreement with the written consent of the Provider (hereinafter each a "Recipient", and collectively, the "Recipients"):

- 4. Bayez Bortol, an individual in business residing at Box 3137 Annapolis, MD;
- 5. _____, an individual in business residing at _____;
- 6. _____, an individual in business residing at _____;
- 7. _____, an individual in business residing at _____;
- 8. _____, an individual in business residing at _____;
- 9. _____, an individual in business residing at _____;
- 10. _____, an individual in business residing at _____.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the foregoing parties hereto have signed the current Agreement through their duly authorized representatives.

Recipients			Provider	
Print Name	Signature	Date	Representative	Signature
<u>Bayez Bortol</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>May 27, 2020</u>	<u>Dale Richardson</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

Exhibit L: Innovation Credit Union Meeting with Chad Gartner Transcript July 7 2020



ENGINEERING REIMAGINED

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
1292 95th St.
North Battleford, SK
S9A 0G2

February 16, 2021

To: Robert A. Cannon

This transmittal is granting you the right to use, reproduce and distribute the property of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("DSR Karis") owned pursuant to clause 9 of the Non-Disclosure Agreement signed with Innovation Credit Union May 27, 2020 with respect to the habeas corpus matter which involves the officers of DSR Karis, and their affiliates or any other action arising therefrom. The property authorized is the transcript of an Innovation meeting on July 7, 2020 and the Non-disclosure Agreement itself.

Dale Richardson

[Signature]
Chief Executive Officer

This is Exhibit "L" referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Cannon
Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2021
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta



ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

00:16 Chad: So what's been unearthed today?

00:18 Dale: Well, I had a confidential conversation and based on my—I have ADHD so I'm going to take down voice notes to make notes of later. I had a conversation, or an email, with Jennifer Schmitt and as a representative of DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated, I passed along some--

00:48 Chad: sorry, representative of who?

00:49 Dale: DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated.

00:52 Chad: DS...

00:53 Dale: D S R.

00:55 Chad: Oh sorry, DSR.

00:56 Dale: Karis Consulting Incorporated K A R I S

00:57 Chad: Karis Consulting Incorporation, okay.

01:06 Dale: A federal corporation had passed along some information to Jennifer Schmitt and it had enquired as to how its information had been used and had not had any information yet from Jennifer Schmitt.

01:30 Chad: So just to confirm. DSR Karis Consulting Corporation, you as the representative, passed confidential information over to Jennifer Schmitt and you are waiting for a reply from Jennifer Schmitt?

01:37 Dale: Yes, yes, DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated asked Jennifer Schmitt how it's information had been used. Its property.

01:53 Chad: How it's information has been used.

01:56 Dale: And I'll speak in an unofficial capacity. I also had a conversation with Jennifer as well. Some of the details were of a sensitive nature. I would like to have a conversation with her regarding that and the corporate information. I saw her yesterday inside of the bank and told her that we need to talk and she was reluctant from the way it seemed from my perspective. When in email communication—when I'd reached out to speak with her, she assumed that it was going to be something between my wife and myself which was not the intent. She did not ascertain as to what the reason was but assumed, and it is in writing and in email communication.

03:08 Chad: So she emailed you back

03:09 Dale: Yes.

03:11 Chad: What did she email you back?

03:12 Dale: I'm not sure I can say. Are you going to be reading that? I can forward you the communication.

03:16 Chad: Well let's just—yeah, I'm just going to get some notes here and we'll see what next steps we have to take here.

03:26 Dale: The most pressing matter is that table. That is a table that was put out by the SHA—the Saskatchewan Health Authority. This a table that was the original table. The Saskatchewan Health Authority put out a table for air exchanges per hour for any medical facility.

00:52 Chad: Okay.

00:54 Dale: The problem is—there's a mixing factor that they did not define. There's actually two criminal negligence investigations as a result of this table because it does not follow standard engineering practice. It is potentially going to jeopardize the lives of people because—I'll put this in laymen's terms for you. Say I needed to look at this table here and this is how long before you get 99% of the pathogens out of here, so I go on this table and let's say there's 25 minutes. That's assuming a mixing factor of 1—that's a perfect system, most cases it doesn't exist, you may have close to a mixing factor of 1 but you most likely won't get it, but the point is you need to define the mixing factor, it could be as high as 10--this is what the original table said. So if you have a mixing factor of 10 but you use this chart that has 1, you use 25 minutes but you really need 250 minutes before you put another person in there, you've just exposed them to disease and you're going to increase the amount of pathogens that are in the air. This is potentially the biggest problem with this. This is something that people need to be aware of because the Credit Union has a fiduciary obligation to allow it's members who are partaking in any of these activities to be aware of this because this is a risk to life.

05:31 Chad: K, I'm just, I'm a little confused.

05:34 Dale: I'm just saying that--

05:35 Chad: This is the table you shared with Jen?

05:37 Dale: This is part of the information, yes. There's also a—this has gone to the SHA.

05:43 Chad: Okay.

05:45 Dale: This is something that could potentially endanger lives.

05:51 Chad: So I'm just a little confused here. So you shared this with Jen on—

05:55 Dale: This was part of—if I—I can't remember the exact nature of everything that was said because I do have ADHD and I'd have to go back and refer to the notes without saying that—because I can't give it to you accurately. If you would like I could go and refer to the notes—without--without saying that—because I can't give it to you accurately. If you would like, I can forward you the information and the communication so you can see it for yourself. It's in writing. But what I'm saying is—even this is being brought to the attention now. This cannot be left alone.

06:25 Chad: So, again I'm going to ask. What was the intent of sharing this information with Jennifer Schmitt?

06:30 Dale: There was something that was going on and my wife was involved with it, right? And there was--issues that my wife was not involved in and so she asked me what was going on. I shared some information—the corporation gave its permission in order for some of the information to give some relevance to that situation.

06:55 Chad: So this DSR Karis—you're in control of—all three of you are in control of that ...unintelligible... or just you are in control of that corporation? Who is in control of the corporation that gave authority for this?

07:05 Dale: Me.

07:06 Chad: Okay, you're sole--

07:08 Dale: Chief Executive Officer—Chief Executive Officer has given—has acted in the interest of the corporation.

07:22 Chad: I'm sorry, you are?

07:24 Dale: My agent, it's fine.

07:28 Chad: K, and you? just agent as well?

07:32 Dale: This is the Chief Communications Officer.

07:50 Chad: K, so I'm just trying to—'cause this is all new to me Dale so I'm just trying to get an understanding of what the—what the--

07:58 Dale: Regardless of the situation of the background of this—it doesn't even matter because this information has been passed along. The knowledge of this is critical. This—anybody who has knowledge of this must do something on it—it's the law, because this is potentially putting people's lives in danger. This is criminal negligence. That's--the RCMP has started two investigations—one on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting a federal, corporation and one on behalf of myself. This needs to be reported. Anybody who has knowledge of this should—can't sit down idle while people potentially can die.

08:45 Chad: Okay so you passed this information along to Jennifer Schmitt and I'm just trying to make sure I understand what you're saying here. You're saying she passed that information on to somebody else?

08:56 Dale: I don't know. See--

08:57 Chad: You don't know. But you're also saying that with us having this information, that we're being criminally negligent?

09:04 Dale: I'm saying that this information is critical and I'm explaining to you that now, and telling you that what this says here—this knowledge of this—this is potentially—it's like seeing somebody that's about to commit a crime and doing nothing. If you have knowledge of it—you have to do something.

09:24 Chad: K, so breaking down to laymen terms. I have this table, are you saying we as the Credit Union are doing something criminally negligent? Or just everybody in general? I just want to check.

09:32 Dale: Okay, here, lemme look at—if you look at those section in the Criminal Code of Canada, it will explain to you--

09:51 Chad: No, no—what—just, just--

09:52 Dale: I—I'm saying that if somebody has knowledge about a crime, or there's potential misconduct, should you stand idly by and do nothing?

10:07 Chad: That's not what I'm disagreeing with.

10:08 Dale: That—this is the crux of the issue. This is the crux of the issue. Okay?

10:15 Chad: Okay, who's standing by, not doing anything? Us?

10:16 Dale: I'm saying—I'm saying right now—is that—I'm asking what are you going to do about this—the knowledge of this now?

10:24 Chad: Well one, that is way over my head right now so I cannot give an educated answer on that, so--

10:31 Dale: Do they have any—do you guys have any members that have medical facilities?

10:39 Chad: I can't answer that right now. I don't know. I don't know, so--

10:44 Dale: Because this is something that the SHA has failed to provide them.

10:50 Chad: The SHA has failed to provide us this.

10:53 Dale: This complete table, yes.

10:58 Chad: So, I guess I'm just—and I do apologize for not grasping what you're trying to tell me here but again I'm looking for a direct answer, Dale. Are we as the Credit Union doing something wrong—that you feel we are? With our membership? Or are you feeling that we're doing something wrong by not informing our members who may be criminally negligent with this?

11:35 Dale: I'm not saying anything about feelings. Feelings has nothing to do with this.

11:39 Chad: Facts, factual—what is your belief about--

11:42 Dale: What I'm saying is that something is being done—the SHA is providing something that is wrong.

11:49 Chad: Okay.

11:50 Dale: Alright? It has come to the attention of another party who has knowledge of the wrong and there's potentially people that would be affected by this wrong. So if there's any dental offices, or any medical facilities that are members, it would be advantageous for them to have the correct information placed before them, when the SHA has not given correct information.

12:25 Chad: And do you believe it's our fiduciary duty to provide that tool? Is that what you're saying?

12:30 Dale: As a professional I know that when I come to this information, I have an obligation to do something about it and I would imagine that other professionals would have similar regulations for their good conduct. Also, there is a conversation that I need to have with Mrs. Schmitt as well.

13:17 Chad: K, and that is in regards to what she did with this information?

13:21 Dale: Yes and there was also some other information that I spoke to her, that I have not disclosed to anyone else, and I must speak with her in regards to that information.

13:24 Chad: In a professional or personal capacity?

13:37 Dale: Both, because if someone institutes something like this on wrong information and they go bankrupt as a result because they get shut down, that's not good for anybody. As in, for ex--

14:08 Chad: Sorry, sorry, just say that again.

14:10 Dale: If somebody decides that they are going to follow this and they have Joe Blow contractor come and say, look at the table, it checks out and they go and install it. I was told that the responsibility lays with the dentist, which—who I was dealing with when I came across

this, that the responsibility lays with them to understand this but the SHA provided guidelines that were incomplete. Now let's say hypothetically, the Credit Union had a hundred clinics, I don't know—just pulling this out of air—just an example—and they all institute this—but they're actually spreading disease instead of preventing it and they go bankrupt as a result of it because it wasn't implemented properly based on faulty regulations or a table—information that was provided by the SHA but the responsibility is to lay with them. Is that fair to them when the person giving the guidelines is the one who gives incorrect information and causes them financial loss and therefore also the Credit Union financial loss if all of them go bankrupt? Is that—that doesn't seem reasonable.

15:48 Chad: So you're--what you just said there is that if the Credit Union took this and say shared it with our—if we have dental offices, medical office, responsibility lies with people to make sure they're understanding the right table? This is the table from the SHA? Or

16:04 Dale: No, this is the table that was done in 1994 that has the actual correct information. The SHA documents do not have the correct information on there and they don't define the mixing factor which is a critical piece of information that is standard in good engineering practice which was not followed.

16:24 Chad: So this one's from 1994--

16:25 Dale: Yes, this was the original document that I had to go and look for myself.

16:30 Chad: and then the new one that the SHA came out incorrect to this.

16:33 Dale: It talks about the mixing factor but it doesn't tell you what it does and what it's used for. It's a multiplier—multiplies the times that are on this table based on whatever the mixing factor is.

16:45 Chad: So, if we shared—if you're saying that we shared it—I don't know where even this information is, except in front of me right now, and it causes financial loss of either that--

16:58 Dale: If they didn't—if it wasn't—the thing about this—If the SHA continued to put out the incorrect information, and the customers of the credit union who followed those recommendations and lost their businesses because of the faulty information given by the SHA, if somebody had this information and did not share, it would it be ethical? Because the SHA has a—they have an obligation--

17:35 Chad: The SHA does yeah.

17:36 Dale: ...to put out correct information. The SHA has refused to. DSR Karis Consulting has demanded information from the SHA as to what engineer created such table and they have not done so. All such attempts to get information from the Saskatchewan Health Authority has been met with silence or shuffled off to someone else. DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated also contacted APEGS as to who had done this because it does not follow standard engineering practice. APEGS which governs engineers and geoscientists of Saskatchewan has not yet responded to this.

18:24 Chad: Apegs? A P E G?

18:26 Dale: A P E G S.

18:37 Dale: So, why are people reluctant to share proper science? When the Prime Minister himself says trust the science? The science is there. The numbers don't lie.

19:01 Chad: K.

19:02 Dale: The good people of Saskatchewan work hard for their businesses. They don't need faulty information like this to cause them to lose the shirts off their backs. They said that 44% of businesses that close down may not open again. So should this add to this or should they help the people of Saskatchewan?

19:23 Chad: So I'm going to go back to dealing with the situation because that—yeah—I understand what you're doing there, somewhat. So I'm going to go back to the point where you have to talk to Jen about information that you gave her ...unintelligible...

19:39 Dale: Terry and I had a discussion about this because this relates to loss prevention.

19:45 Chad: And how—well...yeah.

19:56 Dale: For people not having this information, it is in the interest of the Credit Union that people have the correct information that they don't have to lose money because of faulty information put out by the SHA.

20:02 Chad: One thing I will, you know, just my opinion on that one is information coming from the SHA isn't something for us as a credit union to be wanting to be questioning, or--

20:12 Dale: Yes, but I'm in—they're doctors—I'm a mechanical engineering technologist. I'm qualified to say this. And I also have a mechanical engineer that has a wealth of experience that will say the same. So when it comes down to HVAC engineer—HVAC which falls under the domain of engineering, are you going to trust doctors or engineers and technologists? Because they have yet to show me any engineer who's put their name to this, or technologist because that would be the end of their career.

20:52 Chad: K.

20:57 Dale: And this issue is the heart of why this—this issue that's sitting before the high counsel of human rights in Geneva. This has gone through all levels of government and they've stayed silent. It's also curious that an Archbishop sends a letter to Mr. Trump on June 7th talking about this very thing that is connected to the Vatican.

21:52 Chad: Well I'm ...unintelligible... going to deal with this issue until you talk to Jen, um, there's a lot of information you threw at me Dale, so we'll go from there. Where can I get ahold of you at?

22:06 Dale: There's my business phone, it's registered there. Also, Jen needs to speak to me today.

22:12 Chad: Well I don't know what her schedule looks like.

22:14 Dale: She can take 5 minutes to talk to me.

22:16 Chad: Well Dale, I know you're demanding right now, but I need to double check her schedule. I can't just say I'm gonna get her here now--

22:22 Dale: She's been avoiding me for some time.

22:25 Chad: Well there's another opportunity here as well too because I do have a concern that if there was information that was shared to us from a business standpoint, there is the option as well too that, you know, if you're feeling that there is a privacy breach? So let me ask you this—is it because she—think we passed on information? And misused it? Or just didn't do anything with it? I just need that answered.

22:42 Dale: No, I—when the corporation passes on information to another entity, or property to another entity, it has a right, a legal right, to know what has been done with its information when it requests--

22:59 Chad: Yeah, when our corporation requests it from you absolutely.

23:04 Dale: When DSR Karis Consulting requests the representative of Innovation Credit Union--what has been done with its property, it has a legal right to ask that. That request has not yet been answered and this is a problem.

23:30 Chad: And the property in question that you're talking about--

23:33 Dale: There's—I can't think of it at the top of my head, I'd have to refer to the email itself before I could tell you exactly what would constitute—the problem is there was a large list of things that were sent.

23:50 Chad: 'Cause that's what I'm also trying to get an understanding of when you say we have your property—what property do we have of yours? Like you're saying you have to refer to that email to get--

23:59 Dale: I know there's a direct request letter, I believe, I'm just thinking off the top of my head but I'd have to double check but there was some definite property of DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated. The next question was with Bryce and I discussed with him about a loan before. Talked to him again and the requirements changed and he asked me some questions as to—pertaining to certain information and I wanna know why those questions were asked.

24:33 Chad: Well you gotta help me out ...unintelligible.

24:35 Dale: Well, again like I said, I'd have to refer to the emails but there was a difference in the information and this is why I wanted to sit down and talk with him because when I do business with people I like to see them face to face.

24:54 Chad: Did you have a meeting with Bryce?

24:56 Dale: Yes I did.

25:00 Chad: Do you remember when that meeting was?

25:02 Dale: Probably around the 27th of May if my memory serves correctly.

25:11 Chad: ...unintelligible... so just to understand that--load request initial requirements were given to you and then a follow-up email or phone call ..unintelligible...

25:34 Dale: He sent me something, I filled them out, sent off some information. I didn't complete everything, but there was some additional information that was requested and I wanted to know why.

25:50 Chad: And you questioned Bryce on that?

25:51 Dale: Yes.

25:52 Chad: And there was no response?

25:54 Dale: He said it was standard but it was like—I didn't get asked that question beforehand and I'm wondering why he's asking me certain questions.

26:04 Chad: Yeah, unless I know the questions, I can't give you ...unintelligible...

26:07 Dale: Well either way it's like there was--pertaining to corporate information and I'm wondering why certain questions would be asked if certain information wasn't being given ...unintelligible... to someone or if it wasn't even an issue.

26:20 Chad: In regards to--

26:22 Dale: Without looking at it, I can't tell you for certain, but when the question got directed to me I was like why? That was not asked to me before.

26:37 Chad: Yeah, unless I know the question and the information that was being requested, I wouldn't be able to answer that.

26:43 Dale: And there's also the issue—again I'll speak on a personal level because this is what I spoke to Jen with a personal level with respect to--

26:50 Chad: Keep in mind you don't have to tell me any information you don't wanna share.

26:52 Dale: No, this is fine because this is something that I told her and this is what I asked her because she's my wife's boss. And I told her, I said this—thing and something's going to happen—because there was in the middle of things—I didn't really tell her what was going on with this, but I said that nothing should happen to her till everything is said and done because there was issues with it where she was also partially victimized based on the situation. And I asked her to ensure that nothing happened to her—her job. Because regardless of the situation, she's still my wife.

27:36 Chad: From the results of this, you say.

27:38 Dale: Yes because the torture investigation from 269.1, it's involved a lot of people and some of them that were around her, so...

27:55 Chad: Sorry, the investigation of 269.1?

27:57 Dale: That's torture.

28:01 Chad: K.

28:02 Dale: And so, yes.

28:07 Chad: Okay, yeah 'cause we're speaking on a professional level. I don't want to talk about anything about your wife or anything—okay.

28:12 Dale: No but I'm saying because it impacts—that would impact her work. And I said because of the way that things went, I said to her to not do anything until everything is said and done.

28:24 Chad: And that's Jen not to do anything?

28:25 Dale: Yes.

28:26 Chad: What did you think she was going to do?

28:27 Dale: I don't know. I don't work at a bank. I don't work at a financial institution, but I know that um having criminal charges is probably not a good idea.

28:37 Chad: Against your wife?

28:40 Dale: If any criminal proceedings or investigations ensued it would probably not be good. She is also being named as a protected person to the U.N. based on this issue as well, and our daughter Karis.

29:34 Chad: Okay, where did you say I can get ahold of you at? Your phone number?

29:38 Dale: Yes.

29:40 Chad: What's your phone number?

29:41 Dale: It's 4 4 1

29:42 Chad: Thank you

29:43 Dale: 7 0 1 0

29:44 Chad: 7 0 1 0 . Oh--cording machine, that's what that is. K, so as I said, I have to double check Jen's schedule and ...unintelligible... to see—so you're saying ...unintelligible... loss prevention standpoint for the reasons--

30:03 Dale: Yes and some of the other conversation that I've had with her that I have not disclosed to anyone else but her.

30:10 Chad: And I don't want to ...unintelligible...

30:20 Dale: Yes

30:22 Chad: Might not get back to you today Dale, might be tomorrow, just to let you know. Okay?

30:26 Dale: Okay

30:28 Chad: We might actually--I might actually even take this up. 'Cause the other thing that I was talking about when we were talking about property and use of your information as well to, we take privacy very seriously,

30:38 Dale: Yes

30:38 Chad: So when there's a serious concern on information that you have provided us, that you think there's been a breach in that information, there is a proper channel to go through in which—well another channel we can go through in which—put in a complaint to our privacy commissioner in which they would do a formal investigation on what's happened with any and all information that we've had about you and what's been happening with it—is another opportunity as well too. So there are other safeguards in place and other opportunities to get information as well too. That's a formal written request though that has to be submitted in.

31:09 Dale: Yes. Probably also a good idea to have the CEO apprised of the situation. It's probably something that should be ...unintelligible...

31:23 Chad: Well I'll talk to who I believe I need to talk to, it may not be the CEO it might be the CRO, our chief retailing officer. But we'll go from there, okay?

31:31 Dale: Yes 'cause there's probably been about 4 or 500 pages of information sent over to the RCMP as well and there's probably a lot more coming.

31:40 Chad: So you've started a formal complaint with the RCMP?

31:43 Dale: There's 3 investigations ongoing.

31:52 Chad: Have—just a question—are we named as one of the defendants in that?

31:57 Dale: No.

31:08 Chad: Okay, 'cause I just wanted to be sure because um I'm just trying to get a good handle on what's going on here, so--K.

32:10 Dale: But I will have to send over substantial communication that relates to the subject matter.

32:15 Chad: Don't send any information unless we ask for it Dale.

32:18 Dale: No, no, no, I'm saying to the RCMP investigation and anything that was tied to we'll have to go over it.

32:20 Chad: Okay, yeah 'cause the only time we should be requesting information for you is when there's a business need—a loan ...unintelligible... that's the only time. You're willingly giving this information. It still needs to be protected. So I'm going to look into that but I will get back to you.

32:31 Dale: Yes, yes, yes, alright.

32:46 Chad: K anything else you need to add? Or ...unintelligible...

32:49 Dale: No, I think that's good. I just wanted to make sure that information is there and then, you know, the issue about the um, you know, whoever you guys need to—if you guys have people that have any type of medical facilities, I would strongly recommend that this information be passed along to them so that they can make informed decisions based on the bad information that the SHA has provided. This is why the RCMP has started criminal proceedings into criminal negligence based on the lack of information from this table.

33:29 Chad: ...unintelligible... from the previous information that's out there by the SHA, and

33:30 Dale: Yes, yes, with respect to their aerosol generation procedures and it's not only the SHA that's done it because I've pulled information from Washington State that has the same table being pushed out as well which is faulty.

33:53 Chad: Alright, good, nothing else?

33:58 Dale: No that's it.

Exhibit M: Rogue Email Chain from Innovation Credit Union Breaching NDA with DSR Karis

Dale Richardson

From: Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>
Sent: July 8, 2020 3:35 PM
To: Thompson, Chantelle
Cc: Dale Richardson
Subject: RE: Dale Richardson - Update

dalejsr74@outlook.com
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com



This is Exhibit "M" referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Gama
Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2021
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

From: Thompson, Chantelle <chantelle.thompson@innovationcu.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2020 3:33 PM
To: Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>
Subject: RE: Dale Richardson - Update

OMG.. he has a personal email too?!?!? Hahah.. we just put restrictions on his business account.

Can you send me both e-mail addresses you have for him?

 Chantelle Thompson, B. Comm., J.D. | VP Compliance & Legal
Innovation Credit Union
c: 306.536.8757 | 1.866.446.7001
#240 - 10 Research Drive, Regina, SK S4S 7J7
innovationcu.ca

From: Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2020 3:28 PM
To: Thompson, Chantelle <chantelle.thompson@innovationcu.ca>
Subject: RE: Dale Richardson - Update

Also, I sent to both his corporate email and his personal one. Not sure if you can see that on your end.

From: Thompson, Chantelle <chantelle.thompson@innovationcu.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2020 3:19 PM
To: Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>
Subject: RE: Dale Richardson - Update

Hahahaha.... Let me know when the next one is sent and I'll double check with James (IT) that it actually went out this time. Good news is you won't get any more emails from him... they'll come to me!

 Chantelle Thompson, B. Comm., J.D. | VP Compliance & Legal
Innovation Credit Union
c: 306.536.8757 | 1.866.446.7001
#240 - 10 Research Drive, Regina, SK S4S 7J7
innovationcu.ca

, CEO

From: Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2020 3:08 PM
To: Thompson, Chantelle <chantelle.thompson@innovationcu.ca>
Subject: RE: Dale Richardson - Update

3rd strikes and I'M OUT. 😊👀

From: Thompson, Chantelle <chantelle.thompson@innovationcu.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2020 2:49 PM
To: Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>
Subject: RE: Dale Richardson - Update

Sorry Jenn – James found an error. He asked you to re-send it again. I'm sorry!

 Chantelle Thompson, B. Comm., J.D. | VP Compliance & Legal
 Innovation Credit Union
 c: 306.536.8757 | 1.866.446.7001
 #240 - 10 Research Drive, Regina, SK S4S 7J7
innovationcu.ca

From: Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2020 2:41 PM
To: Thompson, Chantelle <chantelle.thompson@innovationcu.ca>
Cc: Clements, Mark <mark.clements@innovationcu.ca>; Gartner, Chad <chad.gartner@innovationcu.ca>; Appel, Brad <brad.appel@innovationcu.ca>; McArthur, Ian <ian.McArthur@innovationcu.ca>; Bohun, Bryce <bryce.bohun@innovationcu.ca>; Irwin, Kathy <kathy.irwin@innovationcu.ca>; Panchyshyn, Jason <Jason.Panchyshyn@innovationcu.ca>; Ransome, Cary <Cary.Ransome@innovationcu.ca>
Subject: RE: Dale Richardson - Update

Done.

 Jennifer Schmidt, FCUIC Manager, Loss Prevention
 Innovation Credit Union | North Battleford Advice Centre
 PO Box 638 North Battleford SK S9A 2Y7
 w: 306.446.9233 | c: 306.441.8895 | f: 306.445.5358
jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca | www.innovationcu.ca

From: Thompson, Chantelle <chantelle.thompson@innovationcu.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2020 2:36 PM
To: Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>
Cc: Clements, Mark <mark.clements@innovationcu.ca>; Gartner, Chad <chad.gartner@innovationcu.ca>; Appel, Brad <brad.appel@innovationcu.ca>; McArthur, Ian <ian.McArthur@innovationcu.ca>; Bohun, Bryce <bryce.bohun@innovationcu.ca>; Irwin, Kathy <kathy.irwin@innovationcu.ca>; Panchyshyn, Jason <Jason.Panchyshyn@innovationcu.ca>; Ransome, Cary <Cary.Ransome@innovationcu.ca>
Subject: RE: Dale Richardson - Update

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, CEO

04/12/2021

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Hi Jenn,

I confirmed that the email you sent (attached) was not sent to Mr. Richardson. You now have "permissions" within our security system to send this email. Feel free to re-send anytime.

Thank you.



Chantelle Thompson, B. Comm., J.D. | VP Compliance & Legal
 Innovation Credit Union
 c: 306.536.8757 | 1.866.446.7001
 #240 - 10 Research Drive, Regina, SK S4S 7J7
innovationcu.ca

From: Thompson, Chantelle
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2020 11:40 AM
To: Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>
Cc: Clements, Mark <mark.clements@innovationcu.ca>; Gartner, Chad <chad.gartner@innovationcu.ca>; Appel, Brad <brad.appel@innovationcu.ca>; McArthur, Ian <ian.McArthur@innovationcu.ca>; Bohun, Bryce <bryce.bohun@innovationcu.ca>; Irwin, Kathy <kathy.irwin@innovationcu.ca>; Panchyshyn, Jason <Jason.Panchyshyn@innovationcu.ca>; Ransome, Cary <Cary.Ransome@innovationcu.ca>
Subject: RE: Dale Richardson - Update

Just FYI – the email you (Jenn) just sent to me was re-directed to me so I'm waiting to talk to Dave Turta about whether this email was actually sent out.

This morning we had Dave restrict emails from Mr. Richardson's email account so that they only go to myself (and I think Ian).

Stay tuned - I'll confirm if you actually sent the email out Jenn, or if I just got it.



Chantelle Thompson, B. Comm., J.D. | VP Compliance & Legal
 Innovation Credit Union
 c: 306.536.8757 | 1.866.446.7001
 #240 - 10 Research Drive, Regina, SK S4S 7J7
innovationcu.ca

Happy Pride Month

From: Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, July 08, 2020 11:37 AM
To: Clements, Mark <mark.clements@innovationcu.ca>; Gartner, Chad <chad.gartner@innovationcu.ca>; Appel, Brad <brad.appel@innovationcu.ca>; McArthur, Ian <ian.McArthur@innovationcu.ca>; Bohun, Bryce <bryce.bohun@innovationcu.ca>; Irwin, Kathy <kathy.irwin@innovationcu.ca>; Thompson, Chantelle <chantelle.thompson@innovationcu.ca>; Panchyshyn, Jason <Jason.Panchyshyn@innovationcu.ca>
Cc: Ransome, Cary <Cary.Ransome@innovationcu.ca>
Subject: RE: Dale Richardson - Update

Hi All,
 I sent the email below, as drafted by Chantelle, to Dale a few moments ago. I'll keep the group apprised of his response.

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, CEO

04/12/2021

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Jenn

Dear Mr. Richardson,

Thank you for your request to meet in-person to discuss how I used the information you sent to me via email, however there is no business need for this meeting or conversation.

As you're aware, I work in Innovation's Loss Prevention business unit and have no direct business relationship with you. For this reason, I did not use the emails for any purpose and I deleted them upon receipt.

I am also requesting that you remove my email address from any email distribution lists related to you or your company (DSR Karis Consulting Inc), and that all forms of communication to me from you or your company do not continue.

Regards,



Jennifer Schmidt, FCUIC Manager, Loss Prevention
 Innovation Credit Union | North Battleford Advice Centre
 PO Box 638 North Battleford SK S9A 2Y7
 w: 306.446.9233 | c: 306.441.8895 | f: 306.445.5358
jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca | www.innovationcu.ca

From: Clements, Mark <mark.clements@innovationcu.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, July 07, 2020 10:04 PM
To: Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>; Gartner, Chad <chad.gartner@innovationcu.ca>; Appel, Brad <brad.appel@innovationcu.ca>; McArthur, Ian <ian.McArthur@innovationcu.ca>; Bohun, Bryce <bryce.bohun@innovationcu.ca>; Irwin, Kathy <kathy.irwin@innovationcu.ca>; Thompson, Chantelle <chantelle.thompson@innovationcu.ca>; Panchyshyn, Jason <Jason.Panchyshyn@innovationcu.ca>
Cc: Ransome, Cary <Cary.Ransome@innovationcu.ca>
Subject: Re: Dale Richardson - Update

Hey guys,

So I think all addressed with the exception of what he is pursuing as his perceived business need.

My perspective on that is that we communicate the aspect that our role as an FI is to provide financial services, and to exclude us from any communication not related to that specifically. Also reiterate that for us to consider any further discussion we need to be provided the standard financial information that has been requested previously. Until that time there is not a need for further face to face meetings. If that is provided, we'll have the diligence to decline the request.

I've added in Jason to the string. Jason and I can work with Bryce on handling this aspect. If an In person becomes necessary we'll make sure it is clearly set with a business intent and with 2 individuals present with a request not to record.

Mark

Mark Clements, B.Sc. Ag, PAg | VP Business Advisors
 Innovation Credit Union
 c: 306.741.2862

From: Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, July 7, 2020 8:56 PM
To: Gartner, Chad; Appel, Brad; McArthur, Ian; Bohun, Bryce; Clements, Mark; Irwin, Kathy; Thompson, Chantelle

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, CEO

04/12/2021

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Cc: Ransome, Cary
Subject: Re: Dale Richardson - Update

I'll talk to the commissionaire coordinator in the morning and try to arrange something for Battleford as well. I'm not feeling confident on that, because he had to shuffle things around for NBAC on short notice.

I'll follow up with this group after my call.

Jenn

Jennifer Schmidt, FCUIC
Manager, Loss Prevention
Innovation Credit Union | North Battleford Advice Centre
PO Box 638 North Battleford SK S9A 2Y7
w: 306.446.9233 | f: 306.445.5358
jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca | www.innovationcu.ca

From: Gartner, Chad <chad.gartner@innovationcu.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, July 7, 2020 7:51:26 PM
To: Appel, Brad <brad.appel@innovationcu.ca>; McArthur, Ian <ian.McArthur@innovationcu.ca>; Bohun, Bryce <bryce.bohun@innovationcu.ca>; Clements, Mark <mark.clements@innovationcu.ca>; Irwin, Kathy <kathy.irwin@innovationcu.ca>; Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>; Thompson, Chantelle <chantelle.thompson@innovationcu.ca>
Cc: Ransome, Cary <Cary.Ransome@innovationcu.ca>
Subject: Re: Dale Richardson - Update

I talked with Lynn. She had contact with him in April when we opened up the business account. Lynn was working in Meota so all contact was via phone and e-mail. He did reach out when he wasn't getting answers to why he needed more information on the loan with Bryce but bringing Bryce in on the loop all future e-mails went to her, Bryce and Jenn from Lynn's recollection.

He has never gone to the Battleford location (closed due to COVID) during her interactions with him. I am unsure if it is necessary, but
In all honesty feel that we should have commissionaire there for this week at least. Jenn, would you be able to add that to the request with your contact?

Chad Gartner
Vice President - Financial Advisors
Innovation Credit Union
c: 306.441.7495

From: Appel, Brad <brad.appel@innovationcu.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, July 7, 2020 7:36:42 PM
To: McArthur, Ian <ian.McArthur@innovationcu.ca>; Gartner, Chad <chad.gartner@innovationcu.ca>; Bohun, Bryce <bryce.bohun@innovationcu.ca>; Clements, Mark <mark.clements@innovationcu.ca>; Irwin, Kathy <kathy.irwin@innovationcu.ca>; Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>; Thompson, Chantelle <chantelle.thompson@innovationcu.ca>
Cc: Ransome, Cary <Cary.Ransome@innovationcu.ca>
Subject: Re: Dale Richardson - Update

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, CEO

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I agree with your comments Ian. Chad if you feel there is a similar concern for staff in Battleford AC we can arrange for a commissionaire there as well until this gets resolved.

Brad

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: McArthur, Ian <Ian.McArthur@innovationcu.ca>

Sent: Tuesday, July 7, 2020 7:34:22 PM

To: Gartner, Chad <chad.gartner@innovationcu.ca>; Appel, Brad <brad.appel@innovationcu.ca>; Bohun, Bryce <bryce.bohun@innovationcu.ca>; Clements, Mark <mark.clements@innovationcu.ca>; Irwin, Kathy <kathy.irwin@innovationcu.ca>; Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>; Thompson, Chantelle <chantelle.thompson@innovationcu.ca>

Cc: Ransome, Cary <Cary.Ransome@innovationcu.ca>

Subject: RE: Dale Richardson - Update

Good question. Do we know if he has ever been there or any other locations?

Everyone he seems to want to see is in the NB location. I am not sure that attending other locations would get the results he is hoping. However, just my point of view. I am open to suggestions.....

Ian McArthur | Chief People & Governance Officer
Innovation Credit Union
c: 306.536.9255 | 1.866.446.7001

From: Gartner, Chad <chad.gartner@innovationcu.ca>

Sent: Tuesday, July 07, 2020 7:33 PM

To: McArthur, Ian <Ian.McArthur@innovationcu.ca>; Appel, Brad <brad.appel@innovationcu.ca>; Bohun, Bryce <bryce.bohun@innovationcu.ca>; Clements, Mark <mark.clements@innovationcu.ca>; Irwin, Kathy <kathy.irwin@innovationcu.ca>; Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>; Thompson, Chantelle <chantelle.thompson@innovationcu.ca>

Cc: Ransome, Cary <Cary.Ransome@innovationcu.ca>

Subject: Re: Dale Richardson - Update

I am thinking about this, but should we include Battleford as well? Should we have a commissionaire there as well?

Chad Gartner
Vice President - Financial Advisors
Innovation Credit Union
c: 306.441.7495

From: McArthur, Ian <Ian.McArthur@innovationcu.ca>

Sent: Tuesday, July 7, 2020 7:24:19 PM

To: Appel, Brad <brad.appel@innovationcu.ca>; Bohun, Bryce <bryce.bohun@innovationcu.ca>; Clements, Mark <mark.clements@innovationcu.ca>; Gartner, Chad <chad.gartner@innovationcu.ca>; Irwin, Kathy <kathy.irwin@innovationcu.ca>; Gartner, Chad <chad.gartner@innovationcu.ca>; Schmidt, Jennifer <jennifer.schmidt@innovationcu.ca>; Thompson, Chantelle <chantelle.thompson@innovationcu.ca>

Cc: Ransome, Cary <Cary.Ransome@innovationcu.ca>

Subject: Dale Richardson - Update

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 , CEO

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I spoke with Const. Cartier from the NB RCMP. She did confirm that Mr. Richardson and his activities are known to the RCMP. We were certainly on the right track as many of her recommendations aligned to what we have planned. Recommendations are as follows:

- Only allow him on the premises for conducting legitimate business activities. In the event he crosses that line and begins his rhetoric, ask him to leave. We must give him the opportunity to leave the premises after asking him to leave. If he does not, call the RCMP and they will assist ASAP.
- Should NOT allow him to meet with Jennifer or anyone else for a non-business reason.
- Be aware that he is recording everything.
- Consider noting times he was on site so that video footage can be pulled in the event it is needed to demonstrate he was trying to conduct activities outside of legitimate business.
- Block his emails to anyone that would not have a legitimate business need to receive them.
- If he mentions anything about his wife, wanting to see her, asking where she is, document that discussion as it proves he is not in the AC for an legitimate business need.

From our discussion this afternoon, I believe we have the following responsibilities:

- Contact RCMP – Ian (done)
- Arrange for security onsite tomorrow – Jenn (Done)
 - Jenn – who is the Commissionaire to ask for when they arrive Tuesday am? What time are they coming?
- Draft up email response for Jenn to provide to member indicating we will no longer accept any communication sent to the CU that are not business related. (Chantelle)
- Have ICT block all email and direct to Chantelle (Chantelle)
- Get a picture and send to Ian (Jenn)
- Send email to NB-AC staff tomorrow advising of security on site and to be cautious when dealing with individual (Ian)

Just a reminder, no one is to speak to this individual in an office or area alone. Assume everything is being recorded. If conversation moves away from business need, ask him to leave. If he does not, contact RCMP.



Ian McArthur, B.Comm | Chief People & Governance Officer
 Innovation Credit Union
 w: 306.536.9255 | 1.866.446.7001
 #240 - 10 Research Drive, Regina SK S4S 7J7
innovationcu.ca

Exhibit N: Innovation Credit Union Closing DSR Karis Account in Violation of NDA

DocuSign Envelope ID: 75D006DF-4730-4AFF-B14D-FB03CF49A36B



July 10, 2020

Dale Richardson
DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
1292 95th Street,
North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2

This is Exhibit "N" referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Cannon
Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2020
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta

RE: Personal Account: Dale Richardson
Account Number: 830511726556
Membership Number: 1015557
Member Rewards Account Number: 830511726549

Business Account: DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
Account Number: 830512814427
Membership Number: 1045889
Member Rewards Account Number: 830512814419

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta



Dear Mr. Richardson,

This letter is to advise you that Innovation Credit Union (Innovation) no longer wishes to provide you with banking services. In accordance with our Terms and Conditions for Financial Services, we are formally giving you 30 days' notice that the above accounts will be closed and memberships terminated on August 10, 2020.

You will therefore need to make alternative banking arrangements at another financial institution. Any and all banking you may need to conduct with Innovation prior to your account closures, must be done directly through me.

Should you have any questions, I can be contacted directly at 1.306.270.8605 or by email at cary.ransome@innovationcu.ca.

DocuSigned by:

FF6377872E8842E...
Cary Ransome
Chief Retail / Operations Officer
Innovation Credit Union
PO Box 1090, Stn Main, Swift Current, SK S9H 3X3

Imagine the possibilities. www.innovationcu.ca

North Region: 1202 - 102nd St., Box 638, North Battleford, SK S9A 2Y7 Phone: 306.446.7000 Fax: 306.445.6086 Toll Free: 866.446.7001
South Region: 198 - 1st Avenue N.E., Box 1090, Stn Main, Swift Current, SK S9H 3X3 Phone: 306.778.1700 Fax: 306.773.3381 Toll Free: 866.446.7001

1292
104797 767 507 687
FRONTIER MALL PO
SHOPPERS DRUG MART #0403
11412 RAILWAY AVE E
NORTH BATTLEFORD SK S9A 3P0
REGISTERED RECOMMANDÉ
RN 427 981 563 CA
Dale Richardson
DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
1292 95th Street
North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2

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, CEO

04/12/2021

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Exhibit O: Clean Bill of Mental Health for the Applicant from the Family Doctor After Detention

Dr. Moses Ovakporaye, MD, CCFP, FCFP

Clinic at Walmart, 255 East Hills Blvd SE, Calgary, AB
Phone: (403) 273-2215 Fax: (403) 273-2213

2020-Sep-04

To whom it may concern

Patient: James Sadat Richardson Dale
PHN: 172 271 452
Birthdate: 1974-Jul-16 **Age:** 46 Yr
Address: 1219 95th St North Battleford, S9A 0G4 S9A 0G4
Phone: H: (306) 441-7010 W: (000) 000-0000 C: (306) 441-7010

I have seen this patient since 2008. During this period there was never a time that he displayed any evidence of any significant mental health issues..

Sincerely,



M. O. Ovakporaye, MD
Prac ID: 524231108

This is Exhibit "O" referred to in the Affidavit of James Sadat Richardson Dale + Robert Cannon Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2021

A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta
ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public in and for Alberta

Handwritten signature of Dr. Moses Ovakporaye
Dr. Moses Ovakporaye
East Hills Medical Clinic
255 East Hills Blvd SE
CALGARY, AB T2A 4X7





CONFIDENTIAL PSYCHO-EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT

This report contains clinical assessment information of a highly confidential and sensitive nature. Under no circumstances should this report be shared or duplicated without the express permission of the author/client.

Name: Dale Richardson
Date of Birth: 7/16/1974
Age: 44 years
Date of Testing: 12/12/2018
Examiner: Sally Greenough R. Psych. #424

***Statement of Confidentiality:** This report contains clinical assessment information of a highly confidential and sensitive nature. Under no circumstances should this report be shared or duplicated with the express permission of the author/client*

***Scope and Limitations of this evaluation:** Due to the developing and changing nature of individual skills and abilities, the results and recommendations contained in this report are meant for current use. Any reference to these results and recommendations in the future should be made with these limitations in mind.*

ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

- Informal Client Interview
- Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, Fourth Edition (WAIS-IV)
- Woodcock-Johnson Tests of Achievement, Fourth Edition (WJTA-IV)
- Woodcock-Johnson Tests of Cognitive Ability, Fourth Edition (WJTC-IV)
- Barkley Adult ADHD Rating Scale, Fourth Edition (BAARS-IV)
- Barkley Deficits in Executive Functioning Scale, Long Form (BDEFS:LF)
- Brown's Attention Deficit Disorder Scales (Brown ADD) Adult Form 18+
- Beck Depression Scale - (BDI)
- Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI)
- Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function (Adult Version)

REASON FOR REFERRAL

Dale is a student in Mechanical Technology department at Saskatchewan Polytechnic. He referred himself for assessment since he wondered if he might have Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

SUMMARY & DIAGNOSIS

Dale is a very intelligent and academically capable man. His overall aptitude and academic ability are **Above Average**. His visual spatial skills are **Well Above Average** and his inductive and deductive skills are **Above Average**. His expressive vocabulary is **Above Average**. Dale's short term working memory, is **Average**. His cognitive efficiency, perceptual speed and cognitive processing speed are **Above Average**. Dale's academic skills range from **Average** to **Well Above Average**. On the other hand, Dale's responses to self-report measures tapping symptoms of ADHD in childhood and adulthood were 'clinically significant'. He also demonstrates deficits in executive functioning specifically in the domains of time management, problem solving, organization and impulse control. These findings, in addition to background information gathered, suggest that Dale meets criteria for a diagnosis of **Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder 314.01 (F90.2) inattentive presentation (mild)**.

Saskatoon Campus, Idylwyld Dr.
 1130 Idylwyld Dr N, PO Box 1520, Saskatoon SK S7K 3R5 Canada

Exhibit P: Innovation Credit Union Rogue Agents Funding Transnational Terrorist Activity

Transnational Terrorist Financing

Version 2020.10.28.0.2

Subject: Innovation Credit Union

by Robert Cannon

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

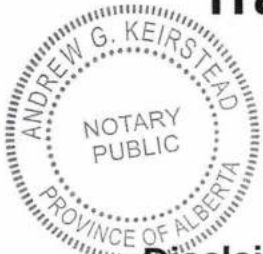
This is Exhibit "P" referred to in the

Affidavit of
Dele Richardson + Robert Cannon

Sworn before me this 15 day

of March A.D. 2021

[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta



Disclaimer

This report was prepared by Robert Cannon on behalf of Wisework Consulting Inc. for Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) in the United States and Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) as it applies to both their jurisdictions. Wisework Consulting Inc. hereby grants permission to any person obtaining a copy of this report to use, reproduce, and distribute this report subject to the following conditions:

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Introduction

Innovation Credit Union (ICU) has significant internal control issues that support the financing of transnational terrorist activity and money laundering and have permitted transnational terrorists to utilize the ICU's infrastructure to commit acts of terrorism that aggravate the Covid emergency in Canada and United States; these transnational terrorists hold strategic positions in government, in politics, in the economy and in the media, and seek to profit from the dissolution of the social order by the mismanagement of the Covid emergency so as to build a world without freedom: *Solve et Coagula*, as the Masonic adage teaches. The ICU must be investigated and its assets frozen as transnational terrorists acting as agents of the ICU have, in connection with terrorism, acted fraudulently and dishonestly in the affairs of the ICU and its affiliates which is especially concerning given the ICU's expected transition to a national credit union which would substantially increase the power and influence of these transnational terrorists.

The Conspiracy

The transnational terrorists are *mason conspirators* being either masons themselves, believers of masonic dogma, or supportive to believers of masonic dogma and motivated by their masonic ideals. For these transnational terrorists to, in accordance with masonic ideals, succeed with their *conspiracy* to dominate the world by driving God out of the courts, out of schools, out of families, and perhaps even out of churches through the mismanagement of the Covid emergency, they need resources and people. Terrorism of this magnitude is expensive as it requires professional labour, bribery of officials, equipment, and facilities in addition to many other means.

The Contract

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. (DSR Karis) stumbled upon this masonic conspiracy to when it began discussions pertaining to a business opportunity with the ICU, this discussion was protected under a non-disclosure agreement (see Exhibit A on page 8). DSR Karis suggested that the bank create a coronavirus funding initiative in which the bank would lend small business the capital to install Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems that complied with current and expected applicable regulations and internationally recommended standards. DSR Karis also possessed an informal agreement with the local branch of Community Futures, a government funded organization for helping local businesses with educational and financial support, in which the branch agreed to consider funding businesses that failed to acquire funding from ICU based DSR Karis pre-assessment and assessment reports.

The coronavirus funding initiative's purpose was to alleviate the financial strain and operating restrictions that the Covid emergency brought to Saskatchewan communities. At the time, the federal government of Canada possessed various lending initiatives for businesses which were victimized by the Covid emergency which DSR Karis recommended that ICU investigate. DSR Karis explained that, under such an initiative, ICU should mitigate its risk from default by using the HVAC itself as

collateral and requiring in the contract that the system be insured and kept under a maintenance schedule to ensure that the system itself retained its value. The non-disclosure agreement between DSR Karis and ICU prevented ICU from using DSR Karis's idea without its consent and, with emails between them, proved that ICU was fully aware of DSR Karis's objective to alleviate the financial strain and operating restrictions from the Covid emergency thereby opening them up to liability and potential investigations into their activities if they or any of their affiliates sought to hinder such objectives. This non-disclosure agreement would later implicate the transnational terrorists working as rogue agents of ICU in the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in Saskatchewan as they sought to cover up the contract's existence and ICU emails to DSR Karis which proved ICU's affiliation with the criminal negligence of the Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA) which served to aggravate the Covid emergency. The initiative DSR Karis described was in compliance with nationally stated objectives with funding business affected by the Covid emergency, and the actions of the transnational terrorists working as rogue agents of ICU transgressed national policy and acted against the *common good*.

DSR Karis at the time was an emerging engineering firm with a focus on HVAC and was the only engineering firm with a qualified team of engineers and engineering technologists in the Battlefords. At the time, most businesses bore the travel expenses of contracting engineering businesses from Saskatoon, if any, which is over 135 kilometres away. Little did DSR Karis know, that its actions would go far beyond the Battlefords as it sought to undermine the carefully crafted efforts of transnational terrorists which sought to aggravate Covid emergency using it to dominate the world and *rid it of righteousness*.

The Money

Terrorism to aggravate Covid emergency using it to dominate the world and rid it of righteousness is *expensive*; the transnational terrorists need money to fund their operations. Little did DSR Karis know, that ICU was so crucial to the transnational terrorists operations, that they would implicate many other persons and bodies in their terrorism including without limitation the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the SHA, Matrix Law Group LLP (Matrix), the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS), the Law Society of Saskatchewan, the Court of Queen's for Saskatchewan, the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, the Federal Court of Canada, the Federal Court of Appeal in Canada, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and many others. Given the circumstances, we must ask the question: what would happen if transnational terrorists gained control of a bank?

It is the professional opinion of the author as an *accountant* that specializes in *managerial* accounting, the study of control systems and behaviours such systems motivate, that ICU's internal control policies and systems motivate the financing of transnational terrorist activity and money laundering; the policy and systems concerns are as follows:

1. its technological systems excluding without limitation its electronic signature system are managed in house by a small group people which limits their accountability;

2. there are no fees associated with opening, maintenance, or transactions on personal accounts which reduces the costs to launder money through a volume of personal accounts and eliminates the accounts from showing the financial statements of the bank;
3. the bank retains the right close personal accounts at any time which allows the bank to close accounts associated with illegal activity without question;
4. auditors would only have access to parts of the system that the technologically department permitted them access to and the auditors would not know; and
5. the requirements for identification recorded in the system on personal chequing accounts are limited which means that creating a volume of accounts with a fake identities is plausible.

There is a substantial risk that rogue agents of this bank could arbitrarily open bank accounts with funds obtained illegally among many other risks and give persons under their employ debit cards to spend such funds in any establishment they choose that accepts their debit card. This makes every business that accepts their debit cards anywhere in the world part of system to launder money and pay for illegal activities and allows for large purchases without suspicion. Imagine if such a bank went national, it would make their transactions even less prone to suspicion and dramatically increase the amount of personal accounts it could use. These poor internal controls themselves would warrant an investigation into the credit union, never mind the further actions of its agents.

The Kidnappings

Five days after (on June 1) the the non-disclosure agreement was signed (on May 27) with ICU pertaining to the DSR Karis objective to alleviate the financial strain and operating restrictions from the Covid emergency, Kimberley Richardson (Kim), an agent of ICU and wife of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of DSR Karis, kidnapped their infant daughter Karis Richardson (Karis) at what she alleged to be the recommendation of her lawyer denying the CEO access to his daughter Karis at the threat of the RCMP being called; this was the first multiple kidnappings.

A week after (on June 8) Karis was kidnapped by an agent of ICU, the CEO on behalf of DSR Karis provided his wife's boss which was head of loss prevention in the Battleford branch and agent of ICU, Jennifer Schmidt (Jennifer), information that pertained to the business discussions under the non-disclosure agreement with respect to how the negligence of the SHA which was putting strain on DSR Karis objective to alleviate the financial strain and operating restrictions from the Covid emergency and that such negligence could cause harm to the other members of ICU.

The CEO continued to make many further attempts over the month to contact Jennifer with respect to this negligence and was forced to communicate by email as Jennifer avoided contact with CEO; during the month it was revealed to Jennifer that the SHA was being investigated for criminal negligence with respect to their description of the mixing factor and that she has a fiduciary duty to the bank and its members to present such information to them; this information also related to the business discussions under non-disclosure agreement between DSR Karis and ICU. After nearly a month (on July 7), Chad

Gartner (Chad), another agent of ICU had a meeting with the CEO where the CEO on behalf of DSR Karis, explained in person the mixing factor and the banks fiduciary duty to its members. Later that day Chad, Jennifer, and other rogue agents of ICU conspired to restrict the lawful operations of DSR Karis. This conspiracy was what brought attention to the transnational terrorists operating as rogue agents of ICU; DSR Karis found out about the conspiracy the next day (on July 8) when an email chain was forwarded to it that showed communications between these transnational terrorists operating as rogue agents in ICU which also implicated the RCMP (see Exhibit B on page 11).

A week after the conspiracy (on July 14), DSR Karis a received a 30 day notice for the termination of accounts and membership at ICU from one of these transnational terrorists operating as a rogue agent of ICU (see Exhibit C on page 18). Two days later (on July 16), DSR Karis submitted an application to the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the Judicial Centre of Battleford for an order to investigate ICU under section 349(1) of the *The Credit Union Act, 1998* with Robert Cannon as the lead investigator and orders for the RCMP to stop interfering with Constable Melissa's investigation of the criminal negligence of the SHA and to support the investigations thereof. The application was to be heard in chambers on July 23rd, 2020.

The July 23rd Terrorist Attacks

The CEO and Chief Communication Officer (CCO) were both detained at the same time and place by RCMP, with at least six officers participating, for different reasons with no declared warrant in front of Court Of Queens Bench for Saskatchewan in the Judicial Centre of Battleford before they could attend a hearing for DSR Karis on July 23rd, the court officer was asked to assist and approached as such. DSR Karis was suing the transnational terrorists operating as a rogue agent of ICU who were interfering with its *essential services* and who where participating, in and facilitating terrorism which stemmed form the SHA's criminal negligence in this case and requested an investigation into ICU associated with respect to such negligence and conspiracy to commit.

The defendants for the case include without limitation the RCMP (who detained the CEO and CCO minutes before the hearing and declared they would not be attending the court hearing against RCMP), SHA, Court Of Queens Bench for Saskatchewan (which subsequently denied another agent of DSR Karis lawful entry for the hearing and Justice R.W. Elson adjourned the hearing), Matrix Law Group, and rogue agents of a ICU. RCMP and Court Of Queens Bench for Saskatchewan's interference in the judicial proceedings has prolonged DSR Karis's duress and suffering; transnational terrorists which were mason conspirators listed as defendants have refused or conspired to torture the CEO, the CCO, the CEO's infant daughter Karis, DSR Karis, and its affiliates. The CEO and CCO were both physically and psychologically tortured during their arbitrary detainment or kidnapping. After being interrogated at Battlefords Union Hospital for hours, the CCO was taken by RCMP to Saskatchewan Hospital, where she was also employed and had active complaints against through Canadian Union for Public Employees (CUPE) regarding discrimination and occupational health and safety issues with its HVAC systems.

The CEO, CCO, and DSR Karis became victims of a terrorist attack by masonic conspirators to hinder DSR Karis's business offering *essential service* in which the CEO and power of attorney for DSR Karis, was allegedly detained by RCMP under *The Mental Health Services Act* despite it being in direct violation of sections 14, 16, and 19 of such act as the CEO never refused treatment for himself and his human rights were violated and he was never shown a warrant and the CCO, was allegedly detained by RCMP under *The Public Health Act, 1994* despite the convenient timing for the defendants while the CEO and CCO were acting on behalf of DSR Karis in suing ICU, the RCMP, and the SHA. These arbitrary detentions or kidnappings were in violation of article 7, 9, and 15(1) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, article 5, 10, 11(2)(3)(4) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and article 2(1)(2)(3) of the Torture Convention.

The same day and shortly after the CEO was detained, a rogue agent of ICU and his wife Kim attended 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, S9A 0G2, Surface Parcel #153874659 with RCMP and was greeted by an agent of DSR Karis. RCMP was holding what a member alleged to be interim order, which he refused to show the agent, for Kim to possess the home on July 30, 2020. The officer explained that Kim was there to collect her belongings and that such agent would have to leave the premises, the registered office, under the direction of Kim as the owner of the property; RCMP facilitated the removal of the agent from the property despite having knowledge from Kim that DSR Karis possessed a lease on the property and that the agent was operating on behalf of DSR Karis. RCMP also said that such agents items would have to be searched by Kim and that such agent would not be permitted to leave with any of the property of the CEO, the CCO, or DSR Karis which such agent was lawfully authorized to hold during the detention thereof. The rogue agent of ICU and the CEO's wife Kim proceeded to procure all documents relating to the CEO, CCO, and DSR Karis including without limitation the non-disclosure agreement which ICU and corporate computer which contained the emails from ICU. RCMP was present when the corporate keys and vehicle were stolen and were the means by which keys were extorted with fire arms which allowed for the car to be stolen; the Battlefords RCMP detachment later refused allow the car to be reported as stolen and tried coerce the car owner to pick up the keys which were possessed by RCMP. The agent witnessed a terrorist attack and survived.

The interim order was in violation of or used to violate section 6(b), 7, 9, 12, 15 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, section 2(a)(b) of the Canadian Bill of Rights, Article 2.1., 2.2., and 2.3. of the Torture Convention, subsections 83.03(b), 83.04(a)(b), 83.18(1), 83.19(1), 83.2, 83.21(1), 83.22(1), 83.221(1), 269.1, 322(1)(a), 333.1(1), 346(1)(1.1), 354(1), 430(1)(a)(b)(c)(d)(1.1)(a)(c)(d), 465, of the Criminal Code of Canada, section 15 of the Canada Business Corporations Act was not enacted, and the breach left the DSR Karis unable to comply with section 230 of the Income Tax Act. This violated article 3(1)(2), 4, 5, 6, 8(1), 9(1)(2)(3), 16(1)(2), 18(1), 19(1), 37(a)(b) of the Conventions on the Rights of the Child. Article 5, 10, 12, 13, 14(1)(a)(b)(2), 15(1)(2), 16, 17, 22, and 23(2)(4) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This violates section 18(a), 37(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h), of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, and article 2(1)(2)(3) of the Torture Convention..

Despite evidence provided which detailed the above terrorist attacks and such legal violations, every court that DSR Karis or its affiliates applied to in Canada including without limitation the Court of

Queen's for Saskatchewan, the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, and the Federal Court of Canada dismissed all related motions immediately on technicalities refusing to hear the matters.

Fleeing for Asylum

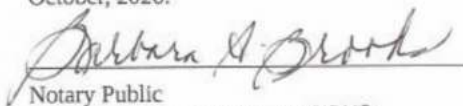
In response to the risk to the CCO's life, she fled to the United States border to claim her birthright and bloodright to enter the United States under the Jay Treaty and to claim asylum from the corrupt justice system in Canada including without limitation the provincial and federal courts and the RCMP which have jurisdiction throughout Canada including many cities; although technically subjected to judicial review, due to the sheer size of the RCMP and its overwhelming jurisdiction over all Canada, there are no Canadian authorities that posses the physical power to subjugate them in the event that they violate laws. The RCMP has jurisdiction in all of Canada, the transnational terrorists could issue an order to arrest the CCO at which point every RCMP whether or not they were a transnational terrorist would arrest her and send her to the jurisdiction transnational terrorists to be investigated and tried.

The CCO was refused entrance under the Jay Treaty on the basis of blood quantum, a systemically racist remnant from 1927 that classifies as apartheid. The CCO claimed asylum submitting a 1200 page application which detailed all the previous criminal offences; the US Border detained and ICE further detained the CCO on United States soil without due process and she is currently being held at Nevada Southern Detention Center, a maximum security federal prison where she has been forced to spend much time in isolation. The CCO has committed no crimes anywhere in the world and yet has been detained and ICE claims she has no credible fear despite all the evidence she provided.

The CCO fearing the transnational terrorists which are masonic conspirators, sought protection by claiming the torture convention under which she applied due to the gross violations of human rights relating to the torture of her and her family under the convention to initiate a proper investigation in the International Criminal Court in relation to the torture and terrorism being committed in Canada and against Canadians or United States citizens or those entitled to either on the basis of discrimination based on *race, religion, and political* position. The application the CCO submitted was and has continued to be suppressed by ICE as ICE continues to violate the United States Constitution with respect to the CCO and her detainment. The transnational terrorists are likely working as part of ICE to prevent or at least delay her case from being heard.

I certify that I have read the above and that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Affirmed before me at the City of Dover, in the State of Delaware, this 28th day of October, 2020.


Notary Public

BARBARA A. BROOKS
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF DELAWARE

My Commission Expires 04-03-2022
Transnational Terrorist Financing




Robert Cannon

v 2020.10.28.0.2

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Exhibit Q: Notice of Constitutional Questions in Custody Appeal for Karis

NOTICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

NO. CACV3745

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN

BETWEEN:

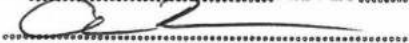
- 1. **Dale Richardson**, a Canadian citizen located at 1292 95th St. North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2.

hereinafter the "**Applicant**"

AND:

- 2. **Kimberley Richardson;**

hereinafter the "**Respondent**"

This is Exhibit "Q" referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson & Robert Cannon
 Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2011

 A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public in and for Alberta



NOTICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

TAKE NOTICE the Applicant intends to question the constitutional validity of:

1. Rule 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 2-34(1), 10-46, 10-47, 13-34, 15-22(1) of the *Queen's Bench Rules*;
2. Section 5, 6, 23 of *The Family Property Act*;
3. Section 8(2)(a), 15.1 of the *Divorce Act*;
4. Rule 120 of the *Federal Court Rules*;
5. *Section 57 of the Federal Court Act*;
6. *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*;
7. Section 6, 8, 9, 23, 25 of the *The Children's Law Act*;
8. *The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*;
9. Subsection 15(1) of the *Canada Business Corporations Act*;
10. Subsection 15(1) of *The Business Corporations Act*;
11. Subsection 3-6(1) of *The Provincial Health Authority Act*;
12. Subsection 16(1) of the *Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act*;
13. Subsection 15(1) of *The Non-profit Corporations Act, 1995*;
14. Section 30 of *The Legal Profession Act, 1990*, specifically without limitation Subsection 30(1)(a);
15. Sections 18, 18.1, 19, 20, 21, and 34 of *The Mental Health Services Act*, specifically without limitation Subsections 18(1)(a), 18(1)(b), 18(3), 19(1)(a), 19(1)(b), 19(2), 19(6), 20(1)(a), 20(1)(b), 21(1), 34(4), 34(4.1)(a), 34(4.1)(b), 34(5.1), and 34(8); and
16. Sections 38, 45, and 45.1 of *The Public Health Act, 1994*, specifically without limitation Subsections 38(1), 38(2)(d), 38(2)(e)(i), 38(2)(e)(ii), 38(2)(f), 38(2)(h), 38(2)(i)(i), 38(2)(i)(ii), 38(2)(j), 38(2)(k), 45(1)(a), 45(1)(b), 45(2)(a), 45(2)(b), 45(2)(c), 45(2)(d)(i), 45(2)(d)(ii), 45(2)(g), 45(2)(h), 45(2)(i), 45(2.2)(a)(i), 45(2.2)(a)(ii), 45(2.2)(b), 45(5)(a), 45(5)(b), 45(5)(c), 45(5)(d), 45.1(1), and 45.1(2).

And seeks declarations of constitutional invalidity under Subsection 52(1) of the Constitution Act, 1982, Schedule B to the Canada Act 1982 (UK), 1982, c.1.1. (the

“*Charter*”) to mitigate the further infringement of Dale Richardson’s, his eldest daughter Kaysha Dery’s, and his infant daughter Karis Richardson’s Sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 28, and 36 rights and Kaysha Dery’s Section 35 rights from the *Charter* which is being used to torture Dale Richardson and is ongoing and perpetuated by without limitation (hereinafter each a “*Mason conspirator*”, and collectively, the “*Mason conspirators*”):

the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan,
the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Gary Lund, James Kwon, Ciprian Bolah,
Julio Davilla, Michael Collins,
Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan,
Rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union, OWZW Lawyers LLP,
the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Lash-Berg Towing,
the Saskatchewan Health Authority, Battlefords Union Hospital, Battlefords
Mental Health Centre, Saskatchewan Hospital,
River City Plumbing & Heating Ltd., Community Futures, the University of
Saskatchewan,
Matrix Law Group LLP, Clifford Holm, Patricia J Meiklejohn,
the Law Society of Saskatchewan,
the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan,
the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan, Justice J. N.D. Crooks, Justice
R.W. Elson, Justice Zuk,
the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, J.A Caldwell,
the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan,
the Federal Court of Canada,
the Federal Court of Appeal for Canada,
City of North Battleford,
Department of Justice Canada,
the Attorney General of Canada,
the Attorney General of Saskatchewan,
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services,
United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement,
United States Customs and Border Protection,
United States Department of Homeland Security,

United States Financial Crimes Enforcement Network,
 Delaware Secretary of State,
 CoreCivic,
 Derek Allchurch,
 Kimberly Richardson,
 and the officers and affiliates thereof.

In the alternative to declarations of constitutional invalidity with respect to *Canada Business Corporations Act*, *The Business Corporations Act*, *Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act*, and *The Non-profit Corporations Act, 1995*, the Court may provide remedies under Section 24(1) of the *Charter* and prosecute appropriate parties to prevent the infringement of DSR Karis Consulting Inc.'s, if its determined to be under the *Charter*, Dale Richardson's, Kaysha Dery's, Karis Richardson's Sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 28, and 36 rights and Kaysha Dery's Section 35 rights, as detailed below.

The questions are to be argued on a date and time to be set by the Federal Court. Unless the Court orders otherwise, the place of hearing will be as requested by the Applicant. The Applicant requests that this application be heard before a judge in chambers on the forenoon of the day the appeal is heard at the Court House, Court of Queen's Bench, Judicial Center of Saskatoon, 520 Spadina Crescent E, Saskatoon, S7K 3G7, Saskatchewan, or the soonest date that the Court will permit.

The following are the materials facts giving rise to the constitutional questions:

1. The deprivation of the constitutional rights of Karis Richardson, Kaysha Dery, and DSR Karis Consulting Inc. have been violated for the express purpose of *torturing* Dale Richardson as they are all third persons to him and the intimidation, coercion, punishment, *torture*, cruel, unusual, degrading treatment or punishment or any other crime will adversely affect the psychological well being of Dale Richardson because of his connection to them. The gross nature of these allegations creates a situation under which no common law can apply to this as common law has never had to deal with a situation of these circumstances, and therefore these matters lay with the realm of *precedent*.
2. There is substantial evidence demonstrating judicial interference, corruption, and the mismanagement of the covid emergency in the areas of health care, politics, the economy and the media. There is some points in common with the political opinion of the mismanagement of the covid emergency as described to president Trump by the *Jesuit Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana*,

Carlos Maria Vigano. When Dale Richardson presented evidence to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on July 3rd, 2020 they stated to him that they initiated two criminal negligence complaints stemming from the mixing factor misrepresentation which in the professional opinion of Dale Richardson who is a mechanical engineering technologist, could put the lives of people at risk based on the presentation of the aerosol generating medical procedures (AGMP) guidance document and a torture complaint pursuant to 269.1 of the *Criminal Code*. On July 7th, 2020 the Royal Canadian Mounted Police indicated to Dale Richardson that they initiated a torture complaint on behalf of his infant daughter Karis Richardson. The torture complaints are also violations of the *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*. The conversations with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police regarding the criminal negligence complaints were recorded on video and published on YouTube and members can be seen returning file numbers to Dale Richardson. The criminal negligence complaints were initiated on behalf of Dale Richardson and DSR Karis Consulting Inc.. The guidance documents put out by the Saskatchewan Health Authority and acquiesced to by the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan, do not represent the mixing factor on their AGMP guidance documents. The table provided by the Saskatchewan Health Authority is to let those who perform AGMP's how long they can have between patients without having an unacceptable risk of transmitting SARS-Cov-2 and other pathogens that are spread through aerosols. The mixing factor acts as a multiplier to the values present on the table and they could increase the times by up to a factor of 10. Without presenting this information, it presents a significant risk of increased rates of transmission of SARS-Cov-2 and other deadly pathogens. This is extremely negligent at best, however since there has been numerous times that the Saskatchewan Health Authority has been notified and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan has been notified, it can no longer be considered negligent, but deliberate, wilful intent.

3. Royal Canadian Mounted Police would not take any information from Dale Richardson, with respect to any of the previously mentioned matters, recordings were taken of all the attempts to contact the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with respect to the matters, he was denied entry and did not *have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities*. In accordance with the *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*. Previously to making complaints Dale Richardson informed numerous parties in North

Battleford, the provincial and federal government about the mismanagement of the covid emergency, and he received no response, answers that did not address the issue, or had intimidating and coercive actions directed to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and himself.

4. On July 16th, 2020 after being denied access to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and carried his Christian duty to love his brother as himself, the code of ethics for Technology Professionals of Saskatchewan, and follow the corporate policy of DSR Karis Consulting Inc., he filed an action on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. against the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Health Authority, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union and other parties stemming from the mismanagement of the covid emergency and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's violation of the *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* and a long list of other violations.
5. On July 22nd, 2020 Ken Startup from Saskatchewan Public Health attended Dale Richardson's home with 2 members from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and unidentified persons to ask the daughter of Dale Richardson, Kaysha Dery to self-isolate. Mr. Startup wanted to speak with Kaysha Dery, but Dale Richardson refused him access to Kaysha Dery. *No other conversation took place at that time, the conversation was recorded on video and posted on YouTube. At no point did anyone ask Dale Richardson to submit to a medical examination of any kind, nor offered him medical services of any kind.*
6. On July 23rd, 2020 Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery were *arbitrarily, unconstitutionally, and unlawfully* detained attempting to enter the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in Battleford SK shortly before 10 am. They were to appear on two matters, for DSR Karis Consulting Inc., and a family matter to speak pertaining to the *arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful* detainment of Karis Richardson. Karis Richardson was *arbitrarily, unconstitutionally, and unlawfully* detained using the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as the deterrent to *arbitrarily, unconstitutionally, and unlawfully* detain the child, in violation of international instruments binding in Canada. When the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were made aware of this they acquiesced to it. The Sheriffs from the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan participated in the arrest, R.W. Elson presided over both matters and made no mention of the arrest in any of his fiats. The previous day Elson instructed the court to call counsel for Kimberley Ann Richardson

the person who *arbitrarily, unconstitutionally, and unlawfully* detained Karis Richardson, Patricia J Meiklejohn. Elson instructed Patricia J Meiklejohn to make an interim draft order on a first appearance, with no evidence on July 22nd, 2020. The next day R.W. Elson presided over the matter for Dale Richardson and DSR Karis Consulting Inc.. On an interim order R.W. Elson gave possession of the registered office of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and its property to Kimberley Ann Richardson without lawful cause, violating Section 15 of the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. R.W. Elson gave final orders regarding the possession of the family home, rights to sell it, custody of Karis Richardson, ordered supervised visits without any evidence and Dale Richardson was prevented by the Sheriff and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from entering the court. It appears that R.W. Elson sought to punish Dale Richardson and DSR Karis Consulting Inc. for seeking remedy from the court. R.W. Elson's order was the initiation of a *terrorist attack* in violation of 83.01(B) of the *Criminal Code*. This order violated Section 7, 10, 12 and 15 of the Charter. The actions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Saskatchewan Health Authority, the Sheriffs, and Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in preventing Dale Richardson in attending court was severe judicial interference, a systematic oppression of his rights, and punishing him for speaking out about the political opinion that he shares parts in common with the *Jesuit affiliated Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana, Carlos Maria Vignano*, which also is in part a religious opinion as well. Restraining liberties in such a brutal show of force to prevent a lawful action is totalitarianism, and that cannot be justified in a free and democratic society.

7. On July 23rd, 2020 Kimberley Ann Richardson with unidentified parties and the Battlefords Royal Canadian Mounted Police, seized the registered office of DSR Karis Consulting Inc., extorted a 2017 Volkswagen Jetta in possession of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. from its agent. One of the members asked the agent to hand over the corporate phone and he could just walk away. The agent refused to break the law at the request of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Tax and corporate records were stolen, and flash drives containing evidence and corporate property were stolen and never returned. At that time the Chief Communication Officer of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. testified that she was tortured by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to obtain information about DSR Karis Consulting Inc. under the guise of covid.
8. On July 23rd, 2020 Dale Richardson was *arbitrarily, unconstitutionally, and unlawfully* detained and tortured by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Saskatchewan Health Authority and the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan

who signed off on the warrant to execute the acts of torture. In violation of Section 7, 10(b), 12, 15 of the *Charter*, 269.1 of the *Criminal Code*, and articles 1 and 2 of the *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, an international instrument binding on Canada. Dale Richardson was deemed mentally insane and summarily tortured because of the political opinion that he agreed with and quoted from the *Jesuit affiliated Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana, Carlos Maria Vigano* about the mismanagement of the covid emergency and those who desire to build a world without freedom, *Solve et Coagula* as the masonic adage teaches. It appears that the Archbishop and Dale Richardson share a common enemy, and as another adage states, *the enemy of my enemy is my friend*. The actions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the Saskatchewan Health Authority demonstrate a hostility to the political opinion of the Jesuit affiliated Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana, Carlos Maria Vigano, that it appears that they would deem him insane and strap him to a bed and drug him against his will or any other person who believed any portion of his political opinion regarding the mismanagement of the covid emergency if given the opportunity. Their actions demonstrate that they would deem the Jesuits as conspiracy theorists and insane. When a *habeas corpus* was filed on behalf of Dale Richardson, his eldest daughter Kaysha Dery, and he requested to attend the *habeas corpus* hearing he was denied and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were called by the agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority and he was subsequently strapped to a bed and drugged against his will in violation of Section 7, 10(b), 12, 15 of the *Charter*, 269.1 of the *Criminal Code*, and articles 1 and 2 of the *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, an international instrument binding on Canada. Constable Burton Roy admitted to Agatha Richardson that over the course of 7 years that he has been in North Battleford, they have been forcing people down on to a bed a drugging and torturing them against their will while they were holding Dale Richardson and drugging him and torturing him to break his will. The recording of Burton Roy and Agatha Richardson has been submitted to the Federal Court of Canada as part of a motion. A pattern of *torture* has been established by the admission of Burton Roy.

9. There is overwhelming evidence to warrant an investigation under *habeas corpus* into the *unconstitutional, and unlawful, unconstitutional, and unlawful* detainment of Dale Richardson, his eldest daughter Kaysha Dery, and his infant daughter Karis Richardson, which was in transgression of their Sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 28, and 36 rights and Kaysha Dery's section 35 rights from the *Charter*, yet *all levels of court* save the Supreme Court of

Canada have exercised *extreme prejudice* and *all powers granted* unto them by the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan and the Attorney General of Saskatchewan and Canada to suppress this case from being heard *promptly* or *ex parte* and to prevent Dale Richardson from speaking on his own behalf in court, despite *conclusive* evidence that a Black Christian infant child Karis Richardson is still detained *arbitrarily, unconstitutionally, and unlawfully* and being *tortured* at the acquiescence of *all levels of court* save the Supreme Court of Canada for almost six months.

10. Such acquiescence has also led to Kaysha Dery being *arbitrarily, unconstitutionally, and unlawfully* detained in the United States while applying for asylum with *credible fear* from the *Mason conspirators*, specifically the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Saskatchewan Health Authority, and the Seventh-Day Adventist Church with no way to *safely* and *promptly* seek remedy on Canadian soil as *all levels of court* save the Supreme Court of Canada have acquiesced and thereby became party to the *Mason conspirators*.
11. The Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan has used Rules 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 2-34(1), 15-22(1) of the Queen's Bench Rules to prevent Dale Richardson from defending himself by excluding evidence and punishing Dale Richardson for his disability, his socioeconomic position that he was forced into and to deny him the ability to disclose his torture to the court which is a competent authority to make an allegation of torture to.
12. The Federal Court of Canada has used Rule 120 to deny DSR Karis Consulting Inc. from seeking remedy to the *unconstitutional, and unlawful* activity it is subjected to and the *arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful* detainment, torture and numerous crimes that its officers, agents and affiliates have been subjected to. Dale Richardson indicated that he was being tortured to Justice Barnes in the motion hearing, and he stated that the motion was "frivolous and vexatious" and he took an informal motion from the Virgil Thomson who in conjunction with Desire Turner submitted a forged Federal Court document to Dale Richardson in order that the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union he was representing did not have to sign it. Rule 120 was used to subject Dale Richardson and DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to cruel and unusual punishment, as the mismanagement of the covid emergency and torture, and terrorism constitute a special circumstance. Kinnery Naik a Registrar of the Calgary Federal Court, has used the rules of the Federal Court to punish Dale Richardson, and every interaction with her she has displayed a fiendish grin when she finds a rule to use to reject his documents

he submits to the court, she also indicated that the rules of the court were of greater force than the *Charter* declaring herself an enemy of the Crown. What makes her actions more reprehensible is the fact that Dale Richardson disclosed to her that him and his family were subjected to torture and still are, and she did not display any compassion towards black persons asking for mercy from torture. These actions violated Section 12 and 15 of the *Charter*.

13. The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan currently possesses approximately 382 physical pages of applications and evidence from the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in addition to almost five gigabytes of media and video evidence that have been properly filed in accordance with *The Queen's Bench Rules* submitted by the Applicant, that all relate to the foregoing *arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful* detainment and *terrorist activity, apartheid, genocide, and torture* and its relationship to DSR Karis Consulting Inc., while the Respondents have provided no evidence in their defence and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police even refused to cooperate with the *judicial review* process by rejecting service from a court Deputy Sheriff.
14. On November 30th, 2020 Dale Richardson received a phone call from 236 888 8517. The person claimed to be from the Federal Court and had informed Dale Richardson that he would be no longer allowed access to the Calgary Registry, because the Registry personnel were afraid of him even though there is 2-3 inches of plexiglass and armed guards present, and no possible way for Dale Richardson to assault a Registry officer. Dale Richardson was instructed to drop any package to the security. When Dale Richardson heard that phone call he felt threatened, intimidated and coerced. Dale Richardson called the Registry in Ottawa and requested that the Ottawa office look after his file as he had indicated that he has dealt with discrimination and cruel and unusual treatment from Kinnery Naik and did not believe that he was going to get fairness as he was seeking remedy against the Federal Court on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc.. When Dale Richardson arrived to the Calgary Registry office, there were two security guards waiting as he arrived, previously there was only one guard. The facial expression, body language, and demeanour of the security guards intimidated Dale Richardson and he did not enter because of his perceived threat to his safety. The security guards took the documents and refused to let his associate pay for them, and said he would be contacted if payment was required. Dale Richardson is fearful of returning to that registry office. Dale Richardson spoke with Annette Houle and suggested that he speak with Judy Charles after a discussion about the events. Dale Richardson has requested that the Ottawa office deal with the his

matters as he has experienced discrimination and that the court is using the rules to prevent the mismanagement of the covid emergency from being exposed. Dale Richardson sent a condensed version of an engineering report contained in the fax transmission sent on that day. Judy indicated that the Ottawa office would have rejected the motion as it was not up to the rules even though rule 55 allows for contravention of the rules under special circumstances. The mismanagement of the covid emergency is a special circumstance when Canadian lives are at risk.

15. On December 11th, 2020 Judge Zuk issued orders wilfully, deliberately and with full knowledge that the affidavit that they were based on were perjured, contradictory and inconsistent. He also committed perjury in his orders as he flagrantly and brazenly demonstrated no regard for honesty, justice and fairness, as he ignored evidence that demonstrated collusion, malice and an intent to use the court by Kimberley Richardson and her counsel Patricia J. Meiklejohn to punish Dale Richardson. There was clear evidence presented that the divorce proceeding was initiated by Kimberley Richardson for a number of malicious reasons, one of them being to punish Dale Richardson for helping his daughter Kaysha Dery, who had been repeatedly sexually assaulted and abused during her stay at the Centennial Mental Health Centre in Ponoka, AB and severely beaten and abused in her marriage relationship. Kaysha Dery reported being beaten on over 100 separate days with many days having multiple beatings occurring in one day, being savagely beaten when pregnant and subsequently miscarrying after the beatings, being punched in the face over 20 times on one occasion. Kimberley Richardson neighbours at her family cottage daughter had died from taking her own life as a result of an abusive relationship, yet she did not believe that the sister of Karis Richardson deserved any familial help from her father. Kimberley Richardson subsequently punished Dale Richardson for having compassion on his eldest daughter and took away Karis Richardson from Dale Richardson and threatened him while he was in a vulnerable state himself after suffering years of abuse at the hand of Kimberley Richardson. Zuk had read evidence of the constant threats by Kimberley Richardson about taking the house punishing Dale Richardson if he even went to see Kaysha Dery and wanted to deprive Karis Richardson for no other reason than she hated her. Judge Zuk also ignored evidence that Kimberley Richardson admitted to assaulting Dale Richardson in text messages, that she came with her parents to threaten, intimidate and coerce Dale Richardson to give up the 2016 Toyota Corolla, cut off the internet at the home because he made a decision as a parent, which was his legal right to do so and left Karis Richardson in the care of Kaysha

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Dery. Judge Zuk ignored the allegations of torture and dismissed them without allowing an investigation and acted in a manner which was self-serving as the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan are named in the allegations and ***are not a competent authority*** to investigate the ***torture allegations they are party to***. Judge Zuk upheld the orders issued by R.W. Elson when there was overwhelming evidence that they orders were unwarranted, and that there was evidence of criminal activity by the Saskatchewan Health Authority and why they couldn't be trusted to diagnose Dale Richardson when they made a decision to apprehend him with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police the day he was to appear in court against them for violations of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the ***mismanagement of the covid emergency***.

The following is the legal basis for the constitutional question:

**a) Subsection 15(1) of the *Canada Business Corporations Act*;
Subsection 15(1) of *The Business Corporations Act*;**

16. DSR Karis Consulting Inc., a Canadian corporation pursuant to the *Canada Business Corporations Act* and registered as an *extra-provincial* corporation under the *The Business Corporations Act*, has not been treated as a *distinct natural person* with respect to the *torture* of Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery by the *Mason conspirators*.
17. The flamboyant violations to Section 15(1) of the *Canada Business Corporations Act* and 15(1) of the *The Business Corporations Act* as part of a conspiracy to commit *terrorist activity*, *apartheid*, *genocide*, and *torture* have led the Applicant to question their constitutional validity: Can a corporation be *tortured*? Can it be *intimidated* and *coerced*? Can it be *punished*? Does it have *Charter* rights?
18. If so, why have *all levels of court* save the Supreme Court of Canada acquiesced?
19. If not, how can a corporation be a *distinct natural person* with the ability to contract under civil law and not be a *victim* and *protected* under the *Charter* and the *Criminal Code*. DSR Karis Consulting Inc.'s operations which are *essential services* have been suppressed and hindered in an attempt to *torture* Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery irrespective of it being an *distinct natural person* under law.

**b) Subsection 3-6(1) of *The Provincial Health Authority Act*;
 Subsection 16(1) of the *Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act*;
 Subsection 15(1) of *The Non-profit Corporations Act, 1995*;
The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act;**

20. Saskatchewan Health Authority, a government funded not-for-profit corporation under the *The Provincial Health Authority Act* directly or indirectly related to the *Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act* and *The Non-profit Corporations Act, 1995*, and the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, a not-for-profit corporation directly or indirectly related to the same, have been treated as *distinct natural persons* with respect to the *torture* of Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery perpetrated by the *Mason conspirators*.
21. The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan a corporation, as stated by section 3 of the *The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*, attempted to coerce, intimidate and punish DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in an attempt to have its Chief Executive Officer Dale Richardson, into divulging corporate information to them by a letter from their Executive Director and Registrar Robert H. McDonald. Dale Richardson on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. refused to comply and responded with a letter stating that DSR Karis Consulting Inc. would not be unlawfully be intimidated, coerced or threatened into giving corporate information and that the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan had no legal basis for its inquiry, and should have rather focused on the threat to the public safety arising from the mixing factor issue provided by the Saskatchewan Health Authority which is a serious and pressing risk. The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan has not responded to that letter.
22. The flamboyant *Charter* right violations by officers and employees of Saskatchewan Health Authority, Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan and the Seventh-Day Adventist Church as part of a conspiracy to commit *terrorist activity, apartheid, genocide, and torture* have led the Applicant to question the constitutional validity of the *The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*, Section 3-6(1) of the *The Provincial Health Authority Act*, 16(1) of the *Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act*, and 15(1) of the *The Non-profit Corporations Act, 1995* which *protect public officials* from being *directly* identified as *public officers* under the *Criminal Code* because they are employed by a *distinct natural person*: Can a not-for-profit corporation *torture* a person? Can a corporation who represents itself as an association *abrogate to itself to act against the*

citizens and the representatives of a nation by sanctioning recommendations that make it a conspirator to *commit murder*? Can it *intimidate* and *coerce* a person? Can it *punish* a person? Can it *punish, and torture* a person for following the values of the not-for-profit corporation? Can it violate the *Charter* rights of a person?

23. If so, why have *all levels of court* save the Supreme Court of Canada acquiesced?
24. If not, how can a not-for-profit corporation be a *distinct natural person* with the ability to contract under civil law and not be a *perpetrator* and *prosecuted* under the *Charter* and the *Criminal Code*. The *Mason conspirators* behind the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in Saskatchewan have used the Saskatchewan Health Authority and the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, both *distinct natural persons* under the law, to evade responsibility for *terrorist activity, apartheid, genocide, and torture* and for promoting *inequality of persons* and increasing *disparity in opportunities* and hindering *economic development* in Saskatchewan under the guise of the laws prescribed for *public health emergencies* which violate the *Charter* as they have reached *unreasonable limits as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society*. Can a not-for-profit corporation punish a *distinct natural person* or a third *distinct natural person* for a *political opinion on the mismanagement of the covid emergency*?

c) Section 30 of *The Legal Profession Act, 1990*, specifically without limitation Subsection 30(1)(a);

25. DSR Karis Consulting Inc., if its determined to be under the *Charter*, Dale Richardson, Kaysha Dery, Karis Richardson are *not equal before and under the law and do not have the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination* because Section 30 of the *The Legal Profession Act, 1990* restricts such right to those represented by a person accepted by the Law Society of Saskatchewan, which has led the Applicant to question the constitutional validity of such as a person does not have such right if they do not enough money to hire an accepted person which constitutes discrimination based on *socioeconomic status* or is being *discriminated* against by the Law Society of Saskatchewan or persons it accepted on the basis of *ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability*.
26. For this reason, DSR Karis Consulting Inc. has never had such right under the law and has only been represented by its Chief Executive Officer, Dale

Richardson, which is not a legal professional, and Dale Richardson, Kaysha Dery, and Karis Richardson could not acquire representation until they were *arbitrarily, unconstitutionally, and unlawfully* detained which permits any person to file an application for *habeas corpus* on their behalf under 3-64(2) of *The Queen's Bench Rules*.

d) Sections 18, 18.1, 19, 20, 21, and 34 of *The Mental Health Services Act*, specifically without limitation Subsections 18(1)(a), 18(1)(b), 18(3), 19(1)(a), 19(1)(b), 19(2), 19(6), 20(1)(a), 20(1)(b), 21(1), 34(4), 34(4.1)(a), 34(4.1)(b), 34(5.1), and 34(8); Sections 38, 45, and 45.1 of *The Public Health Act, 1994*, specifically without limitation Subsections 38(1), 38(2)(d), 38(2)(e)(i), 38(2)(e)(ii), 38(2)(f), 38(2)(h), 38(2)(i)(i), 38(2)(i)(ii), 38(2)(j), 38(2)(k), 45(1)(a), 45(1)(b), 45(2)(a), 45(2)(b), 45(2)(c), 45(2)(d)(i), 45(2)(d)(ii), 45(2)(g), 45(2)(h), 45(2)(i), 45(2.2)(a)(i), 45(2.2)(a)(ii), 45(2.2)(b), 45(5)(a), 45(5)(b), 45(5)(c), 45(5)(d), 45.1(1), and 45.1(2); the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act; The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act;

27. Dale Richardson was detained under *The Mental Health Services Act* and Kaysha Dery was detained under *The Public Health Act, 1994* while acting on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. at the same time and place on July 23rd, 2020 for different reasons with no declared warrant by Royal Canadian Mounted Police and a court Deputy Sheriff in front of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the Judicial Centre of Battleford minutes before they were to attend a hearing against without limitation the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Saskatchewan Health Authority, Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, Matrix Law Group, and rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union which implicated them in *terrorist activity, apartheid, genocide, and torture* and the mismanagement the Covid emergency in Saskatchewan, specifically with respect to promoting *inequality of persons* and increasing *disparity in opportunities* and hindering *economic development* in Saskatchewan by misrepresenting the *mixing factor* and who is *qualified to calculate it* which will lead to many businesses going bankrupt.
28. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police's and Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan's *judicial interference* has led the Applicant to question the constitutional validity of Sections 18, 18.1, 19, 20, 21, and 34 of *The Mental Health Services Act* and Sections 38, 45, and 45.1 of *The Public Health Act, 1994* as they were used in this *arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful* detainment in violation of Dale Richardson's and Kaysha Dery's Sections 1,

2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 28, and 36 rights and Kaysha Dery's Section 35 rights from the *Charter* as they have reached *unreasonable limits as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society*.

29. Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery were both *tortured* during their *arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful* detainment. After being interrogated at Battlefords Union Hospital for hours, Kaysha Dery was taken by Royal Canadian Mounted Police to Saskatchewan Hospital, where she was also employed and had active complaints against through Canadian Union of Public Employees regarding discrimination and occupational health and safety issues with its Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning systems. The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan were notified of the blatantly negligent guidelines from the Saskatchewan Health Authority by Dale Richardson, and they responded by sending a threat letter to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to coerce the corporation rather than dealing with the direct threat to the health and safety of the general public in clear violation of the The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act. In addition, Dale Richardson was discriminated against because of his socioeconomic status as a mechanical engineering technologist who came to report an issue and was not taken seriously. A mechanical engineering technologist is qualified to make those inquiries and comment on such. Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan permitted this gross negligence to continue in spite of the knowledge of the ***mismanagement of the covid emergency***. They had the authority to intervene in the matter with the Saskatchewan Health Authority's faulty guidelines, but they wilfully and deliberately did not and instead chose to uphold the biased self-serving position of Judge Crooks who dismissed an habeas corpus hearing as moot even though there was compelling evidence that the detention was just in a clear demonstration of ***unconstitutionally suspending a writ of habeas corpus***. Can a Public Health Authority ***torture citizens*** to silence them for opposition to their ***mismanagement of the covid emergency***? Can the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ***torture citizens*** of Canada to cover their participation in the ***mismanagement of the covid emergency***? Can the Saskatchewan Health Authority deem any ***citizen*** insane to strap them to a bed and drug them against their will, ***to break their will and silence them*** for speaking out against their ***totalitarian*** actions which are in direct opposition to the *Charter*? Are the Royal Canadian Mounted Police free to torture anyone who believes any portion of the ***political opinion of the mismanagement of the covid emergency*** as outlined by the ***Jesuit affiliated Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana, Carlos Maria Vgano***? Are the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

free to *torture Christians* for their religious beliefs? Are the Royal Canadian Mounted Police free to *torture Catholics* or other persons of faith based on their religious beliefs? Can the Saskatchewan Health Authority deem someone insane for *religious beliefs* that goes against their *totalitarian* actions which are *placing the lives of the unsuspecting public at risk?*

- e) **Without limitation, Rule 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 2-34(1), 13-34, 15-22(1) of the Queen's Bench Rules;**
Section 5, 6, 23 of The Family Property Act;
Section 8(2)(a), 15.1 of the Divorce Act;
Section 6, 8, 9, 23, 25 of the The Children's Law Act;

30. Dale Richardson and DSR Karis Consulting Inc. have not been treated as *separate distinct natural persons* by some agents of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan and in order to discriminate and punish Dale Richardson, Rule 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 2-34(1), 13-34, 15-22(1) have been used to inflict *torture* and *cruel and unusual treatment*, cover *judicial corruption*, *forcibly transfer a biracial child*, cover *perjury of a Caucasian woman*, *exercise extreme prejudice*, *terrorism*, *torture*, take actions *calculated to cause the physical destruction of persons*, ***the mismanagement of the covid emergency*** and *apartheid* towards blacks, Indigenous, and biracials of those *distinct groups*, with the *Metis* also being a *distinct group*. There was no consideration given to Dale Richardson's disability, nor was consideration given to his *Seventh-Day Adventist* religious beliefs. Court officials arbitrarily rejected evidence critical to the case of Dale Richardson, to punish him for acting in the best interests of DSR Karis Consulting Inc., the people of Saskatchewan and himself by seeking remedy for their judicial interference when he was investigating ***the mismanagement of the covid emergency***. R.W Elson demonstrated the most egregious disregard for the *Charter*, when he ordered a *terrorist attack* on July 23rd, 2020 and gave control of the registered office of DSR Karis Consulting Inc., its property and possessions to parties that have no lawful rights to them. Justice Elson punished DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and Dale Richardson for DSR Karis Consulting Inc. seeking remedy against the court, and the *Mason conspirators* involved in ***the mismanagement of the covid emergency***. Judge Elson deprived Dale Richardson of his home, his possessions, his child and gave orders of a permanent nature on a first appearance with no evidence, and explicitly made orders that the interim orders that he made could not be revisited outside of the matter of custody. In doing so Judge Elson ensured that irreparable loss

would occur to Dale Richardson, Kaysha Dery, and Karis Richardson, and left no possibility of dealing with the matter even if there was compelling evidence that Kimberley Richardson lied and colluded with others to bring evidence for that order. Judge Elson perverted justice and deprived four distinct natural persons of their constitutional rights to punish Dale Richardson, demonstrating a reckless criminal intent when willing to destroy anyone to punish the object of your malice. Depriving a child of its parent without reasonable cause, without due process of law is severe abuse to the child and R.W. Elson was willing to torture Karis Richardson in order to punish Dale Richardson. Justice Zuk demonstrated extreme prejudice when ignoring compelling evidence to warrant the release of an infant child subjected to *torture* by R.W. Elson. Zuk attempted to wrest words out of their obvious context to interpret them in a negative light, demonstrating **anti-black racism** and other forms of discrimination. Justice Zuk attempted to frame the words of *Jesuit affiliated Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana, Carlos Maria Vignano* as insane and conspiratorial and demonstrated actions consistent with discrimination towards the Jesuit Order. Section 15 of the *Charter* guarantees Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without *discrimination* and, in particular, without discrimination based on **race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability**. The counsel of *Ellen G. White*, whom the Seventh-Day Adventist Church believes to have the gift of prophecy, gives instruction on the treatment of racial relations in the book *the Southern Work*, in which she reiterates that Christians are to treat persons as equals and to make no discrimination based on the colour of a person's skin. Judge Zuk issued orders that were extremely prejudicial, were consistent with instigating torture, cruel and unusual and degrading treatment and punishment, demonstrated intent to punish Dale Richardson for seeking remedy for torture and other violations of his constitutional rights, as torture cannot be reasonably justified in a free and democratic society when the torture and other violations were because of race, religion, disability and political opinion which are protected under numerous UN treatise. Judge Zuk deliberately and wilfully issued orders that were based on obvious and proven perjury and upheld orders that were final orders and granted in an interim order that was issued in a manner that is consistent with **punishing** Dale Richardson for seeking remedy against parties for their part in **the mismanagement of the covid emergency**, outlined in a similar manner as was described by the *Jesuit affiliated Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana, Carlos Maria Vignano*. Judge Zuk attempted to

misconstrue the words of Dale Richardson in the court in direct opposition to the plain reading of the words and an explanation from Dale Richardson as to the meaning of the words. Judge Zuk demonstrated **deliberate intent** to malign the words of Dale Richardson and **punish** him. Patricia J. Meiklejohn mentioned a Federal Court action in which Dale Richardson was seeking remedy as if seeking remedy from **torture** was a bad thing, insinuating that Dale Richardson should just accept the **torture** that he is enduring and do nothing to relieve it. Can the court violate the *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, an international instrument binding in Canada? Can the court *discriminate* against a *person* based on their *socioeconomic status*? Can the court issue orders *calculated to cause a person's physical destruction*? Can the court *discriminate* against a *person* based on their *religion*? Can the court *punish* a *third person* for the religion of a person? Can the court *discriminate* against a *person* based on race? Can the court *punish* a *third person* for the race of a person? Can the court *discriminate* against a *person* based on disability? Can the court *punish* a *third person* for the *disability* of a person? Does a court have the authority to participate in *terrorism*? Does judicial immunity apply to **committing crimes** against the Crown? Can the court *prevent distinct natural persons* from accessing justice? Can the court punish a *distinct natural person* or a third *distinct natural person* for a **political opinion on the mismanagement of the covid emergency**? Can the court adopt rules that are discriminatory by their very nature? Can the court punish a person for the *socioeconomic condition forced upon them* by the court? Can the court claim **equal** access to **justice** when *discriminating against* self represented persons with disabilities?

31. If so, why have *all levels of court* save the Supreme Court of Canada acquiesced?

f) Without limitation, Rule 120, 359(2) of Federal Court Rules; Section 57 of the Federal Court Act;

32. Dale Richardson and DSR Karis Consulting Inc. have not been treated as *separate distinct natural persons* by some agents of the Federal Court of Canada, and in order to discriminate and punish Dale Richardson, rule 120 and 359(2) have been used to inflict *torture* and *cruel and unusual treatment*, cover *judicial corruption*, *terrorism*, *torture*, **the mismanagement of the covid emergency** and *apartheid* towards blacks, Indigenous, and biracials of those *distinct groups*, with the *Metis* also being a *distinct group*. There was no consideration given to Dale Richardson's disability, nor was consideration

given to his *Seventh-Day Adventist* religious beliefs. Due to the nature of his disability, it may take longer for him to finish tasks. For school Dale Richardson is given time and a half to finish his exams and other ***reasonable accommodations*** to give him equal access to education as a person with a disability. Is it not *reasonable* for the courts to make such *accommodations* for self-represented persons with *disabilities*? Especially when they have indicated that they are subjected to torture? Section 15 of the *Charter* guarantees Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without *discrimination* and, in particular, without discrimination based on ***race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability***. As a Seventh-Day Adventist Dale Richardson cannot work on the Sabbath, which is defined from Genesis as being from sunset on Friday, to sunset on Saturday, and in it he is forbidden from doing any work. Friday the Bible designates as the day of preparation, which is to be used to prepare for the Sabbath so that he can be free from work according to his religious observance. The counsel of ***Ellen G. White***, whom the Seventh-Day Adventist Church believes to have the gift of prophecy, gives instruction to stop work at 12 noon on Friday to prepare for the Sabbath, further cutting down the time he has to respond. The notice of constitutional questions for T-1229-20 were rejected on the basis of no proper proof of service pursuant to section 57 of the *Federal Court Act*. Rule 120 of the *Federal Court Rules* were also cited as a basis for rejection of the constitutional questions, even though they related to matters of national security. When Dale Richardson indicated that he was being discriminated against, after he indicated that his eldest daughter who is a citizen of the Metis Nation of Saskatchewan, and a peace officer, testified that she was tortured by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority at her workplace the Saskatchewan Hospital, and interrogated for information about DSR Karis Consulting Inc. under the guise of covid, they ***rejected the questions with full knowledge of this information***. An ***Indigenous woman was tortured*** for information of a *Black and Indigenous led corporation* that was standing up against a massive operation of ***Social Engineering*** that was ***working against the will and the interests of the citizens and the governments of nations***. Dale Richardson was intimidated and coerced by the court when he indicated that he had been discriminated against and presented evidence to demonstrate judicial interference and corruption, his motion for T-1229-20 was rejected on the basis of non-conformity to the rules and he was intimidated and coerced into a situation where he was threatened when he had made multiple pleas to the

court to stop the torture and the cruel and unusual punishment. Judy Charles instructed him to return to the persons who discriminated against him and he alleges subjected him to cruel and unusual punishment. Dale Richardson has stated that he fears being punished for speaking out the his political opinion that agrees with the *Jesuit affiliated Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana, Carlos Maria Vignano*, and for seeking remedy against the *corrupt court officials* at a provincial and federal level. Furthermore, Dale Richardson has two separate actions before the Federal Court of Canada, one which includes without limitation, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Saskatchewan Health Authority, the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, and the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, for their participation in the mismanagement of the covid emergency, that demonstrates actions consistent with totalitarianism in punishing and torturing the citizens, denying them access to speak against the totalitarianism and working against the citizens and the representatives of nations. The Attorney General of Canada has come in to represent the servants of the Crown, however this action of itself raises a number of questions. The Crown has an obligation to maintain law and order, and to uphold its laws, especially from the Attorney General who is the visible head of the Justice system in Canada. Is it in the best interests of Canada for the Attorney General to represent the servants of the Crown, when there are allegations of actions that are consistent with the *overthrow of a free and democratic society*? Does it demonstrate that the Attorney General of Canada *supports the mismanagement of the covid emergency*, when his office will protect the servants of the Crown who are implicated and not intervene to ensure that the rights of the persons making the allegations are preserved? If the Attorney General of Canada does not intervene to preserve the rights of persons with evidence to demonstrate *clear criminal activity with the mismanagement of the covid emergency*, does it demonstrate that *the entire justice system is corrupt* and *outside intervention is necessary* to restore law and order in Canada? Can the court use the rules of the court or an act to *punish a person* or a *third person* for seeking remedy against corrupt individuals in the courts? Is it in the best interests of the principles of fundamental justice in a free and democratic society to allow all allegations of corruption to be heard on the merits of the evidence alone? Can the court use the court rules or an enactment to shield *corrupt officials*? Can the court use the rules of the court to *cover a massive operation in social engineering*? Can the court use the rules to *work against the will of the citizens and the governments of nations*? Can the Court use the rules of the court or an act to permit *torture to continue with impunity*, or to *inflict torture and cruel*,

unusual and degrading treatment? Can the court use the rules of the court or an act to violate article 13 of the *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, when the international instrument that is binding on Canada is in accordance with section 12 of the *Charter*? Can the court *discriminate* against a *person* based on their *religion*? Can the court *punish a third person* for the religion of a person? Can the court *discriminate* against a *person* based on race? Can the court *punish a third person* for the *race* of a person? Can the court *discriminate* against a *person* based on disability? Can the court *punish a third person* for the *disability* of a person? Can the court *prevent distinct natural persons* from accessing justice? Can the court *punish a distinct natural person* or a third *distinct natural person* for a *political opinion on the mismanagement of the covid emergency*?

33. If so, why have *all levels of court* save the Supreme Court of Canada acquiesced?

g) Subsections 24(1) of the Charter.

34. In the alternative to declarations of constitutional invalidity of Subsection 15(1) of the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, Subsection 15(1) of *The Business Corporations Act*, Subsection 16(1) of the *Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act*, and Subsection 15(1) of *The Non-profit Corporations Act, 1995*, the Court may provide remedies under Section 24(1) of the *Charter* and prosecute appropriate parties to prevent the infringement of DSR Karis Consulting Inc.'s, interpreted *Charter rights* and any other *rights* determined to be under the *Charter*, Dale Richardson's, Kaysha Dery's, Karis Richardson's Sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 28, and 36 rights and Kaysha Dery's Section 35 rights.
35. In addition to the remedies being sought, such further and other relief as the Applicant may advise and this Honourable Court may permit.

DATED at Chestermere, Alberta, this 25th of December, 2020.


Dale Richardson

TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA**
Attention: The Honourable David Lametti
Department of Justice Canada
284 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0H8
Phone: 613 957-4222
Fax: 613 954-0811
Email: mcu@justice.gc.ca

AND TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ALBERTA**
Attention: Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General
9th floor, John E. Brownlee Building
10365 - 97 Street, Edmonton, AB T5J 3W7
Phone: 780 427-2745
Fax: 780 427-6821

AND TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**
PO Box 9044 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, BC V8W 9E2
Phone: 250 387-1866
Fax: 250 387-6411
Email: AG.Minister@gov.bc.ca

AND TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MANITOBA**
Attention: Minister of Justice and Attorney General
450 Broadway, Winnipeg, MB R3C 0V8
Phone: 204 945-3728
Fax: 204 945-2517
Email: minjus@leg.gov.mb.ca

AND TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEW BRUNSWICK**
Attention: Deputy Attorney General
Chancery Place
P. O. Box 6000, Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1
Phone : (506) 453-3102
Fax : (506) 453-3275
Email : John.Logan@gnb.ca

AND TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND
LABRADOR**
4th Floor, East Block, Confederation Building
P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, NL A1B 4J6
Tel: (709) 729-2869
Fax: (709) 729-0469
justice@gov.nl.ca

AND TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**
Department of Justice
4903 49th Street (6th floor)
P.O. Box 1320, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 2L9
Phone: 867 767-9070
Fax: 867 873-0307

AND TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NUNAVUT**
Department of Justice
PO Box 297, Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0
Phone: 867 975-6100
Fax: 867 975-6168

AND TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NOVA SCOTIA**
Department of Justice, Legal Services
PO Box 7, Stn. Central, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2L6
Phone: 902 424-4390
Fax: 902 424-4556
Email: justweb@gov.ns.ca

AND TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ONTARIO**
McMurtry-Scott Building
720 Bay Street, 11th floor, Toronto, ON M7A 2S9
Phone: 416 326-2220
Fax: 416 326-4015
Email: attorneygeneral@ontario.ca

AND TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**
4th Floor, Shaw Building
95 Rochford Street, Charlottetown PEI C1A 7N8
Phone: 902 368-5152
Fax: 902 368-4910
Email: MinisterJPS@gov.pe.ca

AND TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF QUEBEC**
1200, route de l'Église, 9e étage, Québec G1V 4M1
Phone: 418 643-4210
Fax: 418 646-0027
Email: ministre@justice.gouv.qc.ca

AND TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF SASKATCHEWAN**
Room 355, Legislative Building
2405 Legislative Drive, Regina, SK S4S 0B3
Phone: 306 787-5353
Fax: 306 787-1232
Email: jus.minister@gov.sk.ca

AND TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF YUKON TERRITORY**
Attention: Minister of Justice
Yukon Legislative Assembly
Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6
Phone: 867-393-7488
Fax: 867-393-7135
Email: tracy.mcphee@gov.yk.ca

Notice of Constitutional Questions for NO. CACV3745

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 _____, CEO

04/12/2021

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Exhibit R: Petition to the United States Congress for Rights of the Métis

ROBERT A. CANNON
[Redacted]
Saskatoon, SK CA [Redacted]

Tel: [Redacted]
Email: [Redacted]



This is Exhibit "R" referred to in the Affidavit of Delehidson & Robert Cannon
Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2021
[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta

December 31st, 2020

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
U.S. House of Representatives United States Senate
Washington, DC 20515 Washington, DC 20510

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

PETITION TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT REQUESTING

- 1. THAT THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH BE CENSURED SAVE THE FAITHFUL FEW WHO HAVE CONDEMNED HER;

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution gives the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA the right to petition Congress "for the Redress of Grievances." And the Senate and House of Representatives have the power to "Censure" (condemn) a Non-Member for misconduct.

GOD'S CHURCH is modelled after the government of heaven, where every person of every kind has the right to stand up for what is right in the sight of GOD. Throughout sacred history there has been men and women who have stood up for what is right in faith condemning ISRAEL for her sins. GOD'S CHURCH is represented by those who follow the commandments of GOD, and have the faith of JESUS. Every person who becomes a member of the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH—GOD'S CHURCH—acknowledges the foregoing by virtue of its doctrine. He shall be proved by GOD'S WORD—the doctrine. Thereby, every member of the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH in the UNITED STATE OF AMERICA totalling approximately 1,180,008 (beginning membership as of 2019 from adventiststatistics.org) is to be represented by he which shall be proved by GOD'S WORD.

TAKE NOTICE THAT this is the Loud Cry: "Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird. For all nations have drunk of the wine of the wrath of her fornication, and the kings of the earth have committed fornication with her, and the merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies. And I heard another voice from heaven, saying, Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." (Revelation 18:2-4 KJV)

AND TAKE NOTICE THAT the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH has supported systemically racist regional conferences among other systemically racist activity in support of apartheid in contravention to GOD'S WORD: "Judge not, and ye shall not be judged: condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned: forgive, and ye shall be forgiven" (Luke 6:37 KJV);

AND TAKE NOTICE THAT the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH is responsible for the fabrication of the Covid emergency as it has permitted the use of its GOD given inheritance for the same by MASONIC conspirators in an attempt to steal RELIGIOUS FREEDOM: "And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him: and the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over" (Daniel 11:40 KJV);

AND TAKE NOTICE THAT the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH has persecuted the FAITHFUL FEW as in days of old: "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you" (Matthew 5:11-12 KJV); and

AND TAKE NOTICE THAT GOD will punish the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH for her sins and vindicate the FAITHFUL FEW who have condemned her of the same.

The SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH should be CENSURED for supporting apartheid and the fabrication of the Covid emergency, and for persecuting those who hold true to its doctrine.

2. THAT THE MASONS AND THEIR CONSPIRATORS INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION JOSEPH R. BIDEN BE CENSURED;

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution gives the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA the right to petition Congress "for the Redress of Grievances." And the Senate and House of Representatives have the power to "Censure" (condemn) a Non-Member for misconduct.

The MASONS are modelled after the government of SATAN that seeks to abolish INDIVIDUALITY and build a world without FREEDOM through the dissolution of social order. It is the directive of the MASONS to infiltrate CHRISTIAN churches and pollute and dissolve their doctrines, thereby abolishing their individuality, voice, and strength, so that their rights and freedom can be stolen with little resistance.

The MASONS have succeeded in polluting the CHRISTIAN churches, the daughters of BABYLON, which have become partakers in her sins: "Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird." In so doing, the MASONS and their conspirators including without limitation JOSEPH R. BIDEN have sought to overthrow the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a CHRISTIAN people, and should be CENSURED for such HIGH TREASON: for fabricating the Covid emergency to build a world without freedom through the dissolution of social order: *Solve et Coagula* as the MASONIC adage teaches (articulated as the mismanagement of the Covid emergency by JESUIT affiliated CARLO MARIA VIGANÒ, Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana in his open letter to PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP on June 7, 2020).

3. THAT THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES BE RECOGNIZED AND THAT THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION BE AMENDED AND RATIFIED PURSUANT TO THE SAME AND DECLARATIONAL LAW

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution gives the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA the right to petition Congress "for the Redress of Grievances." The MÉTIS, MESTIZOS, and other INDIGENOUS PEOPLES have been maltreated and due to such treatment are unable to petition congress on their own behalf: the MASONS and their conspirators have detained, tortured, and deported many the MÉTIS, MESTIZOS, and other INDIGENOUS PEOPLES at the acquiescence of the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH making them unable to represent themselves in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA where they have right to abide.

The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA has failed to adhere to its DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, the declarational law:

- (1st) "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal" has not been applied to the MÉTIS, MESTIZOS, and other INDIGENOUS PEOPLES as the same were not treated as equals and granted citizenship as they ought to have been;
- (2nd) "[T]hat they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" has been (a) misconstrued only to apply to citizens and not alleged aliens to which the MÉTIS, MESTIZOS, and other INDIGENOUS PEOPLES have been often classified, (b) ignored in legislation that restricts the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* which has been often used to oppress the same and others, and (c) ignored in common law and legislation that denies the same representation unless the same and others can afford an approved lawyer; and
- (3rd) "That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." has not been exercised for citizens or their posterity abroad which should include the MÉTIS, MESTIZOS, and OTHER INDIGENOUS PEOPLES as the same have not been permitted to be represented in congress or the presidential elections to voice how the fabrication of the Covid emergency has been used to oppress and kill them.

The true population of the MÉTIS, MESTIZOS, and other INDIGENOUS PEOPLES in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and CANADA is scarcely known as census data is rarely collected for the same and many do not declare the same for fear of persecution and torture:

- 1,400,685 people in CANADA identified as INDIGENOUS PEOPLES in 2011 of which 451,795 identify singularly as MÉTIS (according to STATISTICS CANADA), however, there is not system for biracial or multiracial identification in CANADA due to its apartheid;
- 5.2 million people in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA identified as AMERICAN INDIAN and ALASKA NATIVE in 2010, either alone or in combination with one or more other races (according to the UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU); and

census data is not readily published for MÉTIS or MESTIZOS by the UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU.

The MÉTIS, MESTIZOS, and other INDIGENOUS PEOPLES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA should be formally recognized as equals and citizens and all citizens including the same should be recognized as having unalienable rights to without limitation: life and liberty, the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus*, and be represented and counselled by whosoever they choose. Such formal recognition should be in the form of an amendment and ratification to the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION as follows:

“All persons born in the United States before or after its confederation and the posterity of the same are citizens of the United States.

No person shall be deprived of life or liberty under any law that is not criminal law; nor shall the Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus be restricted by legislation; nor shall a person be denied representation or counsel that consents.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states and citizens living abroad, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age or older in each state and abroad.

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.”

WHEREFORE, the undersigned respectfully request that the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH be censured, that the MASONS and their conspirators including without limitation JOSEPH R. BIDEN be censured, and that the rights of INDIGENOUS PEOPLES be recognized and that the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION be amended and ratified as specified above pursuant to such recognition and declarational law.



ROBERT A. CANNON

Enclosed is an *Ex Parte & Pro Se Original Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus* applied for by ROBERT A. CANNON on behalf of KAYSHA F.N. DERY who identifies as CANADIAN, EUROPEAN, CARIBBEAN, MÉTIS, DISABLED, CHRISTIAN, and SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST.

Exhibit S: Innovation Credit Union Mortgage Fraud to Transfer Habitual Residence of the Child

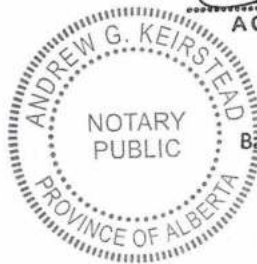


Information Services Corporation (ISC)
Title Processing System
1301 1st Ave
Regina, SK S4R 8H2

Toll Free: 1.866.275.4721
Fax: 306.798.1399
Email: ask@isc.ca
Website: www.isc.ca/notices

Letter received on March 14 of 2021

DALE JAMES SADAT RICHARDSON
1292-95 STREET
NORTH BATTLEFORD SK S9A 0G2



This is Exhibit "S" referred to in the
Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Cameron
Sworn before me this 15 day
of March A.D. 2021

A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

You are receiving this notification to inform you of a recent transaction processed by ISC, the exclusive
provider of the Land Titles Registry in the Province of Saskatchewan. The transaction has resulted in
something changing on a land title you own or have an interest in (e.g. you recently bought or sold a
property and title has transferred, your mortgage has been discharged, etc.).

ISC sends these notifications to help protect against fraudulent activity, by ensuring all parties are aware
of transactions affecting their land or interest, as applicable.

Please review the accompanying pages and, if you would like more information about why you received
this notification, please visit www.isc.ca/notices.

Make the switch to email notifications: As part of our commitment to the environment, ISC encourages
the use of paperless notifications. Switching to email delivery is easy. Please visit www.isc.ca/enotices for
instructions on how to change your notification delivery preferences to email.

Table with 2 columns: Field Name and Value. Fields include COMS Request Number, COMS Label Number, COMS Distribution Group Number, Application Name, and Application Reference Number.





Land Registry
1301 - 1st Avenue
Regina, SK S4R 8H2

Toll Free: 1-866-275-4721
Fax: (306) 798-1399
Email: ask@isc.ca
Website: www.isc.ca

March 01, 2021 **Why didn't Virgil show up to the March 1 of 2021 habeas corpus hearing involving Innovation Credit Union and infringement of contract relating to the raid of 1292 95th Street on July 23 of 2020?**

Dale James Sadat Richardson
1292-95 Street
North Battleford SK S9A0G2
Canada

Packet Number: 178304182
Client Number: 131989461

Re: Notice to Former Owner of Transfer of Title to Land

This notice is being sent to you to confirm the transfer of land or minerals out of your name into the name(s) of the new owner(s). The land or minerals transferred are described below:

Parcel Number: 153874659
Old Title Number: 148683000
Title Type: Surface Regular
Land Description: Lot 15 Blk/Par 61 Plan No. 101844053 Extension 0
Municipality: CITY OF NORTH BATTLEFORD
Date of Transfer: March 01, 2021

New Owner(s):
Title No. 153762947 Scott Donald Florence
Rachel Mary Florence

For further questions, please contact the ISC Customer Support Team, toll-free at 1-866-275-4721 or by email at ask@isc.ca

Registrar



Exhibit T: Dale Notifies the Land Registry that the Sale of Fraudulent

Unity

From: Unity
Sent: March 14, 2021 9:32 PM
To: ask@isc.ca
Subject: FW: Re: Fraudulent transfer of Title 148683000
Attachments: scan0008.pdf; motion of appeal KalmakoffS.pdf; application_motion of writ of certiorari with strikethroughSig.pdf; application_motion of writ of mandamus and prohibition amendedSigned.pdf; Brief of Fact and LawSigned.pdf

Importance: High

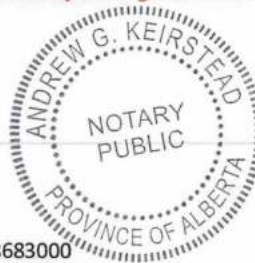
Good day,

In addition I would like all copies of documents that were used in this mortgage fraud scanned and emailed to me at this email before 10 am tomorrow as this is now a criminal matter. I would also like the evidence to complain myself as well to the authorities as well.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, MET, TT (AB)
 North Battleford, SK
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
 Tel 306 441 7010

The email in this signature is for racial unity and unity for all persons. Please send all stories of discrimination to this email to be forwarded to the UN human rights complaints made on behalf of all Black, Indigenous, Metis, persons, persons of Colour, disabled persons and visible minorities. Discrimination based on sex and religion is also a part of the complaint, all are encouraged to send their accounts of discrimination. This is for those who have been discriminated by the government of Canada or any other government or government agency or its affiliates in Canada.



This is Exhibit "T" referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Peter Cameron
 Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2021
 [Signature]
 A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta
 ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
 Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public in and for Alberta

From: Unity
Sent: March 14, 2021 9:22 PM
To: ask@isc.ca
Subject: Re: Fraudulent transfer of Title 148683000
Importance: High

Good day,

It has come to my attention that some unauthorized person has engaged in fraud and have attempted to sell my property and transfer the title to my home without my consent or knowledge. I do not know how the mortgage which is held by Innovation Credit Union was able to be closed out without my signature, or knowledge. I do not know how any such documents were signed as I did not sign any documents and I did not know that someone was defrauding me until I opened the letter. Revert the fraudulent title number of 153762947 Scott Donald Florence and Rachel Mary Florence back to the lawful title owners and to the title Number of 148683000 of Dale Richardson and Kimberley Richardson.

Please alert the authorities to rectify this as you have clear evidence of fraudulent activity and send me the confirmation by email of the restored title to this email. There will be documents that presents additional evidence of fraud. I have attached scans of the documents that I have received that one was dated march 1 and the other was not dated and they both came in the same envelope. There are attached some of the recent legal documents and there are 5 separate federal court files that have that property listed as a point of contention. It was impossible for it to be signed and sold by me.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, MET, TT (AB)
North Battleford, SK
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

The email in this signature is for racial unity and unity for all persons. Please send all stories of discrimination to this email to be forwarded to the UN human rights complaints made on behalf of all Black, Indigenous, Metis, persons, persons of Colour, disabled persons and visible minorities. Discrimination based on sex and religion is also a part of the complaint, all are encouraged to send their accounts of discrimination. This is for those who have been discriminated by the government of Canada or any other government or government agency or its affiliates in Canada.

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 , CEO

04/12/2021

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Exhibit U: DSR Karis Consulting Inc. Possesses an Active Lease at 1292 95th Street



FIXED-TERM TENANCY AGREEMENT FOR SASKATCHEWAN

under The Residential Tenancies Act, 2006

1 PARTIES

THIS FIXED-TERM TENANCY AGREEMENT (this "Lease") is made in duplication on April 14, 2020 (the "Effective Date") by and between:

- 1. Dale Richardson located at 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK, S9A 0G2 hereinafter referred to as the "Landlord" with the telephone number (306) 441-4626 (telephone for emergencies is the same) and the email address dalejsr74@outlook.com, and
2. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. located at 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK, S9A 0G2 hereinafter referred to as the "Tenant" with the telephone number (306) 441-4626 and the email address dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com,

(each of them a "Party", and collectively, the "Parties").

2 PREMISES

The Landlord rents to the Tenant the basement suite (the "Unit") in the residential premises located at 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK, S9A 0G2. The Tenant shall have access to the common area, kitchen, living room and bathroom.

3 STANDARD CONDITIONS

The standard conditions attached hereto as Appendix A apply to this tenancy.

4 OCCUPANCY AND TERM

The Tenant may occupy the rental property on Effective Date. This is a fixed-term tenancy of five (5) years and seventeen (17) days ending on April 30, 2025. The Tenant shall have two (2) five (5) year options to renew and to extend the term of this Lease, such options to follow consecutively upon the expiration of the term of this Lease, provided that at the time that each option to renew is exercised, this Lease shall be in full effect and the Tenant is not in default in the performance of this Lease. Each option shall be for a term of five (5) years (the "Renewal Term"). The option shall be exercised by the Tenant's giving to Landlord written notice of its intention to renew and extend the term of this Lease at least three (3) months before the expiration date of the initial term of this Lease and any Renewal Term thereof. The renewal and extension of this Lease for the Renewal Term shall be on and under the same covenants, agreements, terms, provisions and conditions as are contained herein for the initial term of this Lease. Any termination of this Lease during the initial term shall terminate all rights of renewal and extension set forth herein. See standard condition 13 about the Landlord's obligation to give notice at least two months before the end date.

5 RENT

The Tenant will pay rent of \$700.00 monthly on the first day of each month, commencing on the Effective Date. See standard condition 4 respecting payment of rent. The tenant will deliver the rent to the Landlord at the Landlord's address or by direct deposit or e-transfer. The first month of the tenancy is a partial month, prorated

Handwritten initials DR DR

Signature, CEO

rent of \$400.00 shall be paid for the first month, and thereafter the full rent shall be paid on first day of each month. The Landlord shall provide a receipt to the Tenant for rent paid in cash. See standard condition 5(3) about rent increases.

6 SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The following services and facilities are included with the rental unit: Electricity, Heat, Water, Hot Water, Parking, Range, and Refrigerator. No other services and facilities are provided.

7 SECURITY DEPOSIT

A security deposit is not required.

8 AMENDMENT

To the extent any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, word, provision, part, portion, term, or application of this Lease or its definitions is held to be invalid, illegal, unconstitutional, or unenforceable neither the validity, nor enforceability of the remainder of this Lease shall be affected. Either Party shall not assign or transfer any or all of its rights under this Lease without the consent of other Party. Except as expressly made reference to previously in this provision, this Lease may not be amended for any reason without the prior written agreement of both Parties.

9 ADDITIONAL OBLIGATIONS

The tenant shall comply with the following additional obligations:

- i. The Tenant must get prior permission to conduct renovations to the Unit.
- ii. The Tenant is responsible for the repair and maintenance of the Unit within reason.

SIGN TWO COPIES – EACH PARTY KEEPS ONE

The Parties are signing this agreement on the Effective Date.

Signature Dale Richardson
 Dale Richardson

Signature DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
 Dale Richardson
 Chief Executive Officer

The Tenant has received a copy of the Tenancy Agreement.

Signature DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
 Dale Richardson
 Chief Executive Officer

Attach Form 3

Exhibit V: Virgil Representing Innovation Credit Union Forges Dale's Signature in Court



FORM 141A - Rule 141

NOTICE OF CONSENT TO ELECTRONIC SERVICE

ACTION NO. T-1115-20

FEDERAL COURT
ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD

Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

This is Exhibit "V" referred to in the
Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Cannon
Sworn before me this 15 day
of March A.D. 2021
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

BETWEEN:

1. **DSR Karis Consulting Inc.**, a Canadian corporation
pursuant to the *Canadian Business Corporations Act* and
located at 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK, S9A 0G2;

PLAINTIFF

AND:

2. Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan;	24. Robert H. McDonald;	46. Battlefords Mental Health Centre;
3. Kathleen Christopherson;	25. Royal Canadian Mounted Police;	47. Reginald Cawood;
4. Jill Cook;	26. Brenda Lucki;	48. Dr. Ejeze;
5. Glen Metiver;	27. Alfred Bangaloy	49. Dr. Alabi;
6. Justice R.W. Elson;	28. Constable Burton Roy;	50. Rikki Marrison;
7. Justice Crooks;	29. Constable Cartier;	51. Cora Swerid;
8. Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist Church;	30. Lash-Berg Towing;	52. Saskatchewan Hospital;
9. James Kwon;	31. Terry Berg;	53. Tonya Browarny;
10. Mazel Holm;	32. Tarum Chhabra;	54. River City Plumbing & Heating Ltd.;
11. Gary Lund;	33. Chantelle Thompson;	55. Todd Wynterhalt;
12. Dawn Lund;	34. Jennifer Schmidt;	56. Provincial Court of Saskatchewan;
13. Ciprian Bolah;	35. Mark Clements;	57. Honourable Judge M. Pelletier;
14. Jeannie Johnson;	36. Chad Gartner;	58. SGI;
15. Manitoba- Saskatchewan Conference;	37. Brad Appel;	59. Jordan Ottenbreit;
16. Michael Collins	38. Ian McArthur;	60. University of Saskatchewan;
17. Matrix Law Group	39. Bryce Bohun;	61. Danielle Gaudet;
18. Clifford Holm;	40. Kathy Irwin;	62. Raymond Hebert;
19. Patricia J. Meiklejohn;	41. Jason Panchyshyn;	63. Linda Hebert;
20. Jaylyn E. Lawrence;	42. Cary Ransome;	64. Emi Holm;
21. Saskatchewan Health Authority;	43. OZWZ Lawyers LLP;	65. Char Blair;
22. Rebecca Soy;	44. Virgil A. Thomson;	66. Community Futures;
23. Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan;	45. Battlefords Union Hospital;	67. Lisa Cimmer; and,
		68. Kimberley Richardson.

DEFENDANTS

- 2 -

NOTICE OF CONSENT TO ELECTRONIC SERVICE

The Plaintiff consents and the Defendants, **Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn, Cary Ransome, OWZW Lawyers LLP** and **Virgil A. Thomson**, consent to the electronic service of all documents in this proceeding that are not required to be served personally.

Electronic service of the documents on the Plaintiff may be made to the following electronic address: dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com.

Electronic service of the documents on the Defendant, Virgil A. Thomson, in his personal capacity and on the Defendants, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn, Cary Ransome, and OWZW Lawyers LLP, may be made to the following electronic address: vthomson@owzw.com.



Plaintiff
Name: Dale Richardson
Date: Sept 22, 2020
Address: 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2
Phone: (306) 441-7010



Virgil A. Thomson
Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP
1000-2002 Victoria Ave,
Regina, SK S4P 0R7
306-359-1888

September 28, 2020

Note the obvious act of signature, **Handled by Ryan C. Credit Union dissolve Dale's mortgage without his signature?**

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.;
Power of Attn: Dale Richardson;
1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2;
Telephone number; (306) 441-7010;
Email address: dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com

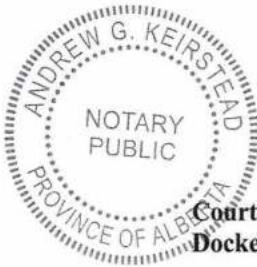


Exhibit W: Justice J.D. Kalmakoff's Brief of Law

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

This is Exhibit 'W' referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson & Robert Cannon Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2021
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan

Docket: CACV3745

Dale Richardson

And

Kimberley Richardson

And

Court of Queen's Bench

Kalmakoff had to hide the fact that the home was sold when I questioned Patricia Meiklejohn about where the money came from for her to represent Kimberley. It appears that they were engaging in mortgage fraud to pay the legal fees. Because the orders that elson issued were beyond the powers of the court to grant, the mortgage and the title needed to be signed off by me. This is why it was imperative for them to either deem me insane or put me in jail to be able to sell the house which is the registered office of DSR Karis Consulting Inc.. Since they failed to do either of those things it was clearly exposed that they committed fraud and, it is evident that Kalmakoff knew about it. No mentally unstable person could shut down a superior court judge like he was a child. The Court of Appeal treid to defraud me to conceal terrorist activity. Now it is exposed when I received notification from the land titles of the

Date: 2021-03-08

Applicant/Appellant (Respondent)

non-party

Respondent/Respondent (Petitioner)

Respondent

Before: Kalmakoff J.A. (in Chambers on February 24, 2021)

Fiat

I. Introduction and Background

no prerogative relief was sought from Mrs. Richardson, it was only incidental orders that were sought against her. All prerogative relief was sought against the Court of Queen's Bench. It was clearly outlined in the motion

[1] In two separate but related applications, Dale Richardson seeks various forms of prerogative relief against the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan and his ex-spouse, Kimberley Richardson. Sale of the of the home is a final order and cannot be issued on a first appearance without due process of law. It exceeded its jurisdiction. grounds for the writs

[2] The applications are related, in part, to ongoing family law proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench between Mr. Richardson and Ms. Richardson. In relation to those proceedings, Elson J. issued a fiat on July 23, 2020 (Richardson v Richardson (23 July 2020) Battleford, DIV 70 of 2020 (Sask QB) [July Fiat]), that addressed issues of custody, supervised access and primary residence of the child of the marriage, and made orders respecting financial disclosure and exclusive possession and sale of the family home, among other relief.

Unlawful final orders. It is a flagrant violation of the charter to issue orders that are calculated to cause a person's physical destruction.

[3] Mr. Richardson says that he was improperly prevented from participating in the proceedings that led to the July Fiat because, on the day the matter was heard, he was detained on a warrant issued under the provisions of The Mental Health Services Act, SS 1984-85-86, c M13.1, and involuntarily hospitalized for a period of time. As such, he did not have the opportunity to make representations, nor did the Chambers judge permit a person named Robert Cannon, who wished to appear in Mr. Richardson's stead, to address the matter. Mr. Richardson also says the warrant upon which he was detained had not been validly obtained because the persons who provided evidence in support of it committed perjury.

There was transcript, photo, testimony from my next of kin who was living with me and an impartial witness who was with me all the time for a couple of weeks leading up to my arrest and abduction, and the evidence from Tonya Browarny agent of the SHA who admitted in her treatment notes that she did not advise me to submit to an examination making the warrant invalid and the forced medical treatment was not pursuant even to that unconstitutional law. The abduction resulted in torture. There was no evidence provided by the agents of the SHA. they stated they called the court for the warrant. Spoke to the clerk. Evidence was presented that demonstrated strong motive for the agents of the SHA to lie to avoid criminal prosecution, as Cora Swerid was informed of the investigations into torture and Criminal negligence. One of the doctors who signed the certificate was present for the mixing misrepresentation discussion.

There was no investigation into the events to determine whether or not there was an unlawful deprivation of liberty. There is overwhelming evidence of unlawful, arbitrary and unconstitutional deprivation of liberty and torture. He is shielding violations of the torture convention.

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[4] Mr. Richardson’s application also takes issue with a fiat issued by Crooks J. on September 10, 2020 (*Cannon v Court of Queen’s Bench* (10 September 2020) Battleford, QBG 921 of 2020 (Sask QB) [*September Fiat*]), that denied an application for *habeas corpus* brought by Mr. Cannon in relation to (a) Mr. Richardson’s detention under the aforementioned mental health warrant, (b) the detention of Mr. Richardson’s adult daughter, Kaysha Dery, following her detention for breaching a public health order, and (c) the “detention” of Mr. Richardson’s daughter, Karis Richardson [Karis], under the parenting order contained in the *July Fiat*. Justice Crooks, in the *September Fiat*, held that the relief Mr. Cannon sought could not be granted. In large measure, this was because she determined that Mr. Richardson and Ms. Dery were no longer being detained as of the date of the hearing and the evidence did not establish that there was, or had been, any unlawful deprivation of their liberty or of Karis’s liberty.

[5] Although Mr. Richardson was dissatisfied with the *July Fiat*, he did not file an appeal within the time permitted by *The Court of Appeal Act, 2000*, SS 2000, c C-42.1 [*Court of Appeal Act*]. In late October of 2020, he applied to extend the time to appeal against the *July Fiat*. That application was heard in Chambers on October 28, 2020, and was dismissed by Caldwell J.A. on November 2, 2020 (*Richardson v Richardson* (2 November 2020) Regina, CACV 3717 (Sask CA)).

The application to dispense with service was for a counter action that had a long list of criminal allegations. Zuk took advantage of his position and engaged in the unauthorized practice of law.

[6] The *July Fiat* provided for a review of the parenting issues that it determined. That review was heard by Zuk J. on November 26, 2020. At that same time, Zuk J. also heard an application by Ms. Richardson for interim child support and an application by Mr. Richardson for an order dispensing with service of documents on Ms. Richardson in the family law proceeding. On December 11, 2020, Zuk J. issued a fiat (*Richardson v Richardson* (11 December 2020) Battleford, DIV 70 of 2020 (Sask QB) [*December Fiat*]) that (a) confirmed the parenting order made in the *July Fiat*, (b) ordered Mr. Richardson to pay child support in accordance with the *Federal Child Support Guidelines*, SOR/97-175, and (c) dismissed Mr. Richardson’s application to dispense with service. Mr. Richardson has filed an appeal against the *December Fiat*. That appeal has not yet been heard.

It was clearly stated that the corporation would seek it's own remedy.

[7] The other proceedings to which Mr. Richardson’s applications relate involve claims he has filed in the Federal Court and an application he brought in the Court of Queen’s Bench on behalf of a company he owns, DSR Karis Consulting Inc. [DSRK], against a wide-ranging variety of parties, including the Attorney General of Canada, the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan Masons, the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan, the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Health Authority [SHA], the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, several persons he describes as “rogue agents” of Innovation Credit Union, the Seventh Day Adventist Church and many others. In general terms, the claims and the application stem from what Mr. Richardson describes as the “mismanagement of the covid emergency”, and actions of the RCMP and various other parties which he says violate the *United Nations Convention Against Torture* [*Convention*]. As I understand the genesis of all of this, Mr. Richardson formed the opinion, based on his professional knowledge, that the standards and protocols adopted by the provincial government and SHA with respect to the airborne transmission of the virus that causes COVID-19 were inadequate because they had failed to apply the correct mixing factor and, as a result, were putting people’s lives at risk. Mr. Richardson says that he tried to bring this information to the attention of the proper authorities but, for political, religious and other improper reasons, they have all attempted to silence him and have conspired together and used nefarious means to do so.

It is clear that Kalmakoff is trying to disregard my professional opinion by misrepresenting it when there is clear evidence to the contrary. He is misconstruing the words of the appellant and placing his own interpretation that are clearly skewed from a plain reading of the facts. He is demonstrating prejudice.

He did not mention that i was heavily medicated during the appeal period and was unable to make the appeal in time as i was recovering from high doses of psychoactive drugs from forced medication (torture).

II. Nature of Relief Sought

[8] In Mr. Richardson's first application, styled as a "Motion for Writ of Certiorari", he seeks the following relief:

There is a right to have the matter decided on the facts and the law. Zuk ignored the facts that he didn't like and lied about the rest he abused his position and tortured the me in chambers. denied my rights to defraud me and i have not received due process. He cannot "assume" facts when it is clearly laid out in the evidence. That is perjury and it warrants a judicial review. crimes were committed.

(1) judicial review of decisions of the actions and decisions of Justice J. Zuk in hindering the Appellant from having his torture complaint heard, and summarily made "assumptions" that had no basis in fact and had evidence that plainly contradicted his "assumptions" (2) Justice R.W. Elson's interim order which contained *final* decisions that are extremely prejudicial, and were upheld by virtue of Justice J. Zuk stating as much when he refused to alter the custody order of Justice R.W. Elson when issuing his orders. (3) the serious nature of the allegations, that have been consistently repeated by the Appellant, and others, and have attempted to have his complaint heard by numerous competent authorities who have refused him in violation of the UN Torture Convention, (4) the Appellant has consistently been denied the right to complain to, and has not has his case promptly heard under article 13 of the UN Torture Convention, (5) the Appellant has had no protection from intimidation or ill-treatment as a consequences of his complaint or any evidence given (6) given the unusual nature of this matter and the threat of being forcibly returned to Saskatchewan by way of a *Writ of Habeas Corpus* which would put the Appellant, and his daughter Kaysha F.N. Dery at risk for torture and death, a writ of mandamus is necessary to prevent such further acts of torture or murder being executed by any party alleged to have been party to the crimes, especially the freemasons (7) interim compensation for expenses arising from the violations of the UN Torture Convention, terrorism, or any other criminal or unlawful activity that would be necessary to preserve the integrity of the judicial process and to protect the Appellant from any intimidation or ill-treatment as a consequence of his complaint of torture and any evidence provided in the amount of \$250,000.00 (8) restore possession of the family home at 1292 95th Street North Battleford, and all decision making authority to the Appellant (9) to remove Patricia J. Meiklejohn as counsel for Kimberley A. Richardson due to criminal activity, and remove any other such counsel relative to this proceeding for any participation in criminal activity which has been named in this motion and the attached appendices, and to sanction them for their participation in criminal activity (10) a protection order from the following parties without limitation, Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Health Authority, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Provincial Court of Saskatchewan, Matrix Law Group LLP, Justice J.A. Caldwell, Justice J.A. Schwann, the freemasons and any such person as the Appellant deems just (11) waiving compliance with the rules of this Court for the foregoing pursuant to subsection 4(1) of the rules of this Court, which includes dispensing with service for the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, and (12) Interim Custody of Karis K.N. Richardson;

(Emphasis in original)

[9] In the second application, styled as an "Ex Parte Motion for Writ of Mandamus and Prohibition", Mr. Richardson seeks the following relief:

(1) to order the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan to admit and file all rejected evidence that it unlawfully used the rules of the court to cover its terrorist activity and that of the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union (2) to refer this matter to Parliament, as there are terrorists in this court and the only reasonable manner is to have this matter disposed of publicly in the House of Commons, and both the Attorney General of Canada and the Attorney General of Saskatchewan are implicated in the foregoing terrorist activity,

and it must be brought before the House of Commons to order an investigation as both offices are compromised (3) to quash all divorce proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan relating to the Appellant as they are tied to conspiracy and terrorism (4) to adduce all evidence used in this motion, or any other motion relating to CACV3745, and any other evidence as needed to demonstrate the terrorism and torture violations in the appeal as the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan has suppressed evidence to cover their complicity in the forgoing torture and terrorist activity (5) to have complaint of the Appellant heard by the only competent authority in Canada that has yet to refuse him, as all other authorities have refused him in violation of article 13 of the UN Torture Convention, (6) to protect the Appellant from any further intimidation or ill-treatment as a consequences of his complaint or any evidence given, as he is continually subjected to such unlawful consequences (7) given the unusual nature of this matter and the threat of being forcibly returned to Saskatchewan by way of a *Writ of Habeas Corpus* which would put the Appellant, and his daughter Kaysha F.N. Dery at risk for torture and death, a writ of mandamus and prohibition is necessary to prevent such further acts of torture or murder being executed by any party alleged to have been party to the crimes, especially the freemasons, and conferring on them protected person status given the severe threat to their life and safety for exposing the forgoing terrorist activity (8) interim expenses arising from the violations of the UN Torture Convention, terrorism, or any other laws in the amount of \$2,000,000 (9) an order to pay the legal costs of the Appellant arising from the forgoing terrorist activity in the amount of \$10,000,000 (10) to seize the family home at 1292 95th Street North Battleford, from the possession of terrorists and return it to the Appellant immediately (11) to order an investigation into the Innovation Credit Union with an impartial investigator that is known to the Appellant and that he trusts (12) to remove Patricia J. Meiklejohn as counsel for Kimberley A. Richardson due to criminal activity, and remove any other such counsel relative to this proceeding for any participation in criminal activity which has been named in this motion and the attached appendices, and to sanction them for their participation in criminal activity (13) remove all counsel that is associated with the terrorist activity from acting in any capacity in any matter that relates to the Appellant (14) a protection order from the following terrorist parties without limitation, Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Health Authority, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Provincial Court of Saskatchewan, Matrix Law Group LLP, Justice J.A. Caldwell, Justice J.A. Schwann, Justice R. Ottenbreit CARY RANSOME, CHAD GARTNER JENNIFER SCHMIDT, CHANTALLE THOMPSON, MARK CLEMENTS, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN, BRAD APPEL, IAN McARTHUR, APEGs, Virgil Thomson, Tonya Browarny, Cora Swerid, Clifford A. Holm, Cheryl Giesbrecht, Gary Lund, Mazel Holm, Dawn Lund, Jeannie Johnson, Ciprian Bolah, the freemasons and any such person as the Appellant deems just (15) waiving compliance with the rules of this Court for the foregoing pursuant to subsection 4(1) of the rules of this Court; and (16) Interim Custody of Karis K.N. Richardson,

(Emphasis in original)

[10] As I understand Mr. Richardson's arguments, he takes the view that prerogative relief is necessary because he, his daughters, and DSRK have been systematically subjected to torture and terrorist crimes, and the Court of Queen's Bench has been complicit in these crimes by (a) failing to take the necessary steps to prevent them from occurring and/or (b) committing acts of torture or terrorism itself. He also alleges that various authorities, including the RCMP and the Court of Queen's Bench have ignored his allegations of torture and have failed to refer them to a proper authority for investigation, in violation of the *Convention*.

regardless of a person's mental health, an investigation into torture must be conducted, and since I told Kalmakoff in the hearing that he was torturing me, he had no right to make any judgment on these matters. He violated the torture convention because he believes that he is above the law and participating in mortgage fraud and shielding terrorist activity demonstrates this.

reframing the words of the appellant without qualifying them, as it was demonstrated that the masonic conspirator is used by a definition provided by the archbishop

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III. The Application for Certiorari

Preventing me from entering the court is interference.

[11] In his application for a writ of certiorari, Mr. Richardson alleges that the Court of Queen’s Bench, as part of a conspiracy orchestrated by the freemasons, is using its authority to “unlawfully interfere with justice”, and to torture him, his daughters and DSRK on the basis of his religion and his race, and for whistleblowing and seeking a remedy against SHA for its mismanagement of the COVID-19 emergency

removing all my economic security without due process of law is torture. everything I had including my daughter was taken on a first appearance.

The appellant provided compelling evidence to demonstrate that the warrant was unlawful

[12] As set out above, Mr. Richardson says that he was wrongfully detained on the warrant issued under the provisions of *The Mental Health Services Act* and, as a result, he was unfairly prevented from participating in the proceedings that led to the *July Fiat*. He also says the judge who issued the fiat, Elson J., improperly prevented Mr. Cannon from appearing on Mr. Richardson’s behalf. Mr. Richardson further contends that Elson J. had a conflict of interest in the matter because the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan had been named as one of the respondents in the action Mr. Richardson had commenced on behalf of DSRK.

Perjury by Kalmakoff

Being abducted by a court official in front of the court amounts to procedural fairness issues?

[13] In its essence, this all boils down to an argument that Mr. Richardson was denied procedural fairness in the Court proceedings that produced the *July Fiat*.

[14] Mr. Richardson also alleges that he was subjected to torture while detained under the warrant; he says he was strapped to a bed and medicated without his consent. He further alleges that the provision in the *July Fiat* that requires his parenting time to be supervised is torture because it puts him at risk of further wrongful detention if he chooses to exercise his parenting time.

The appellant said torture

[15] Mr. Richardson also asserts that, subsequent to the issuance of the *July Fiat*, other justices of the Court of Queen’s Bench and this Court, including Crooks J., Zuk J. and Caldwell J.A. failed to properly apply the law in relation to his circumstances and failed to consider evidence in making rulings that affected his interests. The general nature of these concerns is spelled out in this portion of the Motion for Writ of Certiorari:

17. There has been a long line of interference with the Appellant that demonstrates a deliberate, coordinated effort to hinder the Appellant from bringing forward his complaint of torture, and to punish him for bringing a complaint forward.

18. There is overwhelming evidence of conspiracy, collusion, and complicity to torture, terrorism and numerous other crimes, and judicial interference.

19. The Appellant has made an appeal to this court regarding the orders of Justice J. Zuk from a reserved decision arising from the chambers date on November 26, 2020, with the orders being issued December 11, 2020. Part of the basis for the appeal arises from violations of the convention against torture, and the refusal of Justice J. Zuk to initiate an investigation into the allegations of torture and his actions taken suppress evidence and hinder the Appellant from speaking of or bringing evidence to substantiate the torture, as he has demonstrated a pattern of excluding evidence of torture and gross criminal misconduct.

20. The Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan has denied evidence continually without allowing the Appellant to speak in any of the matters and bring forth evidence to be investigated in conjunction with testimony from the appellant. No judge of the court has permitted an examination of the actions of Justice R.W. Elson with respect to the torture,

The state is the one who imposed the detention of Karis, Kalmakoff is misapplying the law. Karis is in the physical custody of Kim only after elson awarded her custody after she was detained illegally. if the state did not detain her then I would not have to have supervised access and restrictions placed on where she lives. Kalmakoff has again perjured himself in light of the circumstances. The power vested in Elson came from the state and his orders are given by the state. It is the courts of saskatchewan. Kalmakoff is suggesting that Saskatchewan is not subject to the constitution of this country.

nor the terrorism, or any other violations and this Justice J.A. Caldwell of this Court has denied the Appellant the motion for leave to extend after the Appellant outlined the unlawful arrest, that an officer of the court prevented him from entering the court, the actions of the agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority being questionable when the Appellant was representing DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in matters against them arising from the mismanagement of the covid emergency.

[16] In addition, Mr. Richardson argues that the custody order made in the *July Fiat* and affirmed in the *December Fiat* amounts to torture because it violates Karis’s right under s. 9 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* to be free from arbitrary detention and her right under s. 10(c) to have the validity of her detention determined by way of *habeas corpus*.

[17] As I will explain, there are several reasons why Mr. Richardson’s application for certiorari cannot succeed.

When can a judge be opposing counsel?

[18] To begin, the argument relating to the alleged violations of Karis’s rights under ss. 9 and 10 of the *Charter* is misplaced. Those sections apply only to situations where persons are arrested or detained by agents of the state. Karis is in the custody of her mother; she is not detained or under arrest within the meaning of ss. 9 and 10 of the *Charter*.

[19] It must also be observed that the Court of Appeal is not a court of first instance, meaning it has very limited original jurisdiction. In that regard, the *Court of Appeal Act* provides the Court with discretion to grant relief in the nature of a prerogative writ. In that regard, s. 11 reads as follows:

Original jurisdiction

11 The court may, in its discretion, exercise original jurisdiction to grant relief in the nature of a prerogative writ.

[20] As s. 11 clearly states, power to grant prerogative relief is a power that can only be exercised by “the court”, meaning a panel of judges and not a single judge sitting in Chambers (*Haug v Dorchester Institution*, 2016 SKCA 55 at para 17, [2016] 10 WWR 484).

[21] Moreover, even if the *Court of Appeal Act* could be read as giving a single judge of this Court sitting in Chambers the power to grant prerogative relief in first instance, the very nature of the remedy of certiorari means that it would not be an appropriate exercise of my discretion to grant the relief Mr. Richardson seeks. Certiorari is a form of relief that a superior court grants vis-à-vis an inferior court or tribunal; it is not a remedy that is available against a superior court, as Vancise J.A. observed in *R v Balfour Moss*, 2006 SKCA 35, 279 Sask R 152:

[9] The application for a writ of certiorari to quash the decision of a superior court judge is misconceived. Certiorari is a prerogative remedy used to bring decisions of lower tribunals before a superior court where the decision can be quashed if the tribunal has acted without or has exceeded jurisdiction. ...

[10] This Court does not have jurisdiction to bring before it a decision of a superior court. ... At best, we have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court. A concurrent jurisdiction, which we might add, is rarely used.

If the court cannot grant prerogative writ in chambers in front of a single judge, then it is the court that has exercised extreme prejudice in placing the appellant in a position that the request could not be granted, or if Kalmakoff is lying, it demonstrates his intent to punish the appellant.

Explain how an appeal of a decision of a superior court comes before the court if it does not have jurisdiction to bring decisions of a superior court before it?

Giving a final order without the due process of law is outside of the bounds of the law. Therefore certiorari applies. They had to commit mortgage fraud because it was so far outside of the bounds of law.

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[22] This is because certiorari, at its core, deals with matters of jurisdiction. If the Court or decision maker against whom certiorari is sought has the jurisdiction to make the decision it makes, and exercises that jurisdiction within the bounds of the law, certiorari will not lie as a remedy (see, for example, *R v Jonsson*, 2001 SKCA 53 at para 7, 207 Sask R 107). In this case, the decisions from which Mr. Richardson seeks relief in the nature of certiorari are all decisions of the Court of Queen’s Bench, which that Court had the jurisdiction to make. On that basis alone, certiorari is not available.

Where do you get relief from the appellate and superior court committing mortgage fraud?

[23] Even it is possible to grant relief in the form of certiorari, that does not mean certiorari is necessarily an appropriate remedy. Where the decision from which relief is sought is one that can be appealed, or there is another adequate remedy, certiorari will generally be unavailable (*Bayne (Rural Municipality No. 371) v Saskatchewan Water Corp.* (1990), 90 Sask R 102 (CA); and *Arch Transco Ltd. v Regina (City)*, 2002 SKCA 126 at para 1, 227 Sask R 139).

My right of appeal was taken from Elson’s orders by strapping me to a bed and attempting to murder me with highly addictive psychoactive drugs

[24] The decisions in relation to which Mr. Richardson seeks prerogative relief are all decisions from which a right of appeal exists or existed. Accordingly, even if it were possible for this Court to bring those decisions before it on the basis of certiorari, to the extent that the relief Mr. Richardson seeks purports to review or challenge the validity of those decisions, an adequate remedy exists through the appeal process and certiorari should not be granted.

if the court can't issue a protective order to protect me from torture and being killed, where do I get it from?

[25] To the extent that Mr. Richardson seeks other forms of relief, which do not purport to review or challenge the decisions of the Court of Queen’s Bench mentioned in his application for certiorari (for example, “interim compensation for expenses arising from the violations of the UN Torture Convention” and “a protection order” from various parties “without limitation”), there is simply no proper legal basis for me to grant the relief he seeks in an application of this sort.

[26] Accordingly, Mr. Richardson’s application for certiorari must be dismissed.

Article 14
1. Each State Party shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, his dependants shall be entitled to compensation.
2. Nothing in this article shall affect any right of the victim or other persons to compensation which may exist under national law.

IV. The Application for Mandamus and Prohibition

[27] Mr. Richardson’s application for mandamus and prohibition begins as follows:

This *Ex Parte Motion for Writ of Mandamus and Prohibition (“Motion for Mandamus”)* is filed by DALE RICHARDSON (the “*Appellant*”) against the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan and their conspirators, which is using their authority, position and numbers to unlawfully interfere with justice, to torture and terrorize (*sic*) DALE J.S. RICHARDSON (“DALE”) his daughters Karis K.N. Richardson, Kaysha F.N. Dery, and DSR Karis Consulting Inc., for his religion, his race, seeking remedy against the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan and its agents, and the whistleblowing of the mismanagement of the Covid emergency, such MASONIC conspirators includes without limitation: CARY RANSOME, CHAD GARTNER, JENNIFER SCHMIDT, CHANTALLE THOMPSON, MARK CLEMENTS, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN, BRAD APPEL, IAN MCARTHUR, COURT OF QUEEN’S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN, JUSTICE R.W. ELSON, JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS, JUSTICE J. ZUK, the BATTLEFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, MATRIX LAW GROUP LLP, PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN, CLIFFORD A. HOLM, ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, JUSTICE J.A. CALDWELL, SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, CORA SWERID, TONYA BROWARNY, ASSOCIATION OF

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND GEOSCIENTISTS OF SASKATCHEWAN, KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON. They are also responsible for acts of terrorism, attempted murder, crimes against humanity and other heinous crimes. The systematic torture and actions calculated to cause the physical destruction of the persons named outside of the Appellant, have been treated in such manner to punish, intimidate, coerce and torture the Appellant, and prevent him from bringing evidence to expose their crimes. Any such mention is reasonable and necessary. Other victims of terrorism will also be named.

(All emphasis in original)

[28] Much of what Mr. Richardson puts forward in support of his application for prohibition and mandamus is intertwined with his application for certiorari. In that respect, I understand the basic premises of Mr. Richardson's arguments to be as follows:

- (a) the Government of Saskatchewan and SHA have, for political reasons, ignored his advice regarding SHA's mishandling of COVID-19 protocols and, by so doing, have committed terrorist acts by interfering with him and DSRK in the provision of an essential service;
- (b) various apostate members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, in concert with the freemasons, have recruited members of the RCMP and a number of other organizations to persecute, torture and harass him; and
- (c) judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Federal Court and this Court have failed to recognize and/or participated directly in the persecution of Mr. Richardson because they have "ordered terrorist attacks, tortured the Appellant and used an **INFANT CHILD to Torture**, and punish the Appellant in an attempt to break his will" (emphasis in original).

[29] As I will explain, Mr. Richardson's application for mandamus and prohibition must also fail.

[30] Dealing first with Mr. Richardson's allegations that the Court of Queen's Bench and other proper authorities have failed in their duty under Articles 12 and 13 of the *Convention* to promptly investigate or examine his claim of torture, I observe that Mr. Richardson takes an overly broad view of what amounts to *torture* under that *Convention*. In Part I, the *Convention* defines torture as follows:

Article 1

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.

(Emphasis added)

He left the sale of the house out of this paragraph as it was not a lawful sanction in that I was to sign to have the mortgage transferred in any sale. As I was totally unaware of any sale of the house this constitutes mortgage fraud.

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[31] In making his argument about alleged violations of the *Convention*, Mr. Richardson overlooks the fact that the acts he terms as torture (including his detention on the mental health warrant and the custody and parenting order made in the *July Fiat*) are all things that arose from, were inherent in, or were incidental to measures that are authorized by law. The provisions of the *Convention* are not invoked simply because Mr. Robertson does not agree with the orders that were made or the consequences that resulted from them.

[32] Moreover, as set out above, s. 11 of the *Court of Appeal Act* does not give a single judge of this Court, sitting in Chambers, the authority to grant prerogative relief in first instance and, even if such authority existed, mandamus and prohibition are extraordinary and discretionary remedies that can be granted only in limited circumstances.

[33] Mandamus is a remedy used to secure the performance of legal duties by an inferior court or tribunal or to overcome misconduct of a person charged with the performance of duties of a public nature. Mandamus generally does not lie against a decision maker unless there is a duty in respect of which the decision maker has no discretion whether or not to perform the act sought to be compelled (*Attorney General of Saskatchewan, ex. rel. Ridge and MCC Design Ltd. v Saskatchewan Association of Architects*, [1980] 2 WWR 242 (Sask CA) at paras 1314). Nor is mandamus available to force a tribunal to exercise its discretion in a particular way (*Alie-Kirkpatrick v Saskatoon (City)*, 2019 SKCA 92 at para 60, [2020] WWR 629). But, perhaps most importantly in the circumstances at hand, mandamus does not lie against a superior court such as the Court of Queen's Bench. In that regard, in *Branco v American Home Assurance Company*, 2011 SKCA 79, 375 Sask R 129 [*Branco*], this Court said as follows:

[11] As stated, the applicants' position is without merit. It is a long-standing principle mandamus does not lie against a superior court:

The writ of mandamus is a proper remedy to compel inferior tribunals to perform the duties required of them by law. But it will not be granted unless the petition alleges facts sufficient, if proved, to show that such court has omitted a manifest duty. It must contain not only the affirmative allegations of proceedings necessary to entitle the party to the process prayed for, but it must also be averred that other facts, which would justify the omission complained of, do not exist. (*Hoxie v. County Commissioners of Somerset*, 25 Maine 333.)

It was at one time doubted whether the writ would lie to an inferior court, commanding it to sign a bill of exceptions. But the case of *Ex-parte Crane et al.*, 5 Peters' Rep., 189, decided that it did.

[12] It is trite to state that the both the Court of Appeal and the Court of Queen's Bench are courts of superior jurisdiction as set out in the governing legislation ...

(Emphasis added)

[34] The prerogative remedy of prohibition is a judicial writ that may issue from a superior court, directed to an inferior court or tribunal, for the purpose of preventing the inferior court or tribunal from usurping a jurisdiction with which it is not legally vested. Prohibition lies to prevent further proceedings where further conduct in a proceeding would be beyond the jurisdiction of the court or tribunal.

does breaking the law give grounds for prohibition? Or should the court be permitted to commit mortgage fraud?

[35] In general terms, prohibition is available on the same grounds as certiorari. That is to say, it is available only where the decision of a lower court or tribunal constitutes jurisdictional error. Prohibition is not a device for resolving alleged errors of law, mixed law and fact or fact alone, as such errors do not cause a judge to lose jurisdiction (*Branco* at para 8).

[36] Applying these principles to the case at hand, it is clear that Mr. Richardson’s application cannot succeed. Simply put, an order of mandamus cannot be made against the Court of Queen’s Bench. As for the remedy of prohibition, Mr. Richardson has failed to identify any decision or anticipated decision relating to him in which the Court of Queen’s Bench might exceed its jurisdiction. At most, Mr. Richardson alleges errors of law, fact, or mixed law and fact in relation to decisions already made. Such errors are properly addressed through appeal mechanisms and not by prerogative writ.

[37] As to the other forms of relief Mr. Richardson seeks in this application, while I can appreciate that he may feel that the warrant issued under *The Mental Health Services Act* should not have been issued and that the conditions under which Ms. Dery was detained were not proper, he has not persuaded me that there is any basis in law for granting the relief he seeks in these circumstances.

He received compelling evidence to demonstrate an invalid mental health warrant. Also evidence of an unlawful arrest and torture. Kalmakoff is acting as a defense attorney and a judge. That is beyond extreme prejudice.

V. Conclusion

[38] For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Richardson’s applications are dismissed.

[39] Considering the nature and complexity of the applications, and in light of the fact that counsel for Ms. Richardson was required to respond, it is appropriate to make an order of costs in her favour, calculated on Column 2 of the Tariff. I fix those costs at \$1,500. Mr. Richardson is ordered to pay those costs forthwith.

is this his payment for preparing this brief of law?

Why is Patricia getting paid when Kalmakoff clearly did all of the legal work?

“Kalmakoff J.A.”
Kalmakoff J.A.

Counsel: Dale Richardson acting on his own behalf
Patricia J. Meiklejohn for Kimberly Richardson
No one appearing for Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan

Kalmakoff appeared for the Court of Queen’s bench, however, that constitutes the unauthorized practice of law and this brief of law is evidence of this fact.

Exhibit X: Justice J.D. Kalmakoff Participating in the Unauthorized Practice of Law

No. CACV3745

In The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan

DALE RICHARDSON

Appellant,

Child Used as a Weapon by Terrorists



KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON

Terrorism Victim,

v.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN.

Respondents.

Appeal of the Orders Justice J. Kalmakoff

DALE RICHARDSON
1292 95th St.,
North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2, Canada
Tel: 1 306 441-7090
Email: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com



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This is Exhibit "X" referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson & Robert Cameron Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2021

A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

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[Signature], CEO

04/12/2021

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This *Appeal of the Orders Justice J. Kalmakoff ("Appeal")* is filed by DALE RICHARDSON (the "**Appellant**") against Justice J. Kalmakoff's orders and for both Justice J. Kalmakoff and Patricia J. Meiklejohn both acting as counsel for the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan without authorization from the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan. The Appeal is pursuant to section 11, 20(3) of the Court of Appeal Act, 3-56 of the Queen's Bench Rules and article 1, 2, 13, 16 of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Section 7, 9, 10c, 12 and 15 of the Charter are grounds as well. Kimberley A. Richardson is correctly identified as a non-party who has interest because some incidental orders relate to her but she is not the subject of the mandamus, prohibition or the certiorari as they do not apply to private citizens.
2. Justice J. Kalmakoff incorrectly accepted a submission from Patricia J. Meiklejohn regarding the tests of mandamus when there was no purpose for her to defend the mandamus, when it was clear that it is not possible to exercise mandamus on a private citizen. It is demonstrated clearly that this is outlined in the motion provided to him by the Appellant. It is abundantly clear that the primary target of the mandamus and prohibition is the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, and that the other parties are named because of the incidental orders that arise from the mandamus and prohibitions. As a judge in the court of last resort, it is inexcusable for Justice J. Kalmakoff to not be aware of this as it demonstrates a severe level of incompetence not befitting of a superior court judge, however, this is not the case as a superior court judge is selected after a distinguished career as a lawyer.

[1] This *Ex Parte Motion for Writ of Mandamus and Prohibition ("Appeal")* is filed by DALE RICHARDSON (the "**Appellant**") against the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan and their conspirators, which is using their authority, position and numbers to unlawfully interfere with justice, to *torture and terrorize* DALE J.S. RICHARDSON ("DALE") his daughters Karis K.N. Richardson, Kaysha F.N. Dery, and DSR Karis Consulting Inc., for his religion, his race, seeking remedy against the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan and its agents, and the whistleblowing of the mismanagement of the Covid emergency

3. The assessment of costs of \$1500.00 demonstrates intent to punish, when the submission of Patricia J. Meiklejohn for the brief of law could not have reasonably even cost \$1500.00 without entering into the realm of committing fraud. The submission of Patricia J. Meiklejohn could not have taken an experienced lawyer with access to materials more than two hours and that is a very liberal assessment since it is evident that much of it was copied and pasted into the document and submitted. Furthermore it is not warranted that she should be paid for acting as counsel for the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan as that would sanction her unauthorized representation of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan who by the

admission of Justice J. Kalmakoff in his fiat who did not appear. The costs ordered by Justice J. Kalmakoff are done with the intent to punish the Appellant for seeking relief from torture.

4. Justice J. Kalmakoff made some very interesting statements that demonstrated the Court's intent to punish the Appellant. There are two instances that demonstrate this in paragraph 20 and 21.

[20] As s. 11 clearly states, the power to grant prerogative relief is a power that can only be exercised by "the court", meaning a panel of judges and not a single judge sitting in Chambers (Haug v Dorchester Institution, 2016 SKCA 55 at para 17, [2016] 10 WWR 484).

[21] Moreover, even if the Court of Appeal Act could be read as giving a single judge of this Court sitting in Chambers the power to grant prerogative relief in first instance, the very nature of the remedy of certiorari means that it would not be an appropriate exercise of my discretion to grant the relief Mr. Richardson seeks. Certiorari is a form of relief that a superior court grants vis-à-vis an inferior court or tribunal; it is not a remedy that is available against a superior court, as Vancise J.A. observed in R v Balfour Moss, 2006 SKCA 35, 279 Sask R 152:

[9] The application for a writ of certiorari to quash the decision of a superior court judge is misconceived. Certiorari is a prerogative remedy used to bring decisions of lower tribunals before a superior court where the decision can be quashed if the tribunal has acted without or has exceeded jurisdiction. ...

[10] This Court does not have jurisdiction to bring before it a decision of a superior court. ... At best, we have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court. A concurrent jurisdiction, which we might add, is rarely used.

5. From the preceding quote from Justice J. Kalmakoff's fiat, it raises some questions, namely:

(1) If the Court cannot grant a prerogative writ in chambers, then why did the Court schedule 2 motions relating to prerogative writs for a hearing in chambers if there was no possibility of the remedy being granted in that hearing?

(2) If the Court could grant the remedy pursuant to 20(3) of the Court of Appeal Act why did Justice J. Kalmakoff say otherwise?

(3) Why did the court punish the Appellant by not placing those writs in a place where they could get heard and decided?

(4) Why did Justice J. Kalmakoff make the arguments for the party that did not appear and then decide in favour for them?

(5) why did Justice J. Kalmakoff make a decision on a matter when the Appellant indicated to him that he was torturing him and violating his and his daughters article 13 rights of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment?

(6) Is Justice J. Kalmakoff determining in chambers that the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan is immune from any kind of judicial review?

(7) Why did the court deny the Appellant his constitutional rights to be free from cruel and unusual treatment or punishment?

- 6. Justice J. Kalmakoff's overall fiat is inconsistent with the transcript included in the supreme court document referenced in the March 1 2021 hearing for CACV3708 in which the Appellant and his eldest daughter Kaysha F.N. Dery were present. Kaysha F.N. Dery was present by phone from the Nevada Southern Detention Center, a detention facility that is known for recording calls. There are numerous instances of clear perjury by Justice J. Kalmakoff that can be substantiated by the transcript provided in the Supreme Court of the United States application which was referenced in CACV3708 and the Court recording of the chambers hearing.
- 7. From a conversation with the registrar on March 10, 2021, Amy Groothuis stated the Appellant would not be given leniency for the notice of motion after the hearing on February 24, 2021 with Justice J. Kalmakoff, by implication stating that Pro Se Applicants will no longer be given leniency by the court as it has been demonstrated in the past.
- 8. The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan has incidental original jurisdiction and since this jurisdiction is stated in section 10 of the Court of Appeal Act, and this original jurisdiction was not exercised by Justice J. Kalmakoff and the court as the motions presented to the court were incidental to the appeal put forth by the Appellant. The Court has hindered the Appellant from bringing forth his evidence of torture contrary to articles 2, 12, 13 and 16 of the UN Torture Convention in addition to the no defence clause in 269.1 of the Criminal Code of Canada. Investigating torture and determining whether it has occurred by an impartial independent competent authority is necessary to the hearing or determining of the appeal.

10 The court has appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters where an appeal lies to the court, with any original jurisdiction that is necessary or incidental to the hearing and determination of an appeal. (Emphasis Supplied)

Article 2

1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction. 2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture. 3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.

Article 12

Each State Party shall ensure that its competent authorities proceed to a prompt and impartial investigation, wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed in any territory under its jurisdiction.

Article 13

Each State Party shall ensure that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities. Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given.

Article 16

1. Each State Party shall undertake to prevent in any territory under its jurisdiction other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which do not amount to torture as defined in article 1, when such acts are committed by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. In particular, the obligations contained in articles 10, 11, 12 and 13 shall apply with the substitution for references to torture of references to other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. 2. The provisions of this Convention are without prejudice to the provisions of any other international instrument or national law which prohibits cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or which relates to extradition or expulsion.

9. Investigating torture and determining whether it has occurred by an impartial independent competent authority is necessary to the hearing or determining of the appeal.
10. The court abused the rules and incorrectly applied Kimberley A. Richardson as a party to judicial review in contravention to the 3-56 of the Queens Bench Rules in order to have Patricia J. Meiklejohn to defend the interests of Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan after they declined to be present after being properly served.
11. In section 11 of the Court of Appeal Act the court can at its discretion exercise its original jurisdiction for prerogative writs. However Justice J. Kalmakoff attempted to deceive the Appellant by stating that they certiorari cannot be used by the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan on the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan. However, in exceptional circumstances the original jurisdiction can be exercised and it has in fact entertained hearing a matter of prohibition against a Queen's Bench judge in *Maurice v Priel* (1987), 46 DLR (4th) 416, 60 Sask R 241 (CA) and to entertain a certiorari involving a Queen's Bench judge. The unique nature of the circumstances presented in the two motions presented by the Appellant clearly demonstrated that there was compelling grounds for the exceptional circumstances under which these prerogative writs would be used.
12. In paragraph [3] of his fiat Justice J. Kalmakoff committed perjury. He states the following:

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[3] Mr. Richardson says that he was improperly prevented from participating in the proceedings that led to the July Fiat because, on the day the matter was heard, **he was detained on a warrant issued under the provisions of The Mental Health Services Act, SS 1984-85-86, c M13.1, and involuntarily hospitalized for a period of time.** As such, he did not have the opportunity to make representations, *nor did the Chambers judge permit a person named Robert Cannon, who wished to appear in Mr. Richardson's stead, to address the matter.* **Mr. Richardson also says the warrant upon which he was detained had not been validly obtained because the persons who provided evidence in support of it committed perjury.** (Emphasis supplied)

13. In the video evidence supplied in CACV3708 of the arbitrary, unlawful and unconstitutional arrest, a conversation can be observed with the officer of the court who participated in the severe interference with and severe disruption of a private essential service when the officers of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. were abducted in front of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the Judicial Centre of Battleford and taken to Saskatchewan Health Authority sites and subsequently tortured. During the conversation with the officer of the court Robert A. Cannon can be observed making a number of inquiries, none of which is requesting to represent the Appellant in the family matter. What Justice J. Kalmakoff failed to note is that the officer of the court did not notify Justice R.W. Elson about the arrest, and it is not present in any fiat for any matter which the Appellant was scheduled to appear on that day. It appeared that Justice J. Kalmakoff had deliberately neglected to review the evidence from CACV3708 to deliberately lie about the false narrative that he tries to attach to the Appellant and third persons associated with the Appellant in an attempt to punish them.
14. Justice J. Kalmakoff in paragraph 31 of his brief, he made a determination about the validity of the torture allegations without testing the validity of the detention which is what due process of law is designed to do. He abrogated due process and set precedent in chambers that the Appellant is not entitled to due process of law for provincial federal or international law. His statement is quoted:

[31] In making his argument about alleged violations of the Convention, Mr. Richardson overlooks the fact that the acts he terms as torture (including his detention on the mental health warrant and the custody and parenting order made in the July Fiat) are all things that arose from, were inherent in, or were incidental to measures that are authorized by law. The provisions of the Convention are not invoked simply because Mr. Richardson does not agree with the orders that were made or the consequences that resulted from them.
15. Furthermore the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities an international instrument which is binding in Canada prohibits the existence of a disability as grounds for a deprivation of liberty. The stated that they believed that the Appellant was at risk for violence and self harm, however they provided no tangible evidence to demonstrate that he was

at risk for violence or self harm. Not one person had reported one instance of violent behaviour, nor did anyone report any mention of self harm in the days preceding the unlawful, arbitrary and unconstitutional arrest and the subsequent torture. Deprivation of liberty on the basis of a suspected mental illness does not comply with this international instrument binding on Canada, nor does the Charter:

1. States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others:

(a) Enjoy the right to liberty and security of person; (b) ***Are not deprived of their liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily***, and that *any deprivation of liberty is in conformity with the law*, and ***in no case shall the existence of a disability justify a deprivation of liberty***.

2. States Parties shall ensure that if persons with disabilities are deprived of their liberty through any process, they are, on an equal basis with others, entitled to guarantees in accordance with international human rights law and shall be treated in compliance with the objectives and principles of this Convention, including by provision of reasonable accommodation.

[Quote from Charterpedia- Section 7] The guarantees under section 7 typically arise ***in connection with the administration of justice***, which has in turn been ***defined as "the state's conduct in the course of enforcing and securing compliance with the law"*** (Gosselin v. Québec (Attorney General), [2002] 4 S.C.R. 429 at paragraph 77; New Brunswick (Minister of Health and Community Services) v. G. (J.), [1999] 3 S.C.R. 46 at paragraph 65; Prostitution Reference - Reference re: Criminal Code, section 193, paragraph 195.1(1)(c) (Man. C.A.), [1990] 1 S.C.R. 1123; B. (R.) v. Children's Aid Society of Metropolitan Toronto, [1995] 1 S.C.R. 315; Blencoe v. British Columbia (Human Rights Commission), [2000] 2 S.C.R. 307). The administration of justice includes processes operating in the criminal law (Gosselin at paragraphs 77-78), as well as a variety of other circumstances including child protection proceedings and immigration proceedings where section 7-protected rights are at stake (Blencoe; G.(J.); B.(R.); Winnipeg Child and Family Services v. K.L.W., [2000] 2 S.C.R. 519; Charkaoui v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration), [2007] 1 S.C.R. 350, 2007 SCC 9; Canada (Citizenship and Immigration) v. Harkat, 2014 SCC 37, at paragraph 40). ***In addition, the Court has recognized that section 7 may apply to legislation or government action "entirely unrelated to adjudicative or administrative proceedings", provided that it impacts on the right to life, liberty and security of the person*** (e.g., a legislative prohibition on obtaining private medical insurance that impacts on the right to life and security of the person — see Chaoulli v. Quebec (A.G.), 2005 SCC 35 at paragraphs 124 and 194-199). To date, section 7 has not been interpreted as imposing a positive obligation on the state to ensure the enjoyment of life, liberty and security of the person, but the Court has not foreclosed this possibility (Gosselin at paragraphs 82-83).

(ii) Right to liberty

The liberty interest protected under section 7 has at least two aspects. The first aspect is directed to the protection of persons in a physical sense and is engaged when there is ***physical restraint such as imprisonment or the threat of imprisonment*** (R. v.



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Vaillancourt, [1987] 2 S.C.R. 636 at 652), **custodial or non-custodial detention** (R. v. Swain, [1991] 1 S.C.R. 933; Winko v. British Columbia (Forensic Psychiatric Institute), [1999] 2 S.C.R. 625 at paragraph 64; R. v. Demers, [2004] 2 S.C.R. 489 at paragraph 30), transfer to a more restrictive institutional setting (May v. Ferndale Institution, [2005] 3 S.C.R. 809, at paragraph 76), extradition (Kindler v. Canada (Minister of Justice), [1991] 2 S.C.R. 779 at 831; United States v. Burns, [2001] 1 S.C.R. 283 at paragraph 59), parole conditions (Cunningham v. Canada, [1993] 2 S.C.R. 143 at 148-151), or state **compulsions or prohibitions affecting one's ability to move freely** (R. v. Heywood, [1994] 3 S.C.R. 761 at 789). **The physical restraint can be quite minor to engage the liberty component, such that compelling a person to give oral testimony constitutes a deprivation of liberty** (Thomson Newspapers Ltd. v. Canada, [1990] 1 S.C.R. 425 at 536; R. v. S.(R.J.), [1995] 1 S.C.R. 451 at 479; Branch, supra at 26; Re: Application under section 83.28 of the Criminal Code, [2004] 2 S.C.R. 248 at paragraph 67), as does compelling them to give fingerprints (R. v. Beare, [1988] 2 S.C.R. 387 at 402). Deportation per se will not engage the right to liberty (Charkaoui (2007), supra, at 17; Medovarski v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration), [2005] 2 S.C.R. 539 at paragraph 46), but deportation to a substantial risk of torture will (Suresh v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration), [2002] 1 S.C.R. 3 at paragraph 44). Section 7 also protects a sphere of personal autonomy involving "inherently private choices" that go to the "core of what it means to enjoy individual dignity and independence" (Godbout v. Longueuil (City), [1997] 3 S.C.R. 844 at paragraph 66; Association of Justice Counsel v. Canada (Attorney General), 2017 SCC 55 at paragraph 49). Where state compulsions or prohibitions affect such choices, s. 7 may be engaged (A.C. v. Manitoba (Director of Child and Family Services), 2009 SCC 30, at paragraphs 100-102; Blencoe, supra at paragraphs 49-54; Siemens v. Manitoba (Attorney General), [2003] 1 S.C.R. 6 at paragraph 45) This aspect of liberty includes the right to refuse medical treatment (A.C., supra, at paragraphs 100-102, 136) and the right to make "reasonable medical choices" without threat of criminal prosecution: R. v. Smith, 2015 SCC 34 at paragraph 18. It may also include the ability to choose where one intends to live (Godbout, supra), as well as a protected sphere of parental decision-making for parents to ensure their children's well-being, e.g., a right to make decisions concerning a child's education and health (B.(R.), supra, at paragraph 80). It does not, however, encompass lifestyle choices such as the smoking of marijuana (R. v. Marmo-Levine; R. v. Caine, [2003] 3 SCR 571 at paragraphs 86-87; R. v. Clay, [2003] 3 S.C.R. 735 at paragraph 32). Conditions of employment requiring employees to be on standby duty, and therefore less available to their families for several weeks a year, do not engage the s. 7 liberty interest (Association of Justice Counsel, supra at paragraph 51).

(iii) Right to security of the person

Security of the person is generally given a broad interpretation and has both a physical and psychological aspect. The right encompasses freedom from the threat of physical punishment or suffering (e.g., deportation to a substantial risk of torture) as well as freedom from such punishment itself (Singh, supra at 207; Suresh, supra, at paragraphs 53-55). It is not engaged, however, by the determination of exclusion from refugee protection because the potential risks to health and safety are too remote given the availability of further proceedings prior to removal in which section 7 interests will be



considered (*Febles v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration)*, 2014 SCC 68, [2014] 3 S.C.R. 431 at paragraph 67; *B010 v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration)*, 2015 SCC 58 at paragraph 75). **Security of the person includes a person's right to control his/her own bodily integrity. It will be engaged where the state interferes with personal autonomy and a person's ability to control his or her own physical or psychological integrity, for example by prohibiting assisted suicide or regulating abortion or imposing unwanted medical treatment (R. v. Morgentaler, [1988] 1 S.C.R. 30 at 56; Carter, supra; Rodriguez, supra; Blencoe, supra at paragraph 55; A.C., supra, at paragraphs 100-102).** Where a criminal prohibition forces a person to choose between a legal but inadequate treatment and an illegal but more effective choice, the law will infringe security of the person (*Smith, supra*, at paragraph 18).

Security of the person will be engaged where state action has the likely effect of seriously impairing a person's physical or mental health (*R. v. Monney*, [1999] 1 S.C.R. 652 at paragraph 55; *Chaoulli, supra* at paragraphs 111-124 and 200; *R. v. Parker*, 49 O.R. (3d) 481 (C.A.)). State action that prevents people engaged in risky but legal activity from taking steps to protect themselves from the risks can also implicate security of the person (*Bedford, supra*, at paragraphs 59-60, 64, 67, 71).

In addition, the right is engaged when state action causes severe psychological harm to the individual (*G.(J.), supra* at paragraph 59; *Blencoe, supra* at paragraph 58; *K.L.W., supra*, at paragraphs 85-87). To constitute a breach of one's psychological security of the person, the impugned action must have a serious and profound effect on the person's psychological integrity and the harm must result from the state action (*Blencoe, supra* at paragraphs 60-61; *G.(J.), supra*; *K.L.W., supra*). The psychological harm need not necessarily rise to the level of nervous shock or psychiatric illness, but it must be greater than ordinary stress or anxiety. The effects of the state interference must be assessed objectively, with a view to their impact on the psychological integrity of a person of reasonable sensibility (*G.(J.), supra*). **Although not all state interference with the parent-child relationship will engage the parent's security of the person, the state removal of a child from parental custody constitutes a serious interference with the psychological integrity of the parent qua parent and engages s.7 protection** (*G.(J.), supra*, at paragraphs 63-64; *K.L.W., supra*, at paragraphs 85-87). The prohibition of marijuana does not generate a level of stress which engages section 7 (*Malmo-Levine, supra* at paragraph 88). The Court has signaled the possibility that victims of torture and their next of kin have an interest in finding closure that may, if impeded, be sufficient to cause such serious psychological harm so as to engage the security of the person (*Kazemi Estate v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 2014 SCC 62 at paragraphs 130, 133-34).

Property or economic rights are not generally included under security of the person **insofar as the deprivation does not fundamentally deprive a person of the ability to earn a livelihood**. One's security of the person is not deprived when he or she is prohibited from pursuing a particular profession (*R. v. Weyer*, [1988] F.C.J. No. 137 (C.A.) (Q.L.)) **The S.C.C. has suggested in dicta that section 7 may protect against the deprivation of "economic rights fundamental to human...survival"** (*Irwin Toy, supra*, at 1003; *Gosselin, supra*, at paragraph 80). The distinction appears to be between the



regulation of economic activity which may have the effect of limiting profit or earnings (will not engage section 7) and the complete or effective deprivation of a livelihood (may engage section 7, as per dicta in Gosselin; Irwin Toy; Walker; Singh per Wilson J.).

16. There has been a serious deprivation of liberty both to Karis K.N. Richardson and the Appellant. The Appellant is fearful that the Saskatchewan Health Authority will torture him again with the assistance of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or other law enforcement if he attends a supervised visit to see his daughter. The idea of being abducted and strapped to a bed and drugged against his will has caused him severe psychological duress as he will be no use to his infant daughter if he is killed during the torture or has his brain destroyed and becomes a vegetable. It is reasonable to assume that when the Saskatchewan Health Authority was being sued in a matter in which the Appellant was acting in he was abducted and tortured, that under these circumstances with litigation and evidence to tie the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union to the unlawful activity that they will attempt to torture or kill him. Karis K.N. Richardson has had a severe deprivation of liberty and she has been caused irreparable harm as she has been deprived of her father for almost a year and there has been no legal justification, nor has there been any due process. Not being able to see a child because someone says so without any tangible evidence is not due process of law, nor is it within the principles of fundamental justice. The removal of a child from the custody of a parent causes severe psychological duress, and in one hearing the Appellant lost everything that he had on a first appearance. They courts have been telling him that it was lawful, however they will not allow an investigation into the lawfulness of any of the orders. If the courts had nothing to hide they would have allowed the investigation. The attempts to delay and hinder any investigation or review into the July 23, 2020 orders demonstrates that guilt is being covered.
17. Justice J. Kalmakoff ordered no impartial investigation into the torture, and in doing so he violated the UN Torture Convention especially since the Appellant told Justice J. Kalmakoff in chambers that he was being tortured by Justice J. Kalmakoff's actions. In being told that he was torturing the Appellant, Justice J. Kalmakoff had an obligation to recuse himself from making any decision on the matters before him based on the allegations of torture. The allegations of torture have been made by the Appellant for one year and there has been no investigation into the torture even though the Royal Canadian Mounted Police purported to initiate the complaints and provided file numbers to the Appellant. There is reasonable grounds to believe torture has been committed in the jurisdiction. Justice J. Kalmakoff has demonstrated murderous intent when ignoring compelling evidence of the torture. His failure to prevent further acts of torture demonstrates that he has no regard for the life of the Appellant nor his children. Furthermore he demonstrates that he has no regard for the financial well-being of Kimberley A. Richardson when allowing her coworkers to defraud her of millions of dollars with impunity.

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1. States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others:

(a) Enjoy the right to liberty and security of person; (b) Are not deprived of their liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily, and that any deprivation of liberty is in conformity with the law, and in no case shall the existence of a disability justify a deprivation of liberty.

2. States Parties shall ensure that if persons with disabilities are deprived of their liberty through any process, they are, on an equal basis with others, entitled to guarantees in accordance with international human rights law and shall be treated in compliance with the objectives and principles of this Convention, including by provision of reasonable accommodation.

18. Justice J. Kalmakoff has demonstrated that he is a conspirator to the foregoing terrorist activity when refusing to examine Justice R.W. Elson's actions. He followed the same line of actions as did Justice J.A. Caldwell in setting precedent in chambers stating that being strapped to a bed and drugged against someone's will during the appeal period is not grounds for a motion to extend. The torture experienced by the Appellant which was supplied with video and audio evidence and Justice J.A. Caldwell ignored it without any evidence to the contrary demonstrating that he to was acting as counsel for Justice R.W. Elson and Patricia J. Meiklejohn in ensuring that Karis K.N. Richardson was kept as the means by which the Appellant was tortured with. He also demonstrated that he was shielding Justice N.D. Crooks from prosecution from terrorist activity. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau is responsible for his actions as it was he who nominated Justice J. Kalmakoff and because of his nomination he is responsible for the forgoing terrorist activity.
19. Justice J. Kalmakoff clearly disregarded the evidence presented to him in chambers and chose to blatantly lie in his orders. The Appellant presented evidence that demonstrated that the Mental Health Services Act was not complied with by the persons who executed the warrant. The Appellant provided transcript, email, photograph and notes from Tonya Browarny that all substantiate that the Mental Health Services Act was not complied with. He also prevented a witness from testifying to the state of the mental health of the Appellant who is his next of kin and was with him every day in the months leading up to the unlawful, arbitrary and unconstitutional arrest and the subsequent torture that was a part of the forgoing terrorist activity. Here are some excerpts that were presented before Justice J. Kalmakoff:

39:11 Dale Richardson: Okay let's go over what it says. I was strapped to a bed and drugged against my will. I was strapped to a bed and drugged against my will. And actually the person that you're preventing from speaking is my next of kin who can testify that there was no mental health issues when they arrested me and you are preventing that from happening because she can and has testified under oath that there was nothing wrong with me. And who knows me better than my next of kin? She lived with me and she was with me every day all the time. So that makes it a—that makes it very problematic and this one of the reasons why they shut it down because you are

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preventing her from substantiating the torture. And this is where the problem lies your Honor because it's critical to demonstrating that and restricting that—that is showing extreme prejudice. That is not allowing me to make my complaint of torture which is the basis of why I am asking for these things because when you substantiate the torture then they become warranted but you're not allowing me to do that which it is in your power to allow that to hear it—you're choosing not to. That's extreme prejudice your Honor because strapping somebody to a bed and drugging them against their will is not lawful especially when they have no history of mental health and the people that are around them consistently that can testify to their mental health, and a doctor that has treated me for 12 years at least has testified in the material that there was no mental health issue. That becomes problematic. And it also becomes problematic when you take into account the fact that I was arrested by defendants in a matter that I was to appear on against them and now let's actually get to the heart of why that happened. I'm going to go and look at this evidence here. Let's go to page 189. Have you gone through all this information your Honor?

58:54 Dale Richardson: First of all, I can't touch Elson's orders and asking for the review is for something when you have no other recourse and I have no other recourse for Elson's orders. They gave final orders that caused me irreparable harm and he tortured me. He took away everything that I have without due process of law. That is unconstitutional. Torture is unacceptable. Taking my child and then when I'm worried about being strapped to a bed and drugged against my will because I spoke out about the mis-management of the COVID emergency which can take the lives of people. They wanna use that and either you get tortured and get strapped—run the risk of being tortured and murdered because when they drugged me against my will they could have killed me. (1:00:00) Let me point you to this here as I—when I go to say this—um let me get to the page here—uh page 346. And let's look at the date of that—that's September 4, 2020. It says, I've seen this patient since 2008. During this period there was never a time that he displayed any evidence of any significant mental health issues. This was a doctor that uh treated me. He was the one that discovered my uh heart condition. And then let's, let's—oh, oh yes, since we're on the mental health warrant, let's examine what Miss Tonya Browermy—because this is absolutely relevant. Let me get the—let me get the book for that. (1:01:37) K, let's look at the uh what she said there—writer had attempted to get his attention when he initially opened the door, however Dale did not give anybody to give the opportunity to speak. Writer followed up with J Englekay to move forward with the mental health warrant. He advised to move forward. Let's go back to 327. There's a transcript of this. Is there any female voice speaking on page 327. This is a transcript. Do you see any female voice? Notified? It's only Dale and Ken Startup is all I see. Do you see that? Are you on page 327 your Honor?.....

1:02:29 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I'm looking at it.

1:02:30 Dale Richardson: Do you see anywhere that it mentions a woman speaking?

1:02:34 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: The transcript doesn't, no.

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1:02:35 Dale Richardson: No. Let's look at the pictures of Tonya Browery. She's got the boxes over her head. She's got her hands in her pocket all the times and in some cases she's got her head down. Is that the way you get somebody's attention? Your Honor?

1:02:58 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I understand so you're--

1:02:59 Dale Richardson: Wai-wai-wait--

1:03:00 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: --you're saying that doesn't demonstrate that she's trying to get your attention.

1:03:03 Dale Richardson: Does that how you get somebody's attention?

1:03:05 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: You're saying that doesn't demonstrate that.

1:03:07 Dale Richardson: Does it look like she's trying to get someone's attention?

1:03:10 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I'm not sure what it looks like.

1:03:12 Dale Richardson: It doesn't look like she's getting attention and you know it.

1:03:16 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I understand your position.

1:03:17 Dale Richardson: Now let's go over to the mental health act where it says in section 18, subsection v, well lets read subs 18—subject to subsection 2 and the regulations, any person may be conveyed to a place where he or she may be examined by a physician who is admitting privileges to a mental health center if that person is—you have to say that they have, that the doctor has to say that they're suffering from a mental disorder and b ...unintelligible b refuses to submit to the examination uh in clause a. Okay, was there anybody, any in that transcript, was there any mention to submit to a medical examination?

1:04:14 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I don't see that but again I don't if that factors the entire, the entire ...unintelligible...

1:04:22 Dale Richardson: That captured the—yes it, it's also, it's in the transcript. Have they provided any evidence to the contrary? Have they provided any evidence your Honor?

1:04:40 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I don't know Mr. Richardson. I mean the validity the mental health warrant uh I mean this isn't an appeal from the mental health warrant. ...unintelligible...

1:04:49 Dale Richardson: Yes but it's tied to—listen your Honor—if I stepped foot in that court those orders would have never been made. Elson could have never made those orders if I was inside of the court. This is absolutely critical to the issue of those orders and they affected them and they're tied to it so yes it is absolutely relevant. The fact that I was taken and abducted in front of the court house to prevent me from entering

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the court is absolutely relevant and this tells you because there was no—there's no examination offered, there's no mental health warrant. There's no mental health warrant, everything else falls apart like a house of cards on a windy day. There's also another—and then also since—she also violated section 19 because I didn't refuse to submit because I was never offered an examination and uh that also in itself poses a problem because she also falsely swore that I did which that means she lied. So um with that issue, how do you explain that your Honor? Because it's clear from that that there was no—there was nothing. There was no command to go to examine—to submit to an examination. Your Honor I'm asking you a question.

1:06:49 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I'm not here to explain the actions of those people Mr. Richardson. That's not my role.

1:06:56 Dale Richardson: But I'm saying, without that, and actually it is absolutely relevant because that's what prevented me from going into the court.

1:07:04 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I under—I understand.

1:07:06 Dale Richardson: No, no it's relevant because I got arrested entering the court and the officer of the court assisted in preventing me from entering the court, and he's an officer of the court that means the court was involved in preventing me from entering the court that day. So it is relevant and it is extremely tied to this because the court—the officer of the court prevented me from entering the court. This is why this—we wouldn't have been at this point if there wasn't that judicial interference. Because if I entered the court, would they have been able to strip everything? Would they have been able to put over the matter sine di for the corporation? Would they have been able to take everything from me with me standing there to speak on my behalf? Would they be able to do that your Honor?

1:08:16 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Would they have the authority to make the orders they made? Yes they would have the authority but again, I can't guess what would have happened.

1:08:25 Dale Richardson: Yes but do you think that they could just do that if I had evidence on my behalf? I had something to say?

1:08:31 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: There's no point in me guessing at that Mr. Richardson.

1:08:32 Dale Richardson: And that Mrs. Dery was there as well who could speak to refute the claims that counsel for my wife has presented? It would be highly unlikely. I would also like to make reference to uh something from a habeas corpus that is uh CA3708 that is related to this--

1:09:11 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I don't have that before me.

1:09:12 Dale Richardson: What?

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1:09:13 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Well I don't have that file. 1595a

1:09:15 Dale Richardson: --affadavit from July 27th, 2020. I'm gonna read something. Yes it says—this is the affadavit of Robert Cannon who is an impartial witness. He said—other than washroom breaks, showers and the dentist, Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery have barely left my sight in the past number of weeks up until the arrest due to justifiable concerns relating to recent discrimination. At no point during this time did Dale Richardson deny any form of treatment to himself. That's another witness that's in the habeas corpus that's before this court and that was also the subject of something in the court of Queen's Bench. And then he also says in paragraph 2—at no point during the course of our dealings did I believe Dale Richardson to be a threat to himself or to others and I still do not. And it says see exhibit 12. Even after they started mentally torturing him and his 18 month old by unlawfully withholding her from him, he did not demonstrate any violent behavior. Even during his unlawful arrest he did not demonstrate any violent behavior. So I do not, and he says furthermore, I do not judge Dale Richardson based on some past record that I cannot see. From the moment I met Dale Richardson and his daughter Kaysha Dery they have both desired and many ways sought to help people and I laboured to help them and others. Before being arrested, appeals were made to the United Nation requesting that he, his family and affiliates become protected persons and investigations be launched by the United Nations and the International Criminal Court as well as other authorities. *coughing* (1:11:00) As he feared for his life and the lives of those he loved and he hoped someone would listen. You see your Honor, I'm concerned that I would be tortured and murdered and that is the motivating factor behind this Writ of Mandamus and Prohibition and the Certiorari. And I quite frankly—I believe if nothing is done that I will be tortured and killed because I believe that these people will do it again. Because they have nobody to stop them, they've been able to do this to me with impunity and my life is at risk. And this is what the crux of the matter is. I was also strapped to the bed because of my agreement with portions of the political opinion of the Jesuit affiliated Carlos Maria Viganò and they used my divorce as a means to punish me. And it demonstrates that if they strapped me to a bed that they would have strapped the Archbishop to a bed and done the same thing to him because they hated his political opinion. And I will also add that as a Seventh-day Adventist, no one can sit down and say that I'm sympathetic to Catholic doctrine because the Seventh-day Adventist church teaches that the papacy is the little horn spoken of in Daniel 7. With that being said I believe in religious freedom and everyone is free to practice whatever religious they so choose whether I agree with it or not and I will stand up for the rights of catholics to practice their religion because their rights are being infringed upon. And I'm not going to stand idly by while people are being abused no matter what their situation is. Because I don't believe in compelling anyone and I don't believe in force. (1:13:14) And the fact of the matter is that there is evidence of torture being laid before it and the court is using its power to try to take out evidence that was shut out using the power of a judge that is incriminating towards them and then has the gall to ask the judge to torture me by asking for costs. I'm gonna read something else from this—this is 1596a on page 473. I'm gonna read this here and this is from the affadavit of Robert Cannon on page 473a.

1:13:58 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Yes.

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1:13:59 Dale Richardson: While I was waiting outside the door next to the porch, 2 of the members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police approached me and started talking with me. One of the members did most of the talking and tried to ask me questions. When I did not answer his personal questions, he said that I did not have to be a robot and that he was just trying to be personable. The member then proceeded to ask me for the corporate phone which at the time contained the videos of the interactions between the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated, Dale Richardson, Kaysa Dery which allegedly incriminated them. The member proceeded to ask me what I was getting out of helping Dale Richardson and Kaysa Dery. The member stated that I could just give him the corporate phone and walk away from all of this. I told the members that if in fact—if I did in fact have the corporate phone, it would be illegal for me to hand it to them without proper authorization from DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated. The other member told me that he didn't care for that stupid stuff and that I should just give him the corporate phone. The first member then said that I could go. I told them that the corporate car was in the way. (1:15:08) Oh I also have something that I need to pull up here—just give me a moment—I know there's a lot of uh—a lot of information here. This is really more than should have been heard in a very short period of time. Let me get this here—just one second, I'm pulling this up on my computer. Yes and I also have 3rd party witnesses whereas ...unintelligible... like I mean like—I'm bringing evidence and I'm not seeing it coming back from the other way. And I just don't understand how this is the case. How is it that somebody has evidence and the other people have no evidence and it continually gets brought in that way? Just give me a moment here. I'm just pulling up this information. Um yes so again, where is the evidence from the other parties with respect to that? 'Cause does that sound like it was legal your Honor?

1:16:37 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: They haven't filed any evidence in response to your application sir, before me ...unintelligible...

20. Justice J. Kalmakoff purported to have reviewed the evidence and still made the claim that Robert A. Cannon was attempting to represent the Appellant at the family matter, which was clearly not what the evidence says as there was evidence to the contrary before the Court in the motions before Justice J. Kalmakoff, and before the court in CACV3708 which included video evidence of the entire conversation with the sheriff who participated in the judicial interference and the torture. However, Justice J. Kalmakoff did not review the evidence, nor did he bring it with him into chambers even though it was cited as part of the evidence for the motions.
21. Furthermore, there has been a clear correlation demonstrated by the civil justice system in three separate superior courts that persons who identify as black do not receive the same equality from the law. Justice J. Kalmakoff continued to affirm this correlation that presents with a 100% incident rate with a more than acceptable sample size. The only connection between the sample pool is **observed judicial interference** and demonstrable intent to destroy bible believing Christianity and racial groups. Justice J. Kalmakoff refused to let the witnesses speak, and treated evidence presented by the Appellant as baseless conjecture. This 100% incident rate

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necessitates a public hearing as it is clear that multiple prejudices are levied against the Appellant and every court has punished him. Without a public hearing he will be punished again as an unwarranted delay in justice is punishment, as the unconstitutional suspension of the habeas corpus regarding his infant daughter in which judgment was reserved when there was no evidence presented by opposing counsel and in fact, they confessed to torture and other crimes in the hearing.

22. There are many lies in Justice J. Kalmakoff fiat. There is no way that there is any reasonable excuse to say that they are "interpretations" as they are flat out contrary to the truth substantiated by evidence or they are completely invented and inserted to suit his narrative that is clearly prejudiced.
23. Justice J. Kalmakoff also refused to mention the quotes made by the Appellant about the political opinion of the Jesuit affiliated Archbishop of Ulpania Carlo Maria Vigano. It is his definition of masons that was used by the Appellant and he was referenced by the Appellant extensively, yet Justice J. Kalmakoff failed to mention this at all.
24. In paragraph 11 Justice J. Kalmakoff states that the Appellant alleges that a conspiracy was orchestrated by the freemasons, however, he fails to mention that there was evidence presented to demonstrate conspiracy, and the Appellant did not say that the freemasons orchestrated the conspiracy, he called the implicated parties masonic conspirators.
25. In paragraph 15 Justice J. Kalmakoff ignores some information that gives context to the masonic issue. He ignored the fact that the freemasons were subjects of litigation that was initiated by the Appellant, and the serious risk of punishment from a secret enemy who works unseen to the public, and this is an egregious demonstration of prejudice:

[16] Kimberley A. Richardson comes from a family that has masonic ties, and the Appellant has litigation against the freemasons. It is reasonable to assume that a secret society could take revenge on someone who has initiated litigation against them and they would have numerous opportunities to punish the Appellant because they are an invisible enemy. Burton Roy is also a freemason, and others have demonstrated that they seek to build a world with out freedom,

26. Justice J. Kalmakoff is making the case for the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan and defending them and the other parties named in the motions. He cannot act as counsel for the other parties and the judge. When the Appellant was prevented from entering the court Justice R.W. Elson did not mention prejudice to him when issuing his orders. When Justice J.A. Caldwell denied the Appellant after he knew he was strapped to a bed and drugged against his will, and had evidence of an unlawful, arbitrary and unconstitutional arrest in front of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, by the respondents in a matter he ruled in favour of the party that did not show up and presented no evidence. When the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan

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did not show up and presented no evidence, Justice J. Kalmakoff took evidence from a non party to the judicial review and struck it down in favour of the party that did not show up.

27. Justice J. Kalmakoff denied Kaysha F.N. Dery the ability to speak even though article 13 of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was stated on the grounds for the motion.
28. Patricia J. Meiklejohn provided no substantial arguments for the clauses that related to her client and had no reason to speak to writs that did not apply to her client, and is prohibited for acting for anyone who is not her client.
29. The definition of terrorism was defined in relation to the motion by the Appellant in the chambers hearing. The Appellant defined it in light of the facts of the case. Justice J. Kalmakoff made no mention of this.

terrorist activity means

(b) an act or omission, in or outside Canada,

(i) that is committed

(A) in whole or in part for a **political, religious or ideological** purpose, objective or cause, and

(B) in whole or in part **with the intention of intimidating the public**, or a segment of the public with regard to its security, including its economic security, or **compelling a person**, a government or a domestic or an international organization **to do or to refrain from doing any act whether the public or the person**, government or organization is inside or outside Canada, and

(ii) that intentionally

(A) causes death or serious bodily harm to a person by the use of violence,

(B) **endangers a person's life**,

(C) *causes a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or any segment of the public*,

(D) causes substantial property damage, whether to public or private property, if causing such damage is likely to result in the conduct or harm referred to in any of clauses (A) to (C), or

(E) **causes serious interference with or serious disruption of an essential service**, facility or system, whether public or private, other than as a result of advocacy, protest, dissent or stoppage of work that is not

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intended to result in the conduct or harm referred to in any of clauses (A) to (C).

and **includes a conspiracy, attempt** or threat **to commit any such act or omission, or being an accessory after the fact or counselling in relation to any such act or omission**, but, for greater certainty, does not include an act or omission that is committed during an armed conflict and that, at the time and in the place of its commission, is in accordance with customary international law or conventional international law applicable to the conflict, or the activities undertaken by military forces of a state in the exercise of their official duties, to the extent that those activities are governed by other rules of international law. (activité terroriste)

30. Justice J. Kalmakoff did not address the conflict with section 7 of the charter which states: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice. This section 7 right can be combined with section 9 as well. Karis K.N. Richardson has suffered a deprivation of liberty and has been ordered into a physical detention by the state, and the state is restricting that liberty and detaining her from free access to her father. She was deprived of liberty in a manner that was not in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice, and she has a constitutional right to have that detention tested by way of habeas corpus.
31. Justice J. Kalmakoff ignored the wealth of evidence supplied that there is a conflict between freemasons and the Appellant on the basis of his religion, and in not addressing that severe conflict punished the Appellant based on his religion when he did not take measures to protect him from religious persecution, and by his omission persecuted the Appellant and tortured him.
32. Justice J. Kalmakoff shielded the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union when he made no mention of the issues raised in the motions, or in the chambers hearing itself.
33. Justice J. Kalmakoff ignored the evidence given to demonstrate the motive of the masonic conspirators, and went in favour of the party that provided no argument or evidence to the contrary, with the judge himself creating arguments in his orders to supply the lack of argument by party that was not present.
34. Kimberley A. Richardson comes from a family that has masonic ties, and the Appellant has litigation against the freemasons. It is reasonable to assume that a secret society could take revenge on someone who has initiated litigation against them and they would have numerous opportunities to punish the Appellant because they are an invisible enemy. Burton Roy is also a freemason, and others have demonstrated that they seek to build a world with out freedom *Solve et Coagula* as the masonic adage teaches. This ties the freemasons to terrorism and they are all conspirators to the foregoing terrorist activity.

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35. Cheryl Giesbrecht, agent of the Attorney General of Canada submitted outright perjured motions to the Federal Court of Canada, and was engaged in a conspiracy with the defendant's counsel in a Federal Court matter where they all submitted the same lies to the Appellant. Cheryl Giesbrecht also harassed the Appellant with Virgil Thomson who had previously submitted forged Federal Court documents to the Appellant. The Federal Court of Canada ruled in favour of Cheryl Giesbrecht's motion even though she provided no evidence and the Appellant provided over 700 pages of documented evidence and had another 5000 pages coming in other motions submitted in the court. The Prothonotary made no mention of the Appellant's motion in his orders. In the habeas corpus hearing Cheryl Giesbrecht did not deny allegations of perjury and torturing the Appellant and attempt to torture by punishing Robert A. Cannon in the March 1, 2021 hearing. No defending counsel in that hearing denied allegations of torturing the Appellant and it demonstrates the deliberate systematic suppression of rights consistent with crimes against humanity.

If a measure engages section 12, the next question is whether it is "cruel and unusual".

This is a high threshold. To be cruel and unusual the treatment or punishment must be "grossly disproportionate": in other words, "**so excessive as to outrage standards of decency**", and be "**abhorrent or intolerable to society**". The threshold is not met by treatment or punishment that is "merely excessive" or disproportionate (Smith, supra, at 1072; Morrissey, supra, at paragraph 26; Malmo-Levine, supra, at paragraph 159; R. v. Ferguson, 2008 SCC 6 at paragraph 14; Nur, supra, at paragraph 39; R. v. Lloyd, 2016 SCC 13 at paragraph 24; R. v. Boutilier, 2017 SCC 64 at paragraph 52; Boudreault, supra at paragraph 45).

(i) Extreme or irreversible treatments or punishments

Several extreme kinds of treatment or punishment are clearly cruel and unusual, and thus contrary to section 12:

Torture is "blatantly contrary to section 12" (Kazemi Estate v. Islamic Republic of Iran, 2014 SCC 62 at paragraph 52; Suresh v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration), 2002 SCC 1 at paragraph 51). For the generally agreed-upon definition of "torture", see section 269.1 of the Criminal Code and Article 1 of the Convention against Torture.

36. The Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan has denied evidence continually without allowing the Appellant to speak in any of the matters and bring forth evidence to be investigated in conjunction with testimony from the appellant. No judge of the court has permitted an examination of the actions of Justice R.W. Elson with respect to the torture, nor the terrorism, or any other violations and this Justice J.A. Caldwell of this Court has denied the Appellant the motion for

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leave to extend after the Appellant outlined the unlawful arrest, that an officer of the court prevented him from entering the court, the actions of the agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority being questionable when the Appellant was representing DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in matters against them arising from the mismanagement of the covid emergency.

37. This *Appeal* is for (1) to set aside the orders made by Justice J. Kalmakoff and to uphold the torture convention and section 2,7, 12,15 and other applicable sections of the Charter, (2) make interim orders and refer the matter to a competent authority that is not prejudiced, with the only authority that can meet that criteria in Canada is Parliament (3) to have the matter heard in a public manner.

UN Torture Convention

1 For the purposes of this Convention, the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions. 2. This article is without prejudice to any international instrument or national legislation which does or may contain provisions of wider application.

2 1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction. 2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture. 3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.

3 1. No State Party *shall expel, return ("refouler") or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture.* 2. For the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights.

13 Each State Party shall ensure that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities. Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given.

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The materials relied on for this motion are:

Affidavit of Dale Richardson February, 5 2021;

Affidavit of Dale Richardson December, 29 2020;

Affidavit for dispensing with service March 11, 2021;

the contents of T-1404-20 of the Federal Court of Canada including the torture ordered by the court in the form of case management;

the contents of T-1403-20 of the Federal Court of Canada;

the contents of T-1367-20 of the Federal Court of Canada;

the contents of T-1229-20 of the Federal Court of Canada;

the contents of T-1115-20 of the Federal Court of Canada;

the contents of QBG Div 70 of 2020;

the contents of QBG 921 of 2020;

the contents of CACV3745 including the motions appealed and attached materials;

the contents of CACV3708 including the hearing, decisions, audio, transcripts and evidence;

the supreme court habeas corpus and associated appendices by Pro Se Applicant Kaysha F.N. Dery;

parole application of Kaysha F.N. Dery;

oral affidavit of Kaysha F.N. Dery (Richardson) detained at the Nevada Southern Detention Center;

oral affidavit of Astra Richardson-Pereira, Major Crimes Division RCMP (retired);

oral affidavit of Agatha Richardson Nurse (retired);

the Bible;

the Great Controversy by Ellen G. White; and

Last Day Events by Ellen G. White.

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II. ARGUMENTS

A. Justice J. Kalmakoff has violated the constitution and the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and is a Conspirator to the Invariable Pursuit of the Object

38. Justice J. Kalmakoff has determined that Karis K.N. Richardson does not have a right to liberty as outlined in section 7 of the Charter as he entirely left it out of his arguments in defense of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan which he was completely unauthorized to act as counsel for the court and the judge presiding over the matter. He incorrectly applied the charter to deny an infant child the right to liberty under section 7, also setting precedent that an infant child is not a person under the law and should not be afforded rights under the Charter. his mis application is quoted below:

[18] To begin, the argument relating to the alleged violations of Karis's rights under ss. 9 and 10 of the Charter is misplaced. Those sections apply only to situations where persons are arrested or detained by agents of the state. Karis is in the custody of her mother; she is not detained or under arrest within the meaning of ss. 9 and 10 of the Charter.

39. The first error was denying the section 7 charter right to life liberty and the security of person. It is apparent that Karis K.N. Richardson has a deprivation of liberty as she does not have free access to her father the Appellant, whom is integral to the development of the child, and cut off the Appellant and hung up when the Appellant was demonstrating his fitness and involvement in the life of the child. It is torture to Karis K.N. Richardson to cause her irreparable harm to separate her from a parent who has loved and cared for her and significantly contributed to her development. While the child cannot speak for herself, it is unreasonable to assume that a child's development will not be unaffected by an unwarranted, unlawful removal of a parent and she has suffered as a result of it, and this will trigger both section 12 of the Charter and the UN Torture Convention as the provincial crown's authority and the federal crown as the judge is appointed by the federal level and the court is created by the province. It is unreasonable to state that the detention is not done by the state. If that were true then the Appellant would be free to access Karis K.N. Richardson and take her where he pleases, however this is not the case and that deprivation of liberty was in fact imposed by the state, and it was done without due process of law and it is continued for 9 months and has been shielded from investigation despite the repeated attempts by multiple persons to have the deprivation of liberty, and the associated detention tested by way of habeas corpus.

The guarantee in section 9 against arbitrary detention or imprisonment "is a manifestation of the general principle, enunciated in section 7, that a person's liberty is not to be curtailed except in accordance with the principles of

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fundamental justice... Section 9 serves to protect individual liberty against unlawful state interference" (R. v. Grant, [2009] 2 S.C.R. 353 at paragraph 54).

28. CONVENTION ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION¹

The removal or the retention of a child is to be considered wrongful where –

- a) it is in breach of rights of custody attributed to a person, an institution or any other body, either jointly or alone, under the law of the State in which the child was habitually resident immediately before the removal or retention; and
- b) at the time of removal or retention those rights were actually exercised, either jointly or alone, or would have been so exercised but for the removal or retention.

The rights of custody mentioned in sub-paragraph a) above, may arise in particular by operation of law or by reason of a judicial or administrative decision, or by reason of an agreement having legal effect under the law of that State.

"Detention" in section 10 has the same meaning as in section 9 of the Charter (R. v. Hufsky,[1988] 1 S.C.R. 621 at paragraph 12).

"Detention" under section 10 is directed towards a restraint of liberty other than arrest in which a person may reasonably require the assistance of counsel. Detention requires some form of physical or psychological restraint, compulsion or coercion (R. v. Grant, [2009] 2 S.C.R. 353 at paragraph 44). Section 10 is directed at a multiplicity of restraints of liberty of varying duration (R. v. Therens, [1985] 1 S.C.R. 613 at paragraph 50).

A psychological detention occurs where the subject is legally required to comply with a direction or where, in the absence of such a direction, state conduct would lead a reasonable person to conclude that he or she had no choice but to comply (Therens, supra at paragraph 57; Grant, supra at paragraphs 30, 44).

Detention requires some form of physical or psychological restraint by the state. It has been defined as "a suspension of the individual's liberty interest by a significant physical or psychological restraint" (Grant, supra at paragraph 44).

- 40. It is apparent that Karis K.N. Richardson has been deprived of liberty, that even a psychological detention can be said to exist for the Appellant as well. It can be clearly seen that the child has been detained and that detention was enforced by the state, and that deprivation of liberty came in two parts initially by the state. First the prevention of the Appellant was a twofold deprivation of liberty, as it restricted the liberty of the Appellant, and it restricted the liberty of Karis K.N. Richardson as her deprivation of liberty was a direct result of the Appellant being restrained by the following parties without limitation, the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Saskatchewan Health Authority, the Provincial Court of

Saskatchewan, Patricia J. Meiklejohn and Matrix Law Group LLP. The restriction of the liberty of Kaysha F.N. Dery was also included in this day and there was testimony from a court hearing in which Judge Glen Baker presided over and Lawrence J. Litman was counsel for Kaysha F.N. Dery in that matter. Lawrence J. Litman had noted many of the same points that the Appellant had pointed out, and described many of the same events as a completely independent party over 2000 kilometres from the Appellant. Lawrence J. Litman who is also a Canadian who is from Saskatchewan and licensed to practice there. He has an understanding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and Canadian law, and in particular Saskatchewan law. He sees many of the same things as the Appellant and outlines in an American court that the arrest in front of the court was unlawful and points out numerous issues with the abduction in front of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in which the officers of the court participated in. Some of the transcript of the hearing is provided:

28:49 Judge Glen Baker: Okay, and why do you want to come to the United States.

29:00 Kaysha F. N. Dery: Well I—this country was the closest country I could run to and I have ancestral homeland here in America. As a Metis' our ancestral homeland is Saskatchewan and Alberta in Canada and Montana in the United States. So as an indigenous person I feel like it is better um to come to a place where I have my community as well for church matters there's a regional conference and re—conferences have more protection for ethnic people versus in Canada because in Canada the system for the Seventh-day Adventist Church is more segregated and more um there's not much they do about it but in America the system is a lot different. There's also I feel—just like I said—more better that I have my indigenous community here.

30:10 Judge Glen Baker: Mr. Litman, did you have questions?

30:12 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Yes your Honor—a couple things. At the last hearing Judge Roberts asked for some kind of evidence to be filed.

30:19 Judge Glen Baker: On COVID?

30:20 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Well not on COVID but on the procedures and things like that. What I did prepare was a—she did have a CD hard drive with 1200 documents on it. I went through the documents and have eliminated to what I consider very important 15 pages.

30:37 Judge Glen Baker: Okay

30:37 Attorney Lawrence Litman: So I have that to file. I also have with me a video which was taken at the time of the arrest. The arrest lasted about 5 minutes um I'm willing to play that for the court if the court is so inclined or I could just enter a proper.

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30:58 Judge Glen Baker: And do you have a copy of this for--

31:01 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Yes I do. I've left one for Mr. Rescomb there. I don't know if the court wants to see the 5 minute arrest video, but it does show and corroborate the evidence that the respondent gave as it relates to the arrest. Oh also in this package is a copy of the Saskatchewan Health order requiring her to isolate because of her contact and this is what triggered the arrest--well I should say that. The belief of the respondent and the submission of counsel is that her arrest was politically motivated because of the political positions that the company she that she works with and her father take against the government and the RCMP. But if you look at the order of the Saskatchewan Health it says because she came in contact with--and I know I'm not really asking questions but I'm just summarizing this for her--uh she was to isolate for 14 days and attached to the order is a document's second page which says--self isolation is a way of preventing the spread of COVID. It means staying at home and avoiding situations. If you have a pressing necessity to leave the home, please wear a mask while you're out. So it does allow for her to leave and so when her father had this court hearing that he had initiated in the superior court of the province, she attended with him and she had a mask and that what she was saying she believed that she had an exemption because she was attending an essential services and that's what she was telling the officer and told you. And the video describes and shows her explaining this to the officer and they begin arresting her. And it also shows her being hand-cuffed and dragged to the ground, thrown in the back of a--which is very strange for a--to happen as a result of a alleged violation of a COVID order which I, you know--there was no proof that I could provide the court but it just--far as an officer of this court and an officer of the Canadian court this just doesn't happen. There are no arrests and um detention and interrogation without attorneys in this province or in the country that I'm aware of and I am an officer of the court in Canada and an officer of the court here.

33:48 Judge Glen Baker: So was her father suing uh why was the father in court?

33:53 Attorney Lawrence Litman: The father initiated an action and that's part of the 1200 pages that I did not bring to the court today but just for elaboration. The father initiated an action against the RCMP, the government, you see that he--that co--

34:07 Judge Glen Baker: I thought he was suing the Saskatchewan--Health.

34:09 Attorney Lawrence Litman: --Health correct and the RCMP and a number of others that are named in the complaint that they had a hearing on in court. So they went to court that day and that's why there was 6 RCMP people and officers of the court there to arrest. I mean you don't need 6 people in any country to arrest somebody for a COVID violation and the video shows 6 RCMP arresting her and arresting her father. She continually in the a--and I can let you

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watch it but I'm trying to save some time—she continually says why are you arresting me? Why are you arresting me? And they don't tell her. They just put her on the ground and put her in back--

34:56 Judge Glen Baker: And so why was she there? Why did she feel compelled to be at that--

35:00 Attorney Lawrence Litman: She is an officer of the—she is the COO of that corporation that was suing so she felt as a officer of the corporation that was suing in this lawsuit that she attend the lawsuit. So she considered herself a party to that lawsuit. And the lawsuit uh which is in the 1200 pages that I didn't bring, uh lists the RCMP and the Health Authority as uh defendants alleging a coverup of wrongdoing of the—'cause as the engineering—as it being an engineering technology contractor of the government, her father and the corporation had made several allegations of wrongdoing by the Health Auth—in the COVID plans or reporting. And I'm only summarizing, maybe incorrectly but it's a political nature—it's a political statement of the government doing the wrong thing in their regulations and COVID um programs and so that lawsuit is of highly public nature and it threatens the R—threatens in civil proceedings the RCMP and many members of the Health Authority Board and the Saskatchewan Health Authority which is a government agency.

36:23 Judge Glen Baker: So I still—I'm not sure I see the political aspect of it but doesn't she have recourse or doesn't her father have recourse through the Canadian legal system?

36:36 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Well they have started action there. Actions have been started and one of the actions was dismissed um but I don't have all the details of that. I have details of all the actions but the point as it relates to this respondent is because of her political opinion, she was actually falsely arrested. She was taken and held in detention and uh she suffered injuries as a result of her arrest. There is an affidavit which is--

37:09 Judge Glen Baker: But I don't understand why she wouldn't have recourse to sue for unlawful imprisonment or assault, both criminally and civilly. Canada is a first world country. Why wouldn't she have access to relief?

37:33 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Um that maybe would a question we could ask could ask her as to why she or her father isn't persuing those avenues?

37:40 Judge Glen Baker: Sir where is your father now? Or ma'am—where is your father now?

37:46 Kaysha F. N. Dery: My father—my father is currently in Canada and um he is doing his best to seek remedy through the courts in Canada and he's currently in contact with--

38:08 Judge Glen Baker: Is he—is he in prison?

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38:12 Kaysha F. N. Dery: No your honor, he's uh—he was released from the hospital that they took him to uh he is currently in communication with um people in the government—the attorney general of Canada and trying to work things out with the federal court and it's very difficult situation—me--however in Saskatchewan we tried to make—I didn't specifically make a hearing for myself. Robert Cannon filed a Habeas Corpus for me when I wa—for my father and I and me—sorry--my father, myself and my little sister and the court dismissed it. In Canada we have to continue to go in the jurisdiction and file against the jurisdiction that hurt us in the jurisdiction that hurt us so I would have to file against the RCMP with the RCMP that actually um did this unlawful arrest with me. I was pretty terrified to have any further communication with them. I just ran.

39:28 Judge Glen Baker: So you haven't had the opportunity to file any lawsuits against the RCMP in Canada?

39:40 Kaysha F. N. Dery: I personally have not but others have filed Habeas Corpus and other lawsu—and other filings in the court, in the Federal Court and other courts, Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan and other things. I don't understand the full details of everything outside because I'm on the inside here but I know that my family is trying to take action outside also.

40:10 Judge Glen Baker: Okay, why was your father in the hospital?

40:15 Kaysha F. N. Dery: They arrest my father and told--took him to the Battleford Union Hospital the same place that they took me but put him in a different room. They said that he's arrested under a Mental Health Warrant for refusing mental health help and for religious delusions, for our religious belief and for the things that he's going on I believe also with the corporation but the stuff that they told him specifically in the hospital I can't exactly testify to everything but they—it was also unlawful 'cause he was seeing a counselor and all these other things but I can't speak specifically to all these details.

41:06 Judge Glen Baker: Okay you wanna watch the video?

41:08 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Yeah it's--I'll put it on, it's--

41:11 Judge Glen Baker: Obviously Mr. Rescomb can't see it.

41:13 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Right, it really just shows the degree of what they went to to arrest this person who is allegedly in violation of a SaskHealth order which is a—which would be same here. It's an order of the Health Department it's not an arrest warrant, etc.

41:33 Judge Glen Baker: It's not a court order document.

41:35 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Right, right and it also is discretionary because it taught—and this is what she was testified to--to you—and she told

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them in the tape—that it says that I can be here, this is a necessity. I have a mask etc. and their total disregard for any of her rights or explaining—and maybe I'll just—and I don't know if you can see it there.

41:58 Judge Glen Baker: Well yeah if it's turned I shou— (unintelligible voices on video)

42:00 Attorney Lawrence Litman: I'm gonna move it. (unintelligible voices on video)

42:01 Judge Glen Baker: Can you turn it a little bit? (unintelligible voices on video)

42:02 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Yeah ..unintelligible.. turn it up. (unintelligible voices on video)

42:04 Dale: This is a lie. This is a lie--

42:05 Robert Cannon: ... he's talking about... (unintelligible voices)

42:06 Dale Richardson: This is a lie—you're stopping me from doing my--

42:07 Robert Cannon: ..back up here.

42:09 Kaysha F. N. Dery: What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason for the arrest?

47:10 Judge Glen Baker: That's fine if you set it down there. I can see it just fine. Yeah that's good. Oh can you just push it forward ..unintelligible... there we go.

(many unintelligible voices in the background)

42:11 Kaysha F. N. Dery: What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason—what is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason for the—what is the reason? What is the reason? What is the reason—what is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason? What is the reason for the arrest?

42:42 Dale Richardson: Father in heaven, I ask of you this day to pour out your Spirit upon your children. And Lord I ask of you this day to slay the servants of Baal and not allow them to touch her.

42:46 Kaysha F. N. Dery: What is the reason? What is the reason? What is the reason? What is the reason? What is the reason? You did not state a reason for the arrest.

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XXX Dale Richardson: No! In the name of Jesus I ask of you this day in the name of Jesus, in the name of Jesus...Tell me what lawful reason you have to do this. Tell me the law—tell me—show me the warrant.

43:05 Robert Cannon: Woah.

43:06 Kaysha F. N. Dery: What is the reason?

43:07 Constable Read: Give me your arm. Give me your arm now. Give me your arm.

43:12 Kaysha F. N. Dery: What is the reason? Stop! Stop!

43:18 Constable Parchenski: You're resisting arrest...unintelligible...

43:20 Kaysha F. N. Dery : No, what is the reason for the arrest.

43:23 Constable Parchenski: The public health order... unintelligible

43:26 Kaysha F. N. Dery: No it's not—that's not what it says. That's not what it says. That is not what the public—that is not what the public order says. I'm not required to go with you. I'm not required to go with you. You have my backpack on. How am I supposed to sit down?

43:48 Robert Cannon: What about the court hearing?

43:50 Constable Read: You guys are not supposed to... here for a court hearing. It's a telephone hearing.

43:53 Robert Cannon: No it's not.

43:54 Kaysha F. N. Dery: No it isn't. That's not what's listed. That's not what's listed.

43:56 Robert Cannon: It's not. It's not a telephone hearing, Sir.

44:00 Constable Read: She's not even supposed to be leaving the house.

44:02 Constable Parchenski: She's not supposed to be in public.

44:04 Kaysha F. N. Dery: That's not what it says. It says that I can wear a mask.

44:04 Robert Cannon: It's notorized...it says--it says that you can wear a mask.

44:09 Kaysha F. N. Dery: ...pulling me.

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44:10 Constable Parchenski: Yes--you're arrested.

44:11 Robert Cannon: It says that you can go to--to things that are necessary. Isn't court necessary though?

44:17 Man's voice: Now who is that speaking? Do we know?

44:18 Another Man's voice: I think--is that Mr. Cannon? Who's--

44:21 Kaysha F. N. Dery: Yes sir that's--that's Mr.--yes your Honor--that's Mr. Cannon, he's--caucasian.

44:27 Judge Glen Baker: Is that the respondent's father?

44:29 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Yes--that's being arrested as well.

44:29 Robert Cannon: What about the court hearing?

44:34 Dale Richardson: Give my corporate property to my agent.

44:36 Male RCMP Officer: Here I'll give it...

44:36 Dale Richardson: Not your agent. Let it go. Give it straight to the agent--the agent. Not you--the agent. Now, let you know now. This is the declaration. This goes--The keys go to my agent. Let 'em go to his hands. You see? This is--No you will not touch them. They go straight to my agent. They are going straight to my agent. You see? You see--you--you've...

45:05 Robert Cannon: Oh there's another key?

45:09 Dale Richardson: Okay--No. You see take my business phone --not you--my business phone.

45:14 Robert Cannon: Oh...No I'll grab it. I'll make sure that he's comfortable.

45:19 Judge Glen Baker: Now is Mr. Cannon an attorney?

45:21 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Uh I don't think so. I think he works with the uh corporation.

45:26 Male RCMP Officer: Are there any other belongings Dale, that...is there anything else...

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45:31 Robert: Ooooh careful. Wait I need that other one...could I...

45:35 Attorney Lawrence Litman: I think that's it for the uh for her arrest.

45:40 Judge Glen Baker: And ma'am where did this arrest happen?

45:43 Kaysha F. N. Dery: This happened in front of the court of Queen's Bench in North Battleford, Saskatchewan Canada, sorry your Honor.

45:56 Judge Glen Baker: And was your father charged with any crime?

46:00 Kaysha F. N. Dery: No sir they didn't charge either of us with any crime. They threatened to charge me with me with obstructing my father's arrest and resisting arrest but they didn't charge any of--either of us.

46:14 Judge Glen Baker: And who was taking the video? Was it Mr. Cannon?

46:27 Kaysha F. N. Dery: He's not a part of—he's not working in our corporation. He represents his own—he represents a different corporation.

46:40 Judge Glen Baker: So what is your position with the corporation?

46:46 Kaysha F. N. Dery: I'm the Chief Communications Officer of the corporation and that's why I thought it was necessity to attend the hearing because I had the complaints uh launch with my workplace based on the conflict of interest of information that was given about the mis-management and I felt that I needed to be able to be aware of what was going on so that I could properly communicate for the corporation and to my workplace uh the Saskatchewan Health Authority about the proper procedures that would be necessary going forward.

4:25 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Your Honor in that package there's an affidavit that the respondent swore which basically corroborates the testimony that she gave today. That Robert Cannon is named as the applicant in that action and I'm not sure what the nature of the action this affidavit was sworn in but this affidavit explains what happened to her on her arrest and her incarceration and interrogation which basically corroborates the testimony she gave to you today. It's signed and dated before a notary in Saskatchewan on August 6, 2020. So it—I'm not sure what the nature of this lawsuit was but she did swear an affidavit which sets forth in detail her arrest and what happened to her in the facility, the mental institution that she was isolated in and interrogated by the RCMP for hours which is pretty unusual for a COVID victim violator and denied counsel, denied communication etc. which is just highly unusual for any citizen to have to go through and then also as part of the exhibit is her assylum application that she filed at the border when she entered seeking to obtain assylum and it basically confirms the same thing, states the same thing that she's testified to you today.

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49:10 Judge Glen Baker: But is it the COVID issue or if she's arrested for preventing the police from arresting her father, how do those have a nexus to a claim for assylum?

49:29 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Well that's not the procedure—the procedure if she's restricting arrest or you know, obstructing arrest which doesn't appear to be they just arrested her as soon as—they started arresting her and then him. They claimed it was pursuant to violation of the court order which she says there—I didn't violate it, it says I can be here—the procedure would be to take you to the local police department not the--

49:55 Judge Glen Baker: It wasn't a court order, it was a health--

49:57 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Correct and they didn't have an arrest warrant so why are 6 people there at the hearing which is a civil proceedings? Why are the RCMP and government there? Well first of all I guess because they are named a respondent in that action and probably not too happy about it. So in the meantime they have 6 officers there that come and arrest her and when they arrest her, uh well I don't even know if they arrest her, they detain her. It doesn't appear to be arrest warrant. And they don't take her to the police station where the local police take people. She's taken to the place where she actually works, the Health Authority Hospital which is composed of two sides, the criminally insane criminals and that's where she's taken and then there's also the other side 'cause she works there out of coincidence, the other side is for people that basically can't basically take—for your father or mother that has alzheimers. So she's taken there and detained and questioned which has nothing to do with any procedure—proper procedure but it's done by the government which is the Health Authority, it's done by the RCMP which is an arm of the Canadian government and uh--

51:14 Judge Glen Baker: But is it persecution or is it torture?

51:18 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Well she was tortured in the conduct of her arrest and her activities.

51:23 Judge Glen Baker: I didn't see torture there.

51:25 Attorney Lawrence Litman: No but her--she indicates in her affidavit and she can elaborate more in testimony that she--when she was arrested she was put to the ground aggressively, cuts and bruises on her arms, hands and face, handcuffs were too tight, she lost feeling in her hand, it was numb for several days after arrest. And then she talks about the treatment she had in the institute where she isn't given shoes, she's held without sunlight for 23 hours a day, she's followed to the bathroom and more and more and more in terms of her--what she calls abduction. So she's abducted by the RCMP, put in this prison and treated uh like she's in isolation or in solitary confinement. And then she issues--makes statements about her consumption of water and lack of water, lack of food. And we're not talking about a third world country, we're talking about a civilized

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society. So I submit that her fears of what happened to her are real. She's credible and she does have a fear of returning to Canada because the RCMP I submit has been persecuting her and her family because of their involvement with the political lawsuits that they're—and articles that they're writing and uh--

52:58 Judge Glen Baker: I guess I still don't understand why the RCMP is outside the court house to arrest her father. He's the target of the arrest it sounds like.

53:10 Attorney Lawrence Litman: That could be uh I'm not sure if she knows--

53:13 Judge Glen Baker: Ma'am do you know why the RCMP were outside the courtroom waiting for your father?

53:23 Kaysha F. N. Dery: They told me that they were aware that I would be attending court and that my father would be attending court. I—they did not give him a warrant at the time of the arrest. They presented one later but it did not have his proper information on it. The birthday was wrong and other things but the warrant was a mental health warrant but it also was not a lawful one in my opinion and it's currently in the federal court right now I believe right now because he was seeing a counsellor, he was trying to conducting his business, he was functioning, exercising, eating well, taking care of his daughter financially, mentally, spiritually, emotionally, doing all that he's supposed to do—keeping up with his ADHD treatments and everything so he's trying to battle that currently but they claimed it was for mental health but they took him to the hospital, refused to let him have his court hearing which you're supposed to still be able to have court. They held him down and allowed hospital officials to drug him in against his will, one in either arm ...unintelligible... and they continued--

54:46 Judge Glen Baker: ...unintelligible...Hang on so does your father have a history of mental illness?

54:53 Kaysha F. N. Dery: No he got a—no your Honor. He got a letter actually from a doctor that has been seeing him for the last 12 years. And his doctor write the letter saying that he's never seen my father present any mental health disorder or illness and he's been treating him for 12 years so this was something very unusual and his psychiatrist--

55:23 Judge Glen Baker: Your father is a Canadian citizen correct?

55:26 Kaysha F. N. Dery: Yes your Honor.

55:27 Judge Glen Baker: And uh he is not a Metis' or Matis' correct?

55:37 Kaysha F. N. Dery: No your Honor, my father is not Metis'--

55:42 Judge Glen Baker: Metis'.

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55:42 Kaysha F. N. Dery: He is of West Indian descent so he's mixed with East Indian, Scottish and black.

55:50 Judge Glen Baker: So they're not—I'm still trying to understand why the police would be looking for your father. It doesn't appear they were looking for you. It looks like they were looking for your father.

56:06 Kaysha F. N. Dery: Well he—well he uh we both represent the corporation that is—that was against them in the court hearing and like my counsel said I don't think that they liked that because we were talking about our political opinion as it states with the COVID emergency--

56:39 Judge Glen Baker: How is that—how is that a political opinion ma'am. That's what I—that's something I'd like to know. What's the political aspect? They didn't want you—Are you saying you didn't want to wear a mask and that's a political statement? Kaysha F. N. Dery: The COVID emergency—no your Honor the political aspect was that the Saskatchewan Health Authority was mis-managing the COVID emergency by giving out false reports for the mixing factors in their institutions and that was putting people's life in danger because the HVAC systems are responsible for you know the air quality and everything. My father is the mechanical engineering technologist and his affidavit I believe actually speak to those more clearly—he's more qualified to say those things but that's essentially what the issue was and it was criminal negligence and that was filed with the RCMP um on behalf of the corporation and also there was torture charges that my father filed on behalf of himself and my little sister Karis by the RCMP which they were filed. The RCMP—there's video evidence and pictures of them writing down the numbers but they refused to investigate the criminal negligence of the SHA for the mis-management of the COVID emergency. They refused to investigate the torture charges which was also against my step-mother and they—which is why it seems like a racial issue also because she is caucasian, she's also friends with many people in the RCMP. They launched the torture charges and the criminal negligence investigation but they did nothing. The church is involved because church members work for the SHA and they were uh a part of some other issues. It's all in the evidence that um—the 1200 pages that I brought to the border when I came for my assylum.

58:47 Judge Glen Baker: Okay.

58:48 Attorney Lawrence Litman: Now if I can make a submission. The claim is the political opinion and your question of her which I think she answered but—is that the company that her father and she is in are making political statements about the inaccuracies of the government of Saskatchewan in compliance with enforcement of the RCMP and that's why they're named as a respondent is that they're providing mis-information and actually they categorize—the respondent and her father categorize as criminal negligence. And so it's the statements that they're making publicly through their correspondence and through their claims that the whole COVID of the government is being mis-managed and that's their

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political statement and they're being retaliated against by the Health Authority and by the RCMP in that complex. I submit that the political claim is even stronger than the ethnic claim. The reason the ethnic claim is there is because of the manner in which the RCMP treat the Metis' and that's provided in the first package of documents I gave, that there is an accepted problem in the RCMP which is accepted by the commissioner of the RCMP that they deal with Metis' in an improper manner and they're trying to correct it but it still hasn't happened and that's in the first package of materials. There is a statement by the chief commissioner of the RCMP. I'm just going to show you the picture. It's in the package—where she comments that you know they do see a systemic racism with the Metis' and they're trying to work on it and they're trying to prevent it. So it's support that this does happen in Canada. So those are her concerns that relate to her being both Metis' and a member of a political group which would be her father, her company and this other Robert Cannon who appears to be a—I think he's a nominal plaintiff in this case, that's what I—don't remember but that—I didn't want to bring the documents of ...unintelligible... hundred to here so I try to cut and paste the story sir that you could understand her what I submit is credible and reasonable fear of return.

1:02:03 Judge Glen Baker: Yes I appreciate that. Alright uh does the department wish to add anything Mr. Rescomb?

1:01:17 Attorney Seth Rescomb: No your Honor.

41. It is clear that the there was a deprivation of liberty described by Kaysa F.N. Dery, and it was also described by an attorney who practices in Saskatchewan who argued that there was multiple issues with the arrest and identified the political opinion on the mismanagement of the covid emergency by the Saskatchewan Health Authority as a prime motivation for the arrest. This is also tied to portions of the political opinion of the Jesuit affiliated Archbishop of Ulpania Carlo Maria Viano.
42. furthermore, the evidence contained in CACV3708 demonstrates that there was a conspiracy and intent to punish, and since there were admissions in the hearing on March 1, 2021 by defendants counsel that demonstrates that the evidence presented by the Appellant in this matter and Robert A. Cannon is well founded. There was numerous evidences of misconduct and prejudice by this Court and the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, and the Federal Court of Canada and the counsel involved in those matters. It demonstrates collusion between Patricia J. Meiklejohn and others to defraud the Appellant, Karis K.N. Richardson and Kimberley A. Richardson of their rights and giving warrant to the dismissal of the divorce hearing. The hearing also substantiates the Appellant's testimony and evidence that the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union are the ones who benefited the most from the family proceedings initiated by Kimberley A. Richardson against the Appellant. Karis K.N. Richardson and Kimberley A. Richardson were defrauded of potentially millions of dollars based on the professional opinion of Robert A. Cannon in the March

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1, 2021 CACV3708 habeas corpus hearing a managerial accountant who specializes in control systems. From this professional opinion, it can be determined that the actions of Justice J. Kalmakoff have also defrauded Karis K.N. Richardson and he has demonstrated his unfitness to determine any such matter under which she or the appellant is subjected to. The entire fiat that was written by Justice J. Kalmakoff contains numerous perjury that goes in straight conflict with the evidence. He by his own admission stated that there was no evidence put forth by the defendants, yet he chose to rule in favour of those who were not present and who offered no evidence in the face of compelling evidence. That demonstrates his intent to punish the appellant and using his position as a public official under the torture convention he abused his power to torture the Appellant and is a conspirator to the forgoing terrorist activity, torture and the Invariable Pursuit of the Object whose goals is the Imposition of Absolute Tyranny which includes without limitation, the genocide of bible believing Christians who desire Liberty.

B. Justice J. Kalmakoff engaged in the Unauthorized Practice of Law and Engaged in Extra-Judicial Employment

43. Justice J. Kalmakoff submitted fiat that appeared to be both a motion and a brief of law submitted on behalf of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan. As a judge he is prohibited from engaging in any business directly or indirectly outside of his judicial duties. Section 55 of the Judges Act is shown below:

55 No judge shall, either directly or indirectly, for himself or herself or others, engage in any occupation or business other than his or her judicial duties, but every judge shall devote himself or herself exclusively to those judicial duties.

44. Given that Justice J. Kalmakoff acted in chambers as the counsel for the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan and summarily presented the Appellant with a motion and brief of law that was passed off as a fiat. Justice J. Kalmakoff went and sought means to defeat the two separate motions for prerogative writs in a manner that is consistent with duties fulfilled by defendant's counsel.

45. Justice J. Kalmakoff is not a practising lawyer and cannot represent the interests of another party while sitting as a judge in a superior court. That is a perversion of justice and not in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice and a severe abuse of process. The reasoning given by Justice J. Kalmakoff for his orders were not based on the facts and the law as he abused his knowledge of the law and tried to take advantage of person that is a private citizen. His abuse started in the chambers hearing from the beginning when he attempted to shield the fact that the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan was a respondent in the motions portions of the transcript are shown below:

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[Quote from Charterpedia Section 7] The following are procedural principles of fundamental justice that have been found to apply outside the criminal context: **the right to a hearing before an independent and impartial tribunal** (Ruffo v. Conseil de la magistrature, [1995] 4 S.C.R. 267 at paragraph 38; Pearlman v. Manitoba Law Society Judicial Committee, [1991] 2 S.C.R. 869, at 883; Charkaoui (2007), supra, at paragraphs 29, 32); **the right to a fair hearing, including the right to State-funded counsel where circumstances require it to ensure an effective opportunity to present one's case** (G.(J.), supra at paragraphs 72-75 and 119; Ruby, supra, at paragraph 40); the opportunity to know the case one has to meet (Chiarelli, supra, at 745-46; Suresh, supra at paragraph 122; May v. Ferndale Institution, supra, at paragraph 92; Charkaoui (2007), supra, at paragraph 53), including, where the proceeding may have severe consequences, the disclosure of evidence (Charkaoui (2008) at paragraphs 56, 58; Harkat, supra at paragraphs 43, 57, 60); **the opportunity to present evidence to challenge the validity of the state's evidence** (Suresh, supra at paragraph 123; Harkat, supra, at paragraph 67); **the right to a decision on the facts and the law** (Charkaoui (2007), supra, paragraphs 29, 48); **the right to written reasons that articulate and rationally sustain an administrative decision** (Suresh, supra, at paragraph 126); and **the right to protection against abuse of process** (Cobb, supra, at paragraphs 52-53). The application of these principles is highly contextual, but it may be assumed that if they apply outside the criminal context, they apply with greater force in the criminal context.

The independence and **impartiality** of the judiciary is a principle of fundamental justice (Re Application under section. 83.28 of the Criminal Code, supra, at paragraph 81; Charkaoui (2007), at paragraph 32). Section 7 also protects a residual presumption of innocence outside criminal proceedings, although it does not necessarily require proof beyond reasonable doubt where the process in question does not involve a determination of guilt (Pearson, supra at 685; Demers, supra at paragraphs 33-34).

02:00 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Alright uh--Good afternoon. We have the matter of Dale Richardson and Kimberly Richardson and uh Mr. Richardson I understand you're representing yourself.

02:09 Dale Richardson: Woah, woah, woah, hold on a second. You missed somebody on there. **It's a matter of Richardson versus Court of Queen's Bench** and Richardson.

02:22 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Excuse me?

02:23 Dale Richardson: Pardon? Pardon me?

02:29 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Um let me back up here. Just give me one second okay?

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02:46 Dale Richardson: Sure.

03:09 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: (background: **Where—where are the applications?**) (03:24) So Mr. Richardson thank you. ***I'm just making sure we have all the documents here in the court. There was one that was misplaced but it's uh—just getting that right now.*** So yes it is filed as Richardson versus Richardson and Court of Queen's Bench. So Mr. Richardson you're representing yourself as I understand it?

03:38 Dale Richardson: Actually, it's filed—***yes let me clarify again. It's filed as Richardson v. Court of Court of Queen's Bench*** and then Richardson because the Court of Queen's Bench is the primary respondent and it's clear in both of them. Richardson is added on because of the incidental um issues that arise from it that concern my wife, Kimberly Richardson. So yes—

04:08 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Okay thank you

04:09 Dale Richardson: —so let's get that clarified.

04:13 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: K, Thank you. ***I understand your position.*** Ms. Meiklejohn you're appearing for Kimberly Richardson?

[Quote from Charterpedia Section 7]

(ii) Procedural fundamental justice

*The principles of fundamental justice incorporate at least the requirements of the common law duty of procedural fairness (Singh, supra, at 212-13; Lyons, supra, at 361; Suresh, supra at paragraph 113; Ruby, supra at paragraph 39). **They also incorporate many of the principles set out in sections 8-14 of the Charter** (Re B.C. Motor Vehicle Act, supra, at paragraphs 29-30) and are "inextricably intertwined" with the requirements of s. 11(d) (R. v. Rose, [1998] 3 S.C.R. 262 at para. 95). **Context is particularly important with respect to procedural fundamental justice — the more serious the infringement of life, liberty and security of the person, the more rigorous the procedural requirements** (Suresh, supra, paragraph 118; Charkaoui (2007), supra, paragraph 25; Charkaoui v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration, 2008 SCC 38, at paragraphs 53-58). The protections are generally more stringent in the criminal law context than in other areas of law (Chiarelli, supra at 743; Ruby, supra at paragraph 39). **However, the guiding question is always the severity of the impact on protected interests rather than a formal distinction between the different areas of law** (Charkaoui (2008), at paragraph 53).*

Deciding what procedural protections must be provided involves consideration of the following factors: (1) **the nature of the decision made and the procedures followed in making it, that is, "the closeness of the administrative process**

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to the judicial process"; (2) the role of the particular decision within the statutory scheme; (3) ***the importance of the decision to the individual affected***; (4) the legitimate expectations of the person challenging the decision where undertakings were made concerning the procedure to be followed; and (5) ***the choice of procedure made by the agency itself***. *This list of factors is non-exhaustive in determining the procedures demanded by the principles of fundamental justice* (Baker v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration), [1999] 2 S.C.R. 817 at paragraphs 23-27; Suresh, supra at paragraph 115; Charkaoui (2008), at paragraph 57).

C. Justice J. Kalmakoff Ignored the Professional Opinion of the Appellant and Shielded Terrorist Activity Demonstrating Participation in the Invariable Pursuit of the Object

46. When presented with an explanation of how the events and the mismanagement of the covid emergency, Justice J. Kalmakoff did nothing to hinder the alleged terrorists and in fact aided and shielded them with his orders. He had no evidence to the contrary from any professional regarding the mixing factor and none from the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan. the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan did not offer any evidence to the contrary on March 1, 2021 at the habeas corpus hearing for CACV3708. This demonstrates that there isn't any evidence to the contrary.

1:34:17 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Well, I'm gonna give you—I'm gonna give you about 5 more minutes Mr. Richardson. You've gone on for this is an hour and 35 minutes already which is a long time in a chambers application. So I'm gonna give you about 5 more minutes to wrap things up.

1:34:30 Dale Richardson: You have all of these impartial and professional testimonies as well and there's nothing to the contrary. And—and let me just read out here since we're on there the definition of terrorist activity--An act or omission in or outside of Canada that is committed in whole or a part for a political which the mis-management of the COVID emergency is—religious, which the religious persecution that I've been suffering, saying that my religious beliefs is a mental delusion—and an ideological purpose which is tied as what the arch-bishop calls the masonic adage, Solve et Coagula, to build a world without freedom—that ties all three together—in whole or a part with the intention of intimidating the public, or a segment of the public with regards to its security or its economic security or compelling a person, which is me, or an international organization to do or refrain from doing any act whether the public or the person, government organization is inside or outside of Canada—and let's look at I I. That endangers a person life. When I was strapped to a bed and drugged with substances that I do not need. That endangered my life. That could have murdered me or destroyed my brain or both—and causes a serious risk to the health and safety of the public or any segment of the public—which in that mixing factor can cause people to die by spreading disease because it introduces an unknown into this that is—it is criminal. And that is my professional opinion. And Robert's professional opinion of ICU's involvement, and he is an accountant that

specializes in managerial systems in CACV307-3708 and it must be considered as well. Specifically, without limitation, the fresh adduction of evidence motion. And then so, we know that, establish that mixing factor causes a serious risk to the health and safety of public or any segment of the public because you see that mixing factor can be as high as 10. People can unsuspectingly be putting people—lives at risk, so that is also one of the clauses, so 2 of those clauses have been fulfilled in the terrorism—that E causes serious interference with a—or serious disruption with an essential service whether public or private. DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated is an essential service as it conducts its businesses in HVAC and what Elson did was order a severe disruption of an essential service when he handed over the entire property, the registered office of a corporation, over—disrupted it, when the RCMP and the officer of the court unlawfully arrested me, that was—arrested Kaysha, they arrested the officers of a corporation and tortured them and stole the vehicle. It was a severe disruption of an essential services and it is terrorism under Canadian law and the atro—this must be referred to parliament because the attorney general of Saskatchewan's office is implicated in the foregoing terrorist activity and within the material the attorney general of Canada is also implicated in the foregoing terrorist activity. And because of that reason it must be given to parliament because it is—parliament is the only one who can remedy this. Because the attorney general of Saskatchewan and the attorney general of Canada are the ones who order investigations into terrorism but they're both implicated. The only people who can solve this is parliament. It must be directed to the Privy Council. Otherwise that means that if you do not your Honor you are party to the foregoing terrorist activity. There is nothing that you can do. It's clear cut that it is terrorism. DSR was evicted from Saskatchewan because of the NDA and the agents of Innovation Credit Union are the ones who benefited the most from it. It is undisputed and it's laid out raw in the evidence. And what I ask for is not unreasonable because I cannot expect the crown to defend me because the provincial crown and the federal crown have both tortured me and they are involved with the foregoing terrorism—terrorist activity. So the crown owes me an obligation to protect its citizens and since it's involved with the foregoing terrorist activity it must pay for the legal defense that it can—this terrorism can be prosecuted. Otherwise this country is a terrorist country, the state of Saskatch—the province of Saskatchewan is a state that sponsors terrorism and that will necessitate the United Nations occupying Canada because this is in violation of numerous U.N. Conventions and this is not just a domestic issue. This is an international issue and any such orders that do not refer this to the Privy Council to go to Parliament is an act of torture and terrorism and I will be contacting the Office of the Prosecutor to ask for arrest warrants because this is enough. I've been tortured enough by the Court of Queen's Bench and I'm tired of people shielding them. I want my remedy for myself not DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated. They will seek their own—it will seek it's own remedy but I am tired of being tortured. The corporation that I represent is being tortured to destroy my economic security. I've been driven out of my home. I've been—had my daughter taken from me and used as a pawn to torture me. She's being tortured herself because she's being punished unlawfully. She has a right to see her

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father. I've not laid eyes on my child—you look on page—let's go to the beginning of this because I'm not done because this—this is satanic. Let's go to the beginning, let's go to the beginning. I'm gonna point this out. I'm not done.

1:41:20 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Mr. Richardson? Mr. Richardson? ...unintelligible... 5 more minutes so we're past that time so I'm gonna have to cut you off.

47. No mention was made of the professional opinion's refutation with any other professional opinion. Without any professional opinion to the contrary, Justice J. Kalmakoff is obligated to heed the professional opinion given by the Appellant. Justice J. Kalmakoff did not and made a judgment on something that he was not competent to do, disregard the professional opinion of the Appellant. He also disregarded the professional opinion of Robert A. Cannon a managerial accountant who specialized in managerial controls and conducted research into transparent money management systems cited from CACV3708.

D. Justice J. Kalmakoff Ignored Evidence that Demonstrates The Rogue Agents of Innovation Credit Union Have Strong Motive

48. It was in the best interests of the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union for Kimberley A. Richardson to initiate the divorce proceedings, give possession of the house to Kimberley A. Richardson, have it sold to cut all ties of the Appellant and DSR Karis to Innovation Credit Union and to force them out of the jurisdiction of Saskatchewan which is the only jurisdiction that DSR Karis is authorized to sue them in.
49. When presented the evidence that implicated the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union he chose to disregard it without any evidence to the contrary. He also disregarded the conversation with Chad Gartner that was supplied in the motion materials and evidence which demonstrates multiple breaches of contract between Innovation Credit Union and DSR Karis Consulting Inc. which arose from the contractual relationship from the Non-Disclosure Agreement signed on May 27, 2020. The rogue email chain dated July 8th 2020 also demonstrate multiple contractual breaches and a conspiracy to deprive multiple persons of liberty, which includes without limitation, DSR Karis Consulting Inc., Karis K.N. Richardson and the Appellant.

E. The Justice J. Kalmakoff or any Other Associated Party Has Failed to Comply with the UN Torture Convention

50. The *Appellant* would like to direct attention to the article 12 and 13 of the UNITED NATIONS *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (the "**UN Torture Convention**") which is an *international instrument* binding in CANADA and applies to this application as it purported *torture* of the *Appellant* and others, namely:

Article 12

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Each State Party shall ensure that its competent authorities proceed to a prompt and impartial investigation, wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed in any territory under its jurisdiction.

Article 13

Each State Party shall ensure that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities. Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given.

51. The *Appellant* would like to direct attention to the date of the first complaint of torture which is July 3, 2020, over eight months since the initial complaint of torture was made, and has been prevented from bringing any evidence forward to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, the Federal Court of Canada, and other authorities; making matters worse, one of the victims of the torture is, an infant child, being purportedly subjected to unlawful detainment and *torture* by JUSTICE R.W. ELSON, a COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN *official*, in separating her from Appellant, her father and primary caregiver without cause, by the court since July 23, 2020 and unlawfully by Kimberley A. Richardson since June 1, 2020. There has been no effective measures to prevent acts of torture and in fact there has been a deliberate resistance to prevent the Appellant from succouring relief from the torture that he is subjected to. His eldest daughter fled to the United States after she was subjected to torture at the hands of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Saskatchewan Health Authority, Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan and others. Kaysha F.N. Dery is a citizen of the Metis Nation of Saskatchewan who was unlawfully detained when attempting to enter into her ancestral homelands at the Sweetgrass MT, point of entry. As an Indigenous woman, it is known that she is at far higher risk for violence by virtue of being Indigenous and the track record for Canada's treatment of the Indigenous is poor, and in particular Saskatchewan. She also shares Caribbean ancestry from her father the Appellant, and there has been admissions of systemic racism from the commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police towards Blacks and Indigenous, which makes them both at increased risk of torture. An examination of the attached appendices will clearly delineate the gross pattern of human rights abuses that have been levied towards the Appellant and his daughters. Since the UN Torture Convention is explicitly clear in the language from a plain reading of the law to include the punishment, torture, and any ill treatment of third persons are included as means by which to inflict torture on an individual, the Appellant has asked for the cessation of the torture, intimidation, coercion, punishment and other cruel and unusual punishment to stop towards them in an effort to alleviate his torture as per the UN Torture Convention. One cannot reasonably assume that a parent can observe their child being tortured

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and be unaffected. In addition, the judiciary has an obligation under article 2 of the UN Torture Convention to prevent acts of torture in any territory in the jurisdiction of Canada. Since the judiciary is independent, it falls to the courts themselves to take judicial measures to prevent acts of torture. Until an impartial investigation takes place, no action can be taken to place the Appellant or any third person connected to him that will place them at any risk to be tortured, which includes both of his daughters.

2 1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, **judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction**. 2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture. 3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.

52. The examination of the definition of torture is necessitated based on the circumstances. Mental pain or suffering is a component of torture both under the UN Torture Convention and 269.1 of the Criminal Code of Canada, from the language from both statutes it is clear that the Appellant has named parties in his allegations that fit with the definition of the torture as there are *peace officers, public officers, public officials, and public authorities* named. This also brings violations of section 12 of the Charter which prohibits cruel and unusual treatment and punishment. authorities”.

1 For the purposes of this Convention, the term "torture" means any act by which *severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as **obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity***. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions. 2. This article is without prejudice to any international instrument or national legislation which does or may contain provisions of wider application.

2 1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction. 2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture. 3. An order from a **superior officer or a public authority** may not be invoked as a justification of torture.

torture means any act or omission by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person

(a) for a purpose including

- (i) *obtaining from the person or from a third person information or a statement,*
- (ii) *punishing the person for an act that the person or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, and*
- (iii) *intimidating or coercing the person or a third person, or*

(b) *for any reason based on discrimination of any kind,*

abut does not include any act or omission arising only from, ***inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.*** (torture)

No defence

(3) It is no defence to a charge under this section that the accused was ordered by a superior or a public authority to perform the act or omission that forms the subject-matter of the charge or that the act or omission is alleged to have been justified by exceptional circumstances, including a state of war, a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency.

53. The Appellant raised the question of unlawful, arbitrary and unconstitutional detention with this court in a motion to extend with Justice J.A. Caldwell in chambers on October 28, 2020, and in the orders denying the motion to extend, no mention is made of the arbitrary arrest as it played a factor into the issuing of the interim orders by Justice R.W. Elson, and the subsequent torture at the Battlefords Mental Health Centre at the hands of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Saskatchewan Health Authority. Justice N.D. Crooks did not consider these circumstances either when taking into account the deprivation of liberty for Karis K.N. Richardson and determined that it was theoretical when she was presented with evidence to demonstrate that there was an arbitrary deprivation of liberty which would have made Justice R.W. Elson's orders invalid as they were made upon torture, terrorism and other serious crimes in addition to the flagrant constitutional violations. No application of the law to determine the validity of the detention, nor the deprivation of liberty. The tests for the deprivation of liberty are as follows quoted from Charterpedia:

To determine whether the reasonable person in the individual's circumstances would conclude that he or she had been deprived by the state of the liberty of choice, the court may consider factors including the following:

- a. the circumstances giving rise to the encounter as they would reasonably be perceived by the individual:** whether the police were providing general assistance; maintaining general order; making general inquiries regarding a particular occurrence; or, ***singling out the individual*** for focussed investigation;

b. the nature of the police conduct, including the language used; the use of physical contact; ***the place where the interaction occurred; the presence of others;*** and the duration of the encounter; and

c. the particular characteristics or circumstances of the individual where relevant, including age; physical stature; *minority status; level of sophistication* (Grant, *supra* at paragraph 44).

The above analysis involves an objective determination, made in light of the circumstances of the encounter as a whole. The "reasonable person" analysis may ***incorporate considerations of race where relevant*** (R. v. Le 2019 SCC 34 at paragraph 73, citing Grant, *supra* at paragraph 44). ***The question is how a reasonable person of a similar racial background would perceive the interaction with the police*** (Le, *supra* at paragraph 75). In this regard, it is necessary to consider the larger social context of the disproportionate policing of racialized and low-income communities (Le, *supra*, at paragraphs 97 and 106). ***This need arises regardless of whether the police action amounted to racial profiling*** (Le, *supra* at paragraphs 74-79).

54. If considerations were given to the tests of a deprivation of liberty then it would have been established that there was an arbitrary, unlawful, and unconstitutional deprivation of liberty, however there was no inquiry made into this matter as it is abundantly clear. From the admission of Tonya Browarny she did not fulfill the requirements under which the Mental Health Services Act under section 18(1), nor was section 19 complied with either by Tonya Browarny or Cora Swerid. No direction was given for the Appellant to submit to any examination by the testimony of Tonya Browarny, and as recorded in the transcripts provided in the evidence, she was observed on in the photographs with her hands in her pockets at all times standing on the edge of the property of the Appellant's home and at one point with her head to the ground. She did not at any point in time advise to Appellant to submit to any examination, therefore it is impossible for him to refuse something that was never offered and the grounds under which she used under section 18(1) does not exist and the arrest must be deemed arbitrary on that basis alone. However, there is more reasons to deem the arrest arbitrary. The information that Tonya Browarny took to the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan to obtain the warrant was perjured. Cora Swerid also deliberately withheld critical information from the Court to obtain the warrant as there is both transcript evidence and email evidence that demonstrates that she had knowledge of the investigations into torture and criminal negligence on the part of the Saskatchewan Health Authority. She had an obligation to disclose that information to the Court yet she did not. Cora Swerid had strong motive to punish the Appellant for implicating her employer and by extension her in criminal activity. A reasonable person could not look at this evidence and believe that she had the best interests of the Appellant in mind when she went to obtain the mental health warrant. These facts based on evidence demonstrate that the warrant used to apprehend the Appellant

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was based on perjured evidence on multiple occasions that invalidated the warrant and everything that happened as a result of the warrant is torture:

18(1) Subject to subsection (2) and the regulations, any person may be conveyed to a place where he or she may be examined by a physician who has admitting privileges to a mental health centre if that person:

(a) in the opinion of an examining physician or a prescribed health professional, is suffering from a mental disorder and requires a psychiatric examination to ascertain whether he or she should be admitted to a mental health centre pursuant to section 24; and

(b) *refuses to submit to the examination mentioned in clause (a).*

19(1) A person may lay an information before a judge of the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan in the prescribed form and manner if that person believes on reasonable grounds that another person who refuses to submit to a medical examination:

(a) is suffering from a mental disorder; and

(b) is in need of examination to determine whether he or she should be admitted to a mental health centre pursuant to section 24.

(2) If on inquiry the judge of the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan is satisfied that the person named in the information is in need of examination to determine whether he or she should be admitted to a mental health centre pursuant to section 24, that judge may, after making arrangements with a physician who has admitting privileges to a mental health centre, issue a warrant in the prescribed form and manner to apprehend the person named in the warrant and cause him or her to be taken to a place where he or she may be examined by that physician.

(3) *No person shall falsely swear or affirm an information pursuant to subsection (1).*

55. In light of the evidence to support the multiple perjuries used to obtain a mental health warrant the Royal Canadian Mounted Police the prime instigators of torture when they unlawfully arrested the Appellant outside of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the Judicial Centre of Battleford on July 23, 2020. However, there were two functions that the Appellant was fulfilling that day, namely as representative of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to appear in Court with a number of defendants which includes without limitation, Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the Saskatchewan Health Authority. The sheriff that participated in the arrest means that the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan was complicit in torture and in fact instigated it along with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police making the Court party to all the crimes that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and their conspirators were involved in. Furthermore, Justice R.W. Elson contacted Patricia J. Meiklejohn of Matrix Law Group LLP on

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July 22, 2020 by way of directing the court to contact her for a draft order, which she supplied to the Appellant the same day. The draft orders contained absolutely outrageous orders to ask for on a first appearance and contained the worst possible orders that were requested in the entirety of the proceeding initiated by Kimberley A. Richardson. The only reason to even ask for such outrageous final orders on an interim order is if you knew that the other party would not be present in the court. There is no way that any reasonable person could conclude that those orders were just. To give over all rights to a home and the sale of a house on a first appearance, and strip the other party of every possession that they had? That is extreme prejudice and there is no way around that. In addition, the registered office of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was at the same location and Justice R.W. Elson was aware of this and gave the orders to hand over the contents of the home to Kimberley A. Richardson. Justice R.W. Elson knew the orders were unlawful as he is a superior court judge and understands section 15(1) of the Canada Business Corporations Act. It is clear that he intended that the corporation be given over to Kimberley A. Richardson by having the shares transferred when the director, the Appellant was deemed insane. This bitterly failed when the articles of incorporation were discovered and it became known of the share transfer clause which restricted the transfer of shares without the consent of the director or a resolution passed by the board of directors. This posed a problem when the only person capable of transferring the shares is deemed incapable of doing so.

56. The drug cocktail forced upon the Appellant by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Saskatchewan Health Authority could have killed the Appellant as it was abundantly clear that he did not need them and they were given to him to punish him for seeking remedy against the Saskatchewan Health Authority's mismanagement of the covid emergency. One of the doctor's that deemed the Appellant mentally unstable was present when he was speaking to a manager about the mixing factor issue that no one seems to be able to answer. The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan responded with a threat letter when questioned about it. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. replied to the letter and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan has not responded since.
57. Kimberley A. Richardson has colluded with, and been integral in the torture of the Appellant. The divorce proceedings provided the means of executing the terrorist attack against DSR Karis Consulting Inc. as Justice R.W. Elson has used it to punish DSR Karis Consulting Inc. for taking action against the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan and the other conspirators. Kimberley A. Richardson has disclosed the masonic heritage to the Appellant and was a participant in Job's daughters a masonic affiliated organization along with her mother Linda Hebert and her sister Kaelah Gratton. Kimberley A. Richardson has used Karis K.N. Richardson as a means to punish the Appellant for helping the older sister of Karis, Kaysha F.N. Dery. This punishment has come with the consent of, the instigation of, and the acquiescence of numerous public officers, peace officers and public officials, and hence her using the child to punish the

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Appellant is a clear demonstration of torture and a removal of custody is necessary to stop the torture of the Appellant and his two daughters. It is evident that Kimberley A. Richardson has acted in a manner that deceived the court as she withheld evidence and conspired with others to deprive the Appellant of his rights on multiple occasions which includes without limitation, the mediation conducted by members of the Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist Church, and using a lawyer that is complicit to torturing her husband the Appellant and for these and numerous other reasons her divorce proceedings should be dismissed. There is also ample evidence of her abusive behaviour and only a person so bent on revenge could participate in such reprehensible actions as it is clearly demonstrated that she was willing to let the Appellant die or have his brain destroyed from the torture to satisfy her personal desires.

58. In spite of all of these claims presented, Justice J. Kalmakoff stated that there was no torture under the circumstances even though section 7 of the charter prohibits forced medical treatment, and had evidence that demonstrated that the agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority lied when they stated the Appellant refused to submit to an examination when there was no evidence to support that he was requested to submit and even the evidence from Tonya Browarny corroborated that no medical treatment was offered, which aligns with the transcript, photographic and affidavit evidence supplied in chambers. He determined that the warrant was lawful even after seeing that Tonya Browarny's notes corroborated the evidence presented by the Appellant:

F. Justice J. Kalmakoff Ignored Compelling Evidence and did Not Review CACV3708 which Demonstrated The Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan Has Failed to Comply with the Constitution Act, 1982

59. Justice J. Kalmakoff ignored the following arguments and did not look at the referenced material in CACV3708 which was referenced in the motions and listed as reference material to be argued, demonstrating his intent to disregard critical evidence for the applications before the court demonstrating prejudice and intent to punish and torture the Appellant.

The Appellant would like to direct attention to the sections 9 and 10 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (the "**Charter**"), Part I of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, being Schedule B to the *Canada Act 1982* (U.K.), 1982, chapter 11 which were denied to *Karis K.N. Richardson* by JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS of COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN in an effort to torture the Appellant and preserve *judicial immunity*, namely:

9. Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned.

10. Everyone has the right on arrest or detention

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(a) to be informed promptly of the reasons therefor;

(b) to retain and instruct counsel without delay and to be informed of that right; and

(c) to have the validity of the detention determined by way of *habeas corpus* and to be released if the detention is not lawful.

Specifically, the foregoing rights were denied with the dismissal of the application for *Writ of Habeas Corpus* without an investigation in JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS's orders. Justice N.D. Crooks deliberately misconstrued the retainer for the investigation into Innovation Credit Union, as a legal fee, when that statement had no basis in fact and was an outright lie. This was a veiled attempt to punish Robert A. Cannon to deter him from investigating the activities of Innovation Credit Union. The orders were made to shield the terrorist activity as follows:

[2] Mr. Cannon has brought an application to dispense with service of the application for a writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*. The respondents who appeared, though their respective counsel, did not concede they had been properly served.

[3] Service in compliance with *The Queen's Bench Rules* was ordered previously by Currie J. on July 28, 2020 and July 29, 2020. The grounds for Mr. Cannon's request to dispense with service are, in my view, unsubstantiated and do not satisfy me that these 41 respondents should not be served as required under *The Queen's Bench Rules*. The application to dispense with service is dismissed.

[4] Mr. Cannon has brought his application for *habeas corpus* purportedly on behalf of four other persons: Dale Richardson, Kaysha Dery, Karis Richardson and Christy Dawn Pembrum.

[5] Mr. Cannon has alleged no deprivation of liberty on his own behalf. Dale Richardson was held under a mental health warrant and has been released. He is present in court today. Kaysha Dery was detained for her alleged refusal to comply with COVID-19 isolation requirements and has since been released. She is present in court today. Karis Richardson, a child under two years of age, is at the centre of a family law dispute. I am uncertain as to who Christy Dawn Pembrum is, and the materials are inadequate in addressing any concerns in her regard.

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[6] On reviewing the materials submitted and addressing the issues of concern with the parties, I am dismissing the application for *habeas corpus* for the following reasons:

(a) the originating application was not properly served on all the 41 respondents in compliance with *The Queen's Bench Rules*. This is contrary to previous orders of the Court.

(b) Mr. Cannon is the applicant however he has not been deprived of liberty. Instead, he sets out a number of allegations which relate not to himself but, rather, to a variety of grievances held primarily by Mr. Richardson and Ms. Dery.

(c) Mr. Cannon is not a lawyer and relies on his "Christian duty" in bringing this application; however, ***the application seeks substantial financial remuneration payable to the corporation he represents, starting "a \$2,000,000 cash non-refundable retainer"***. I would caution Mr. Cannon that he may want to review *The Legal Profession Act, 1990*, SS 1990-91, c L-10.1, and the restrictions on acting on behalf of another party, particularly where remuneration is sought.

(e) The relief that is sought is far beyond the scope of *habeas corpus*. It incorporates a number of third-party grievances against a vast range of respondents for a broad array of allegations. The issues and parties do not establish the criteria for a *habeas corpus* application have been met.

(f) The application for *habeas corpus* is moot. There is no deprivation of the applicant's liberty that would trigger *habeas corpus*.

(g) Although not named applicants in the matter, the evidence does not establish that any of the four individuals Mr. Cannon purports to speak for have had an unlawful deprivation of their liberty or that any past deprivation was without legitimate grounds. None of these individuals remain in custody, nor am I satisfied any are currently detained as alleged by Mr. Cannon.

(h) I am not satisfied there is a live issue and decline to exercise my discretion to determine the application as I view it as theoretical.

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[7] *Habeas corpus* does not lie in the circumstances. The application is dismissed.

[8] I am ordering costs payable by the applicant in the amount of \$500.00. This amount shall be paid into court within 30 days. There are four counsel who appeared at today's hearing and this amount shall be divided equally among the four counsel on behalf of those respondents. If there are any issues with division of the costs, that sole issue may be returned to me for further direction.

In the hearing on September 10, 2020 in the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN, JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS also purported that the *Karis K.N. Richardson* was taken under a *lawful order* of the Court by JUSTICE R.W. ELSON and thereby that she was not in "custody" and that Robert A. Cannon must have a different understanding of "custody" or "detainment". The *Appellant* would like to direct attention to JUSTICE R.W. ELSON's order for "interim custody" where he ordered that *Karis* be put into the "custody" of her mother KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON ("KIM"). Robert A. Cannon duly sought "to have the validity of the detention determined by way of *habeas corpus* and to be released if the detention is not lawful" which is *Karis's* constitutional right; however, such right was struck down on the first and *final* hearing with the foregoing orders.

The *Appellant* would like to direct attention to the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN and JUSTICE R.W. ELSON being *Respondents* in a *Habeas Corpus* appeal being heard before this court as CACV3708, as Robert A. Cannon was purporting that the order to detain *Karis* was *unlawful* and subject to review under the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus*; this behaviour from JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS is expected as she was reviewing the decision of a fellow judge in COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN and having the Court review its own decision.

JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS also purported that "*Karis Richardson*, a child under two years of age, is at the centre of a family law dispute"; however, the *Appellant* could not appeal JUSTICE R.W. ELSON's orders by way of judicial review as he was tortured by being strapped to a bed and consistently drugged against his will in the BATTLEFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE and recovering from the massive doses of the drug cocktail administered to torture him during the appeal period; given the circumstances, *Robert A. Cannon* submitted an application for *Writ of Habeas Corpus* for *Karis* on August 26, 2020 as he concluded that *Habeas Corpus* lie in the circumstances. After the *Appellant's* recovery, he filed an extension for time and was subsequently denied by JUSTICE J.A. CALDWELL of this Court on October 28, 2020 after reasonable evidence was presented to justify such extension, demonstrating by actions that Justice J.A. Caldwell was covering the actions of suspected terrorists who were alleged to have tortured the *Appellant*.

To preserve justice and avoid the *prejudice of self-reporting*, JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS's should have disclosed her *prejudice* and immediately referred the case to this Court; instead, she made *final* orders to suspend the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* for

Karis K.N. Richardson on the basis that she did not "remain in custody" as she was under a *lawful order* of the Court and that "the evidence does not establish" that "any past deprivation was without legitimate grounds" despite evidence of that JUSTICE R.W. ELSON's orders were unlawful and explicit text message evidence of her abduction by KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON on June 1, 2020 prior to such orders as follows:

Kimberly

Mon, Jun 1, 12:22 PM

Dale, I've spoken to my lawyer this morning and have been advised to let you know that at this time you will not be given access to Karis.

This is also to advise you that you are no longer permitted on my parents property and we've been advised to contact the RCMP if you come on their land.

Furthermore, the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan continued to restrict the liberty of the Appellant when it refused to alter the orders issued by Justice R.W. Elson in the face of overwhelming evidence to demonstrate the unfitness of Kimberley A. Richardson due to her participation in torture, terrorism, and unethical behaviour, and that members of the Innovation Credit Union were conspiring in an email chain to restrict the liberties of the Appellant, Karis K.N. Richardson, and DSR Karis Consulting Inc. with the liberties of the child Karis being restricted by virtue of restricting the Appellant's contact with his wife to determine the whereabouts and the location of the child and gain lawful access to the child which she has a right to know her father.

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III. CONCLUSION

60. Without this Appeal to review and vary Justice J. Kalmakoff this court would be officially taking actions to shield terrorists when there is substantial evidence to demonstrate terrorism and torture and would place this court in direct violation of the law, the will of the PEOPLE and the will of God. The additional clauses must be executed to preserve law and order. The ruling authorities or usurpers and despots may torture persons regardless of laws and treaties, and terrorize the public without their CONSENT, and the Charter is simply an illusion, and freedom has been forcefully removed from the people. Without this Appeal the Appellant is left vulnerable to all the implicated parties to torture and murder him with impunity and the general public will not consent to this travesty as the court derives its powers from the Parliament who rules this country with the consent of the Governed. The will of the PEOPLE must be executed, and that is to be told the truth of the matter and to protect the rights of the innocent, as the guilty have been protected over the innocent.

61. The Appellant would like to direct attention the preamble of the Charter: "Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law". The Appellant has yet to witness the rule of law demonstrated by any party yet. As God requires justice, and mercy and that the innocent should not suffer for the guilty it is a requirement that the court uphold it.

Relief Sought

62. This Appeal is made for (1) to set aside the orders made by Justice J. Kalmakoff and to uphold the torture convention and section 2, 7, 12,15 and other applicable sections of the Charter, (2) make interim orders from the motions appealed to protect the Appellant from torture and any ill consequence or punishment for the complaint of the torture and refer the matter to a competent authority that is not prejudiced, with the only authority that can meet that criteria in Canada is Parliament (3) to have the matter heard in a public manner.

ALL OF WHICH is submitted,

March 11, 2021

DALE RICHARDSON
1292 95th St.,
North Battleford, SK CA S9A 0G2
Tel: 1 306 441-7010
Email: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com


DALE RICHARDSON

TO: COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN
 2425 Victoria Ave,
 Regina, SK, S4P 4W6, Canada
 Tel: (306) 787-5382
 Email: CARegistrar@sasklawcourts.ca

AND TO: OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
 80 Wellington St,
 Ottawa, ON, K1A 0A2, Canada
 Tel:
 Email:

AND TO: OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTOR
 Information and Evidence Unit
 Post Office Box 19519,
 2500 CM The Hague
 The Netherlands
 Tel:
 Fax: +31 70 515 8555
 Email: otp.informationdesk@icc-cpi.int

AND TO: OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
 (OHCHR)
 Palais des Nations
 CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
 Tel: + 41 22 917 9220
 Fax:
 Email: CP@ohchr.org

AND TO: COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE
 Petitions Team OHCHR
 United Nations Office at Geneva
 1211 Geneva 10 (Switzerland)
 Tel: +41 22 917 90 00
 Fax: +41 22 917 9022
 Email: petitions@ohchr.org

AND TO: UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS
 General Assembly
 New York, NY, 10017
 United States
 Tel:
 Fax:
 Email:

AND TO: CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL
 Privy Council Office
 85 Sparks Street, Room 1000
 Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A3
 Tel: 1 613 957-5153
 Fax: 1 613 957-5043
 Email: info@pco-bcp.gc.ca

AND TO: QUEEN'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA
 Forwarded by the Clerk of the Privy Council as *complaints* about justices and judges herein.

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Exhibit Y: Justice J.D. Kalmakoff Assumes the Role of Opposing Counsel in Chambers on February 24 of 2021

00:00 Dana: Hello my name is Dana. I'm calling from the Court of Appeal and we're going to be speaking to your application this afternoon.

00:05 Dale Richardson: My applications?

00:06 Dana: I have—yes. That's right--applications. That's correct. We have Mr.--Ms. Meiklejohn on the other line. I'm just going to patch the two of you together on the conference call okay?

00:13 Dale Richardson: K.

00:17 Dana: Okay, Mr. Richardson can you hear me?

00:19 Dale Richardson: Yes I can hear you.

00:21 Dana: Thank you and Ms. Meiklejohn you can hear me as well?

00:23 Patricia Meiklejohn: I can.

00:24 Dana: Okay in regards to this afternoon is Mr. Justice Kalmakoff and it'll be just one moment.

00:29 Dale Richardson: Okay.

01:53 Dana: ...unintelligible.. Kalmakoff presiding.

02:00 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Alright uh--Good afternoon. We have the matter of Dale Richardson and Kimberly Richardson and uh Mr. Richardson I understand you're representing yourself.

02:09 Dale Richardson: Woah, woah, woah, hold on a second. You missed somebody on there. It's a matter of Richardson versus Court of Queen's Bench and Richardson.

02:22 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Excuse me?

02:23 Dale Richardson: Pardon? Pardon me?

02:29 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Um let me back up here. Just give me one second okay?

02:46 Dale Richardson: Sure.

03:09 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: (background: Where—where are the applications?) (03:24) So Mr. Richardson thank you. I'm just making sure we have all the documents here in the court. There was one that was misplaced but it's uh—just getting that right now. So yes it is filed as Richardson versus Richardson and Court of Queen's Bench. So Mr. Richardson you're representing yourself as I understand it?

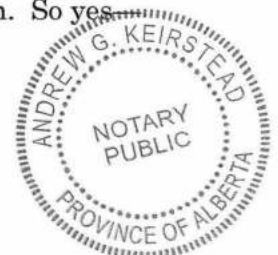
03:38 Dale Richardson: Actually, it's filed—yes let me clarify again. It's filed as Richardson v. Court of Court of Queen's Bench and then Richardson because the Court of Queen's Bench is the primary respondent and it's clear in both of them. Richardson is added on because of the incidental um issues that arise from it that concern my wife, Kimberly Richardson. So yes.

04:08 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Okay thank you

04:09 Dale Richardson: —so let's get that clarified.

This is Exhibit "Y" referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Cannon Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2021
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta



04:13 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: K, Thank you. I understand your position. Ms. Meiklejohn you're appearing for Kimberly Richardson?

04:17 Patricia Meiklejohn: That's correct.

04:18 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: K.

04:18 Dale Richardson: And so who's appearing for the Queen's Bench of Saskatchewan?

04:21 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: There's nobody appearing for them as I understand it.

04:24 Dale Richardson: Okay so then they're unrepresented.

04:27 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Correct.

04:28 Dale Richardson: So they didn't show any care to appear in court when they were um properly served and didn't show any regard for the--or any respect for the court or the due process of law even though this was to be an ex parte motion as-- ...unintelligible...

04:49 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Well ex parte—Mr. Richardson doesn't ex parte mean that there's nobody appearing to the respondent?

04:55 Dale Richardson: Yes but I was instructed to serve the motion which means it's not ex parte. In addition—okay hear me out--

05:08 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: There's nobody appearing for the Court of Queen's Bench as I understand it.

05:11 Dale Richardson: Yes, yes. I do have something that I would like to get out of the way first because this needs to be clarified before we go any further. I--

05:21 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Okay.

05:21 Dale Richardson: --am making both of these motions under my article 13 right of the Torture Convention and I have been tortured and this is my right to be heard and it cannot be infringed upon. And secondly, there has been a lot of masonic interference behind this and today a declaration went out to the masons which was in—the words of the declaration was—Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin which comes from the Bible and it means—God has numbered your kingdom and finished it, thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting and thy kingdom has been given to the Medes and the Persians. And it also furthermore said—for the masons have been judged for the murder of the innocent, for the shedding of the blood of the saints, and for mercilessly persecuting those who follow Christ. Judgment will be swift and for them to run, the king of the North is coming for you. Now that that declaration is gotten out of the way, the next question is for you your Honor—do you have any affiliation with the free-masons or any type of secret society?

06:40 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: *laughing* Mr. Richardson I have no such affiliation um--

06:44 Dale Richardson: I'm going to caution you judge. If you lie, God will judge you swiftly.

06:51 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Mr. Richardson what you have before me are two applications seeking ...unintelligible...

06:55 Dale Richardson: Did you hear what I said? Acknowe--

06:58 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: --and I think you've addressed the merits of those applications ...unintelligible...

07:00 Dale Richardson: Acknowledge what I said your Honor.

07:02 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: --we have the authority--the relief that you're seeking.

07:05 Dale Richardson: Your Honor please acknowledge what I said.

07:08 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Mr. Richardson I'm not going to listen to threats so please ...unintelligible...

07:10 Dale Richardson: I'm not threatening you. This is—read the Bible your Honor. Revelation talks about God punishing the impenitent and the wicked and those who torture and murder the innocent and His children. That's not a threat. This is something that's based on the Bible and are you going to say that my Christian faith is threatening?

07:31 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I'm not going to say that your Christian faith is threatening ...unintelligible...

07:33 Dale Richardson: Well that is my Christian faith because the writings of Ellen G. White which are quoted in these, talks about the masons and how they will not receive the seal of God. So I'm quoting things that are based on my Christian beliefs and it's not a threat. It is prophecy.

07:50 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: You are enti—to your beliefs Mr. Richardson—that's fine. Thank you.

07:53 Dale Richardson: Okay so please do not address them as threats.

07:56 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Well when you're saying God's going to strike me down, I'm not sure how else I should interpret that.

08:00 Dale Richardson: I didn't say that. I said God will judge you.

08:02 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Oh okay well thank you. I'm comfortable with that. Now you have before me motions for Writ of Certiorari, motion for Writ of Mandamus and Prohibition.

8:16 Dale Richardson: Yes let's—let's look at the writ for the mandamus first.

08:21 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: K

08:23 Dale Richardson: Um because for one counsel made some arguments and first of all where's she getting the money to appear because last time—last time I had a motion with J. A. Caldwell in this court it was cost prohibitive for her to appear and she only wrote a letter so I find it quite odd that now mysteriously money has come to appear when I've named certain parties in this motion, namely the rogue agents of the credit union who were the ones who benefited the most from my divorce proceedings? I—this I find quite interesting and how it was cost prohibitive before but it's not now. Where'd the money come from for her to appear? And that's a valid question because if it was cost prohibitive before, why now? Where's the money coming from?

09:33 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I'm not sure you want me to answer that? I don't know. That's not really my concern.

09:38 Dale Richardson: Yeah she swore in that it was on the financial position and that there was no funds and so um was that swearing in a lie?

09:49 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I'm not sure what bearing that has on the relief you're seeking.

09:52 Dale Richardson: It has a bearing on why is counsel representing when there was sworn in that there was no—it was cost prohibitive—it was cost prohibitive previously. *bell*

10:11 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I don't know how that's relevant so maybe move on to your next point please.

10:16 Dale Richardson: How--what do you mean you don't know how it was relevant?

10:20 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Move on to your next point please.

10:22 Dale Richardson: She swore her financial statement. It had--

10:27 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Mr. Richardson, I understand your position on that.

10:30 Dale Richardson: Okay but I—it's a valid question. It is a valid question especially with who is named inside of this. Where is the money coming from? It is absolutely integral because you look at the beginning on the introduction of this and it names certain parties and it demonstrates terrorist activity. If she's getting indemnity from ICU it is a crime.

10:59 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Well I don't see any evidence of that so--

11:03 Dale Richardson: How—how's there gonna be any evidence if somebody doesn't determine where the funds came from because before it was cost prohibitive but now it's not? And her income is sworn in so this is—this is an issue. In addition since there are—since uh Mrs. Meiklejohn is implicated in this, it is self-serving for her to come. So there needs to be—what's the motivation? Because it's apparent from this document and from the evidence that has been supplied and uh—actually let's go through some of that evidence. Oh yeah--get to the page here. Yes on uh from exhibit A page 366a of the documentation. I guess it would also be page 365a, well um sorry page 364 where she says she received a call from the Court Queen's Bench to provide a draft order and this was on July 22nd, 2020, on a first appearance. And then when you look at the orders that were there on that draft order they're absolutely outrageous. They're the worst of all of the final orders that she asked for. I mean like who would ask for such a severe breach of a person's constitutional rights to take such final orders on an interim order. That's not even reasonable. The only way somebody would do that is if they knew that I wasn't going to appear in court because that's not even within the realm of the scope of reason. No reasonable person could conclude that that was reasonable to ask for on a first appearance with no evidence. You see the problem that I'm running into judge is that I'm producing ridiculous amounts of evidence and the other parties are producing none. They don't even appear and--

13:51 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Mr. Richardson just to come back to that point though, it's not unusual for when lawyers are making an application in the Court of Queen's Bench to provide a draft order with their application.

14:02 Dale Richardson: A draft order like that one—let's read what the—let's read what the draft order said. Let's read just read that out loud. Let's see, okay, they've got the interim custody. The primary residence should be with that. Let's go down to the prohibition from the consumption of alcohol and/or non-prescription drugs while the child is in the care or in his presence and that the child shall remain in Saskatchewan. First of all let's talk about the drugs. What evidence was provided? Because I said so? That somebody is on drugs? So I should just take that and put that order there because I said so. That doesn't fly. The burden of proof is

them to prove that that's the issue and there was no proof that there was the issue. And then let's see, look at this—that the child shall—on February 9th—number 7, shall not be left in the care of Kaysha Faith Neasha Richardson with no evidence again, just because she said so. And the parties that were attempting to enter the Court that day—they were prevented from an officer of the Court--a Sheriff. If we uh turn to page, let's see, there's page 369a. You can see the little box that points out to the Sheriff, the officer of the Court of Queen's Bench participating in the judicial interference—prevented it--and there was no mention of that in the motion—not motion, sorry, in the fiats. None. There was also the transcript of the conversation where the same sheriff was talking to Mr. Cannon and curiously during that time the phone did not ring for either of the phones, one for the corporate matter for DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated nor for the personal phone which Mr. Cannon had possession of and they didn't ring in the videos and there's no transcript evidence of the phone ringing. That's quite interesting when a court, when a court supposedly is supposed to call someone which the officer clearly said but no phones rang. That's very curious. Okay? They didn't even call. They didn't call. And they make these orders. How do they explain that? This is criminal. And then on top of that they leave no way to go back and to deal with the interim—this so called interim orders that actually J. A. Caldwell identified them correctly as final orders about the sale of the house and giving possession of the contents of the house. And you see Justice Elson, he's a superior court judge and he has actually no excuse for this. He understands the distinct natural person section 15 subsection 1 of the Canada Business Corporations Act. He was presiding over both matters. He knew what he was doing when he issued the order to give possession knowing that the registered office of a federal corporation that was seeking remedy against the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan was in the same place as the family court meeting. There's a problem with that. He had intent and knowledge—prior knowledge and you know what that screams judge? It streams intent to punish. Because the only thing that was mentioned that was any consequence, because some of them were protection orders for the corporation, the only thing that was mentioned of significance was an order to investigate the Innovation Credit Union, the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union that uh were in breach of contract. Actually let's turn to that on page 240, the non-disclosure agreement, and let's—uh 241. Let's look at uh article 7 which says—any threatened or actual breach of this agreement will cause the provider immediate and irreparable harm and the provider shall be entitled to seek and obtain injunctive relief for threatened or actual breach of this agreement in addition to any other remedies available at law or equity—and this was a legally binding contract. And we do have evidence of a breach, multiple breaches of contract and I'll point you to another clause here before we move forward. It speaks about—number 11—this agreement shall be governed and interpreted by the laws applicable in the province of Saskatchewan. All legal proceedings pertaining to this agreement shall be taken before the courts of Saskatchewan. No party shall seek to enforce an order that has its origin in any other courts than the courts of Saskatchewan. So—oh let's go to the email chain just so that we have that pointed out so that we can reference that correctly. Just give me a moment here because I'm dealing with a 5 volume set and I'm flipping through the pages. Just give me a moment here--Oh yes we'll look at this here starting on page 732a and through there there is a rogue—there is an email chain discussing the activities of myself and the corporation whom I

represent—um restricting the liberty and restricting the liberty to my, restricting access to my wife which is quite unusual for them to be getting involved in the affairs of a married couple. It's unprofessional, but let me point you to page 738 where it speaks about speaking to Constable Kartia. This is from Ian McArthur from the North Battleford RCMP and saying that she confirmed that my activities are known to the RCMP. And what activities are they talking about? My talking about the mis-management of the COVID emergency as outlined in my professional report that I put out because I'm a mechanical engineering techologist and actually currently in my degree program I'm actually doing research on said mis-management of the COVID emergency which is now making me even more qualified to speak on the subject. But I informed them of the risk to the lives of people because of the misrepresentation and the severe financial loss that it would cost to members of the credit union and members in the community as a whole and the risk to life itself because of guidelines that don't follow proper engineering practice. **(21:46)** They're poor engineering practice. This--part of this—the secrets that were contained in the agreement. There was no such authorization for them to discuss. They did not sign any agreement. They discussed it with another party. That is a clear breach of contract. That put them in violation of that contract owing to the corporation in the millions of dollars because it's irreparable harm and it was a lawful contract. They stood—the Court of Queen's Bench with that contract had an obligation to investigate. When that was realized, this is why this was done. They were shielding the money. They were shielding the money. Who benefits the most from all of this? It is not my wife because counsel for my wife has been deceiving my wife. Because if my wife understood that the corporation whom I represent was in a contractual relationship that was of significant financial value with her employer she would have never done that. She might have tried to take the money but she would never pay for a lawyer for someone else to take her money because she knows full well regardless of the state of our relationship that I will look after our child and I have been and I will not screw over my wife. So nobody is going to go and screw themselves over and pay money to do it so she is being deceived and it's clear. And the benefit to them—it is substantial. And this is where the Court of Queen's Bench comes in because every time that it comes down to trying to deal with Elson's orders, they try to hide it. Everybody has done it—Crooks did it—no other judge wanted to do it. And there is no other remedy for me because I tried before this court—at J. A. Caldwell to get that motion to extend and when I talked to him and I told him about the section 7 violations to my liberty and to the terrorist activity that falls under the definition of terrorism because any disruption to an essential service is terrorist activity and the violations of the Torture Convention because the taking of a child without lawful cause—even with lawful cause—causes great duress and there was no lawful cause. Because we look at where this—let's actually go and examine that as we talk about this. We're going to go to—yes this is something that Zuk had before him as well. And the fact that the counsel was making that because Zuk didn't have it before him that it shouldn't be included—no, Zuk used his position to shield terrorists and torture and he should get no such benefit or protection from the law because he abused his position. Now let's look at this—page 250a and Apendix T, the kidnapping of Karis—Dale I've spoken to my lawyer this morning and I've been advised to let you know that at this time you will not be given access to Karis and this is also to advise you are no longer permitted on my parent's property and that

we've been advised to contact the RCMP if you come on their land. That's breaking the law. Is that lawful for her to do that your Honor?

25:57 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: It depends.

25:58 Dale Richardson: Is that lawful?

26:00 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: It may be, it may not be. There are circumstances ..unintelligible...

26:01 Dale Richardson: Under Saskatchewan law does that permit for one parent to just arbitrarily take the child without going through due process?

26:10 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: There are circumstances where it may be lawful, circumstances where it may not be.

26:14 Dale Richardson: They don't have any lawful circumstances because all they keep saying is an email, that they cannot determine who sent the email. The RCMP conducted investigation and they couldn't determine anything. So what do they think that they know more than the RCMP? And furthermore what the contents of the email has stated do not demonstrate that there are any threats to the safety of the child in any way shape or form.

26:42 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: K but that's a matter for your appeal right Mr. Richardson? I mean I appreciate that--

26:47 Dale Richardson: Well what's—okay your Honor, what circumstances permit someone taking the child?

26:52 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Alright I'm not here to give you legal advice but what I will ...unintelligible...

26:55 Dale Richardson: No, no, no, no I'm not asking legal advice, I'm asking you as a judge. You said under certain circumstances that's permitted. And I'm saying what circumstances are those? And I'm asking you a question—I've a right to know.

27:13 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: If a person feels their child is in danger they may have a right to withhold that child from the other parent.

27:16 Dale Richardson: You know what? I'm going to tell you straight out because I talked about—she didn't have any right. It was imagined and they still haven't produced that right because I've--

27:26 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I appreciate that you're--

27:28 Dale Richardson: --wait, I'm not done. I'm bringing my case. I've presented 1800 pages in this petition to parliament which I might add has gone to the committee against torture and they've received it, it has gone to the International Criminal Court to the office of the prosecutor because I'm quite frankly tired in the way this court has had no regard for the Torture Convention, no regard for the torture of a infant child who has been punished to punish me for speaking out the mis-management of the COVID emergency. And oh yes I do have my witness that I'm going to call to talk about the mental health state of mind that was also present and arrested and unlawfully arrested and tortured by the RCMP. And uh I'm gonna call Mrs. Dery to give um some evidence about my mental state leading up to the unlawful arbitrary and

unconstitutional arrest and judicial interference that was also perpetrated by the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan.

28:39 Kaysha Dery: Hi yes hello, my name is Kaysha Dery uh I have been addressed as Kaysha Faith Neasha Richardson um in one of those things I believe by my mother—my step-mother Kimberly Richardson uh but my name is Kaysha Richardson. Yes um so my father ...unintelligible...

28:59 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Hold on for a second. What is this?

29:02 Dale Richardson: I put down on the affidavit that I'm calling for oral affidavit evidence from certain—

29:10 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Well I'm not permitting this. I'm not permitting that Mr. Richardson.

29:12 Dale Richardson: You're not permitting that. Under the Torture Convention--

29:14 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Correct.

29:14 Dale Richardson: --I can bring witnesses. So you're tellin me--

29:16 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: This is not ...unintelligible...

29:18 Dale Richardson: so you're telling me that you're going to violate the Torture Convention. Is that what you're telling me?

29:20 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Mr. Richardso—this is not—no this is not a hearing under the Torture Convention.

29:24 Dale Richardson: I am bringing this--

29:25 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Listen to me. Listen to me. I am not an investigator. I am a judge and I'm hearing right now your application for a—no listen—I'm hearing your application for Writ of Pro--ition, Writ of Mandamus and Writ of Certiorari which quite frankly I don't have authority to grant the relief you're seeking as a judge sitting alone in chambers. So unless you can persuade me that I have the authority which the Court of Appeal Act says I do not have uh I'm not sure where we're going with this application.

29:57 Dale Richardson: First of all if—who has the authority to grant those let me ask you number one.

30:05 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Well section 11 of the Court of Appeal Act say the court may grant relief in the nature of prerogative relief.

30:12 Dale Richardson: Oh yes.

30:15 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: So the court may in its discretion exercise original jurisdiction to grant relief in the nature of a prerogative writ and when the Court of Appeal Act refers to the court that's not a single judge, that's a panel of judges.

30:28 Dale Richardson: So, so when it's brought in by motion, why was it not set for a panel of judges then?

30:36 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: 'Cause it was put before me in chambers and is there—I mean are you--

30:40 Dale Richardson: Hold on a second. Let me, let me, let me refer you to something here. Let me get you here—it is let's see Article 2 of the Torture Convention—each state party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction. You are part of the judiciary—

31:12 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Yes but—

31:13 Dale Richardson: —wait—wait, you're part of the judiciary right?

31:19 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Yes but—Mr. Richardson my powers as a judge are limited by statute.

31:22 Dale Richardson: Are you part of the judiciary?

31:25 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I have powers that the Court of Appeal Act grants me.

31:28 Dale Richardson: K, you realize that no exceptional circumstances whatsoever whether a state of war, threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency may be invoked as a justification of torture and there is a no defense clause under article 269.1 and it gives you jurisdiction. It says that you have—shall take whatever means to prevent torture. Can you—can you prevent acts of torture? This is the question your Honor.

32:01 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Mr. Richardson the relief you're seeking--

32:03 Dale Richardson: I'm asking you a question.

32:03 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: ..unintelligible...I don't have authority to grant that.

32:06 Dale Richardson: Listen whether or not you can grant all of the relief is inconsequential but some of it you definitely can. And I can tell you the one thing that you can do is to protect me from torture and the people around me and that is within your power to do because if you do not do it your Honor you will be in violation of the Torture Convention.

32:30 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Okay.

32:30 Dale Richardson: You will be and you will have to explain at the Hague why you've done that because you don't have that authority to not grant that. It is a command. It is a treaty and not subject to the constitution. And when I'm bringing to you my complaint of torture which is the foundation and the reason why I'm bringin these things, you still do not have the authority to stop me from bringing someone to corroborate my torture. That in itself your Honor is a violation of the Torture Convention. You're telling me that you're going to violate the Torture Convention sitting in chambers.

33:10 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I'm not violating the torture convention Mr. Richardson.

33:12 Dale Richardson: Really? So then why did you stop my witness?

33:14 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I'm not permitting you to call evidence in that fashion.

33:17 Dale Richardson: But I'm—that's—the Torture Convention is the reason why I'm asking for this.

33:21 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I've made my ruling. Move on.

33:23 Dale Richardson: Excuse me? Excuse me. Under what grounds? Under what law?

33:28 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: ...unintelligible... I've made my ruling. Move on.

33:30 Dale Richardson: Under what law? Under what--

33:34 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: There's no basis to receive this evidence in this fashion. I'm not going to do it.

33:37 Dale Richardson: Under what law?

33:39 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: K Mr. Richardson if you don't move on I'm going to uh end your submissions and I'm going to hear from Ms. Meiklejohn.

3:45 Dale Richardson: Excuse me but I'm asking you the justification. I have a right to know. You need to--

33:49 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I've given you my justification Mr. Richardson. I do not believe I have the legal authority to grant the relief you're seeking therefore I'm not going to hear evidence on that point.

34:01 Dale Richardson: You can't grant—okay let's look at the relief that I'm seeking. Let's go to that right now. Let me pull this up here and I might add—O Lord I feel sorry for you your Honor because this is—this is very very very bad. This is extremely bad. Let's look at this, okay—asking for protection from the terrorists and those who are torturing me. You can't grant me that remedy?

34:44 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I haven't seen anything in your material Mr. Richardson that convinces me or persuades me or even makes me think that—

34:49 Dale Richardson: Woah. Woah. Can I ask--

34:50 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: —any torture, terrorist ...unintelligible... has happened so—

34:51 Dale Richardson: Let me stop there--

34:54 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: So no I'm not going to--

34:55 Dale Richardson: You're saying that nothing in my material. Are you—first of all I'm gonna say that you right now need to defer this to someone else because I've also alleged that people in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan—not Saskatchewan, I'm sorry, the Court of Appeal—have tortured me. You are not a competent authority to determine whether or not I've been tortured or not, because the court that you sitting on the bench for are the ones that have tortured me. That's like asking a woman who is raped to go to a rapist for justice—that's exactly what it is. And you are not in any point, shape or form to say that you don't see grounds of torture because you are part of the party that has tortured me and that is extreme prejudice and bias--

35:49 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: ...unintelligible...

35:49 Dale Richardson: --extreme prejudice and—extreme prejudice and bias. You should refer this to someone else and in fact it should be referred to parliament because they're the only competent authority that can deal with this. Your Honor you are—you are doing something that is against the law.

36:15 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Can you point me in the direction of something that says I have the authority to refer it to parliament?

36:20 Dale Richardson: You can refer it—there's a no defense clause. You can make a recommendation to parliament and say that this is beyond the scope of our authority to deal with and the only people that can deal with it is the parliament. You can address them. They

appointed you. You could have sent it to the Privy Council and get the Privy Council to refer it to the Cabinet which will then refer it to the Parliament. You see they are a competent authority. This court, based on it's bias and the way that it's treated other people in this matter, has demonstrated their prejudice. And the fact that what the counsel has been doing, asking for costs in this is torturing me. She knows that the Court of Queen's Bench has decimated me financially and to ask for that in of itself is asking you to use your position to torture me. You see all of this evidence that is there and you are telling me with what you see in here that there is no grounds for this? That is absolutely absurd and you are sitting on your seat committing perjury while the God of Heaven is taking record of this because no matter what you say He will judge you as if you understand every sentence of it because this is not going to happen. You see you think that within your seat that you have the power to go and do these things. God is going to show you otherwise. Because you know what? His Word does not say that this is the way things are going to happen. They're using this COVID to destroy Christianity. Mellits go on. Speak—

38:06 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Mr. Richardson?

38:07 Dale Richardson: I'm not done.

38:07 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Mr. Richardson.

38:08 Dale Richardson: I'm not done.

38:08 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Thank you—you are done. I am ending your submissions now.

38:11 Dale Richardson: No you're not.

38:12 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: We're not going to hear anymore. Your language has become extremely abusive towards me. I'm not listening to it anymore. ...unintelligible...

38:16 Dale Richardson: You're torturing me your Honor. You're torturing me. You are torturing me. I'm telling right now you are torturing me. You are restricting my ability to speak about my torture and you are violating my article 13 rights.

38:32 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: You're not addressing the legal issues that I've raised.

38:36 Dale Richardson: The legal issues are the torture. Are you saying—you're telling me that you don't see anything in all of these 1700 pages that demonstrates torture? Your not telling me that the court—the officer of the court that participated in the arrest and did not mention it to the judge—that doesn't say anything? That doesn't seem unusual?

39:04 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Mr. Richardson I don't see evidence there that anything that qualifies as torture in my understanding of what the Torture Convention related to.

39:11 Dale Richardson: Okay let's go over what it says. I was strapped to a bed and drugged against my will. I was strapped to a bed and drugged against my will. And actually the person that you're preventing from speaking is my next of kin who can testify that there was no mental health issues when they arrested me and you are preventing that from happening because she can and has testified under oath that there was nothing wrong with me. And who knows me better than my next of kin? She lived with me and she was with me every day all the time. So that makes it a—that makes it very problematic and this one of the reasons why they shut it

down because you are preventing her from substantiating the torture. And this is where the problem lies your Honor because it's critical to demonstrating that and restricting that—that is showing extreme prejudice. That is not allowing me to make my complaint of torture which is the basis of why I am asking for these things because when you substantiate the torture then they become warranted but you're not allowing me to do that which it is in your power to allow that to hear it—you're choosing not to. That's extreme prejudice your Honor because strapping somebody to a bed and drugging them against their will is not lawful especially when they have no history of mental health and the people that are around them consistently that can testify to their mental health, and a doctor that has treated me for 12 years at least has testified in the material that there was no mental health issue. That becomes problematic. And it also becomes problematic when you take into account the fact that I was arrested by defendants in a matter that I was to appear on against them and now let's actually get to the heart of why that happened. I'm going to go and look at this evidence here. Let's go to page 189. Have you gone through all this information your Honor?

42:13 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I've gone through it.

42:15 Dale Richardson: Okay, so based on my professional opinion, in this COVID mis-management report, that starts on page ...unintelligible nine A and continues on. Where I've given my professional opinion as a mechanical engineering technologist about the representation of the mixing factor that was by the Saskatchewan Health Authority that was the political opinion of myself and the corporation and others around me based on my professional opinion and corroborated by a professional engineer that has a wealth of experience that demonstrates that they left out critical information on a table for a COVID, a COVID19 mitigation—and it was a guidance document that they placed out, and it's negligent. Without knowing that mixing factor, it introduces an unknown that is unacceptable for any engineering controls. You can kill people with that your Honor. That is criminal negligence. I went to the RCMP and filed a complaint and filed torture complaints and instead of doing something about it what did they do? They arrested me when I took them to court for not doing their duty to protect the lives of the general public. This is a crime and without a doubt and I'm telling you on my professional opinion and it is your responsibility to listen because I questioned APEGS about it and they didn't respond. They threatened me and when they got the response they ran with their tail between their legs because they violated their own laws that governed them. And I can show you that because it's actually in the report on page 223a, the response to A—the letter that APEGS sent to me after I sent them the email that starts on page 220 and then you can see the response to them on page 225 when it was dealing with the lives and the safety of other people. **(44:37)** Citizens are at risk in Saskatchewan. Are you telling me that the lives and the safety of the innocent citizens of Saskatchewan are not worth investigating the matter and reviewing this because this can kill people. And it's no longer negligence, it's deliberate willful intent because they're aware of this. And the conversation that I had with uh Mr. um—with Chad which begins—from Innovation Credit Union—which is also discussed was spoken about um starts on page 292 and goes to 2, 3, 302 clearly explains to him the threat and the risk, and the risk to the members of the credit union which I might add I still am even though they took away my—closed my accounts because I mentioned this. And the people that were involved in that communication

were the ones who did so. Now this is a severe risk to the health and safety of the citizens of Saskatchewan. And I'm telling you with my professional opinion and I'm telling you that I'm also doing research on this as well. This threatens the lives and the safety of the innocent people of Saskatchewan. It can destroy businesses if they do not have proper pandemic mitigation and this could actually enhance the spread of COVID and other deadly pathogens. Now I'd like to hear your response to my professional opinion your Honor.

46:32 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I'm not sure what response your looking for Mr. Richardson.

46:33 Dale Richardson: Well do you think that the lives and the safety of the residents of Saskatchewan like elderly and children should be protected from deliberate negligence that could cause them death.

46:48 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Well as I understand your position these other parties are committing crimes for not taking your advice... unintelligible.

46:56 Dale Richardson: Were any of those people engineers or technologists that didn't take their advice? Because a professional is supposed to listen to the advice of a professional. And I spoke to APEGS and you saw the response that they gave. They didn't address it. And when I talked to them about addressing the issue that they potentially kill people, they never responded again.

47:22 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: So what am I supposed to do about that?

47:25 Dale Richardson: What do you mean? You know somebody's committing a crime. What are you supposed to do? Ignore it?

47:28 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I don't see that as a crime Mr. Richardson.

47:31 Dale Richardson: Okay, I'm going to explain something to you about engineering and this is the way engineering works. When something goes wrong, the engineer usually goes to jail because they know better. Because when it comes to designing things, you have to ere on the side of the caution. You have to over-design when you're dealing with human beings because of the severe threat to life and you cannot replace a human life. Now when this happens and someone who is an engineer or a technologist says that there a threat to human life and it needs to be addressed, there is an issue because anybody who is not even an engineer or technologist can from looking at this table--'cause if you look at page 191a you see the table how it's represented by the SHA—there's no mention of the mixing factor. But now let's go over to page 194 and there's a box that's there that tells you what the mixing factor does and I'll read it for you. It says—the times given assume perfect mixing of the air within the space i.e. mixing factor equals 1. However perfect mixing usually does not occur. The mixing factor could be as high as 10 if air distribution is poor. The required time is derived by multiplying the appropriate time from the table by the mixing factor that has been determined for the booth or room. The factor and required time should be included in the operating instructions provided by the manufacturer of the booth or enclosure and these instructions should be followed. So if you have a—anybody can understand that. That time on those tables that they provided by the SHA that were on page, let's see, page 191. Those times could be multiplied by up to 10. **(49:39)** So you think that you've got a person there with COVID or something even more deadly, that spreads through aerosols but you don't know what your mixing factor is because it wasn't even mentioned in any

of the documents. You think your mixing factor is 1 like the table represents but it's actually 5. You look at the chart and you see that it's 69 minutes so you wait 70 minutes and you put a person in there, but it's 5 and you need 5 times that much. What have you just done? You just infected someone. You've exposed them to a deadly contagion because an unknown was introduced into this without putting something down as simple as a mixing factor which is critical in order to use that chart. Now I'm telling you because I am a professional and in a position to do so that this is negligent and it's criminal because people can get killed if they use this chart as it is because without knowing and determining the mixing factor no one can intelligently say with a certainty whether a system can fall within these guidelines that have been put out because it is missing a critical piece of information that gives context to this information.

51:04 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Mr. Richardson I understand your position on that and—and but that as a judge, I don't have the authority to direct criminal proceedings be instigated against someone.

51:12 Dale Richardson: Listen judge, you cannot sit down and see this, knowing that people can die and do nothing. That makes you liable. That makes you—you can't sit there—if I see somebody committing a crime and I do nothing, I'm complicit. This is a crime and I'm telling you it's a crime and I've explained it to you. How—

51:32 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I know but I do not have the legal authority to direct that criminal proceedings be instigated against those persons so—

51:40 Dale Richardson: I didn't say that criminal proceedings but something needs to be done.

51:44 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Well what—you want me to make an order that they listen to you? Is that what you're looking for?

51:48 Dale Richardson: There needs to be—first of all this whole issue. I'm gonna sit down and say. The judge has—you as a judge have considerable discretion.

52:00 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: No I don't. I have the powers that are granted to me under statute. As a judge of the Court of Appeal I have powers that are granted to me under statute ..unintelligible...

52:08 Dale Richardson: Do you know—you realize I've read the Court of Appeal Act, right? You realize that. And I understand what the powers are granted by the Court of Appeal Act and I can pull it up right now if you'd like and we can go over them.

52:21 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Direct me to the provision that says I have the authority to do what you're asking me to do here.

52:26 Dale Richardson: O Lord he—I'm gonna, okay I'm gonna pull up the Court of Appeal Act here, just give me a moment. **(53:51)** You can issue a prerogative writ. And it says—the court may in its discretion exercise original jurisdiction to grant relief in the nature of a prerogative writ. Is that not correct?

54:11 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: It says the court—not a judge.

54:14 Dale Richardson: Well are you not an agent of the court?

54:16 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: No, when the court of appeal refers to the court it's referring to a panel of judges, not a single judge.

54:22 Dale Richardson: Where does that say that in the act?

54:26 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Section 20 of the act and section 2 of the act says uh judge means a judge of the court, court means the Court of Appeal uh section 20 sets up the powers of a single judge sitting at Chambers.

55:02 Dale Richardson: Yes, it says they may hear and dispose of an application or motion that is incidental to appeal or matter in the courts and that does not involve the decision of the appeal on the merits which does grant you the power to hear this and grant it.

55:22 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Alright, I understand your position on that.

55:24 Dale Richardson: Well that's what it says. What does the plain reading say? It—we're both reading English here right? Because the English is plain.

55:36 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Yes but is this—I mean this isn't something that's incidental to an appeal.

55:40 Dale Richardson: Excuse me? It's not? The torture from the Court of Queen's Bench is not incidental to the appeal when I've alleged that they've tortured me and that they've violated numerous things. This is not incidental? Excuse me? I don't see how you could even begin to say that because that's not even remotely reasonable. No reasonable person can conclude that.

56:05 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I understand your argument Mr. Richardson.

56:06 Dale Richardson: It's not understanding the argument. It's not reasonable. It's not even in the realm of—you'd have to take leave of your senses to do that. It's not even remotely—it doesn't make sense. I was strapped to a bed and drugged against my will your Honor because of this. on the day I was supposed to appear in court—on the day I was supposed to be in court, in front of the court and the officer of the court participated in it and they made no mention in any of the fiats. The phone didn't ring when they were supposedly--the officer said that there was gonna be a phone call. Your telling me that that seems normal to you? Is that a regular occurrence your Honor? Is that a normal occurrence? I'm asking you a question.

56:59 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Doesn't sound like a normal occurrence Mr. Richardson. I'll agree with you on that.

57:02 Dale Richardson: If it's not a normal occurrence does that not warrant investigation when the very respondents in the matter are the ones that strapped me to the bed and drugged me against my will. The very respondents—

57:08 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: ...unintelligible... well that's a matter for your appeal Mr. Richardson.

57:21 Dale Richardson: It's a matter for my appeal. Really. But the thing is that I can't get any relief from Elson's orders because they've ensured that that was it. And since there is no other way to get relief from that, it is warranted for this. It is absolutely warranted because you can't tell me any other way I can get relief from Elson's orders. I can't and he gave final orders in an interim order. He gave final orders. Is that a standard practice on a first appearance to just give away everything and give away the possessions of another person? And then forcibly

transfer an indigenous woman from her ancestral homeland without lawful cause? And then to steal the possessions of a corporation and hand them over in a family matter? Does that seem normal your Honor?

57:39 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: ...unintelligible... Mr. Richardson I understand you don't think your matter was dealt with properly.

58:17 Dale Richardson: Woah—not don't think. What does the evidence say your Honor? What does the evidence say?

58:23 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Mr. Richardson, I'm not here to argue with you, alright? I'm here to hear your submissions.

58:27 Dale Richardson: Are you going to endorse Elson's order as an agent of the Court?

58:32 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: His order is not before me. His order is not under appeal.

58:35 Dale Richardson: Excuse me?

58:37 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: You ..unintelligible... denied legal appeal.

58:40 Dale Richardson: Did not—did not Justice Zuk say that he's going to uphold his orders. Did he not say that in his fiat?

58:49 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: But okay then you have an appeal filed against Justice Zuk's order, correct?

58:54 Dale Richardson: First of all, I can't touch Elson's orders and asking for the review is for something when you have no other recourse and I have no other recourse for Elson's orders. They gave final orders that caused me irreparable harm and he tortured me. He took away everything that I have without due process of law. That is unconstitutional. Torture is unacceptable. Taking my child and then when I'm worried about being strapped to a bed and drugged against my will because I spoke out about the mis-management of the COVID emergency which can take the lives of people. They wanna use that and either you get tortured and get strapped—run the risk of being tortured and murdered because when they drugged me against my will they could have killed me. **(1:00:00)** Let me point you to this here as I—when I go to say this—um let me get to the page here—uh page 346. And let's look at the date of that—that's September 4, 2020. It says, I've seen this patient since 2008. During this period there was never a time that he displayed any evidence of any significant mental health issues. This was a doctor that uh treated me. He was the one that discovered my uh heart condition. And then let's, let's—oh, oh yes, since we're on the mental health warrant, let's examine what Miss Tonya Browermy—because this is absolutely relevant. Let me get the—let me get the book for that. **(1:01:37)** K, let's look at the uh what she said there—writer had attempted to get his attention when he initially opened the door, however Dale did not give anybody to give the opportunity to speak. Writer followed up with J Englekay to move forward with the mental health warrant. He advised to move forward. Let's go back to 327. There's a transcript of this. Is there any female voice speaking on page 327. This is a transcript. Do you see any female voice? Notified? It's only Dale and Ken Startup is all I see. Do you see that? Are you on page 327 your Honor?

1:02:29 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I'm looking at it.

1:02:30 Dale Richardson: Do you see anywhere that it mentions a woman speaking?

1:02:34 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: The transcript doesn't, no.

1:02:35 Dale Richardson: No. Let's look at the pictures of Tonya Browerny. She's got the boxes over her head. She's got her hands in her pocket all the times and in some cases she's got her head down. Is that the way you get somebody's attention? Your Honor?

1:02:58 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I understand so you're--

1:02:59 Dale Richardson: Wai-wai-wait--

1:03:00 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: --you're saying that doesn't demonstrate that she's trying to get your attention.

1:03:03 Dale Richardson: Does that how you get somebody's attention?

1:03:05 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: You're saying that doesn't demonstrate that.

1:03:07 Dale Richardson: Does it look like she's trying to get someone's attention?

1:03:10 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I'm not sure what it looks like.

1:03:12 Dale Richardson: It doesn't look like she's getting attention and you know it.

1:03:16 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I understand your position.

1:03:17 Dale Richardson: Now let's go over to the mental health act where it says in section 18, subsection v, well lets read subs 18—subject to subsection 2 and the regulations, any person may be conveyed to a place where he or she may be examined by a physician who is admitting privileges to a mental health center if that person is—you have to say that they have, that the doctor has to say that they're suffering from a mental disorder and b ...unintelligible b refuses to submit to the examination uh in clause a. Okay, was there anybody, any in that transcript, was there any mention to submit to a medical examination?

1:04:14 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I don't see that but again I don't if that factors the entire, the entire ...unintelligible...

1:04:22 Dale Richardson: That captured the—yes it, it's also, it's in the transcript. Have they provided any evidence to the contrary? Have they provided any evidence your Honor?

1:04:40 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I don't know Mr. Richardson. I mean the validity the mental health warrant uh I mean this isn't an appeal from the mental health warrant. ...unintelligible...

1:04:49 Dale Richardson: Yes but it's tied to—listen your Honor—if I stepped foot in that court those orders would have never been made. Elson could have never made those orders if I was inside of the court. This is absolutely critical to the issue of those orders and they affected them and they're tied to it so yes it is absolutely relevant. The fact that I was taken and abducted in front of the court house to prevent me from entering the court is absolutely relevant and this tells you because there was no—there's no examination offered, there's no mental health warrant. There's no mental health warrant, everything else falls apart like a house of cards on a windy day. There's also another—and then also since—she also violated section 19 because I didn't refuse to submit because I was never offered an examination and uh that also in itself poses a problem because she also falsely swore that I did which that means she lied. So um with that issue, how do you explain that your Honor? Because it's clear from that that there was no—

there was nothing. There was no command to go to examine—to submit to an examination. Your Honor I'm asking you a question.

1:06:49 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I'm not here to explain the actions of those people Mr. Richardson. That's not my role.

1:06:56 Dale Richardson: But I'm saying, without that, and actually it is absolutely relevant because that's what prevented me from going into the court.

1:07:04 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I under—I understand.

1:07:06 Dale Richardson: No, no it's relevant because I got arrested entering the court and the officer of the court assisted in preventing me from entering the court, and he's an officer of the court that means the court was involved in preventing me from entering the court that day. So it is relevant and it is extremely tied to this because the court—the officer of the court prevented me from entering the court. This is why this—we wouldn't have been at this point if there wasn't that judicial interference. Because if I entered the court, would they have been able to strip everything? Would they have been able to put over the matter sine di for the corporation? Would they have been able to take everything from me with me standing there to speak on my behalf? Would they be able to do that your Honor?

1:08:16 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Would they have the authority to make the orders they made? Yes they would have the authority but again, I can't guess what would have happened.

1:08:25 Dale Richardson: Yes but do you think that they could just do that if I had evidence on my behalf? I had something to say?

1:08:31 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: There's no point in me guessing at that Mr. Richardson.

1:08:32 Dale Richardson: And that Mrs. Dery was there as well who could speak to refute the claims that counsel for my wife has presented? It would be highly unlikely. I would also like to make reference to uh something from a habeas corpus that is uh CA3708 that is related to this--

1:09:11 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I don't have that before me.

1:09:12 Dale Richardson: What?

1:09:13 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Well I don't have that file.

1:09:15 Dale Richardson: --affadavit from July 27th, 2020. I'm gonna read something. Yes it says—this is the affadavit of Robert Cannon who is an impartial witness. He said—other than washroom breaks, showers and the dentist, Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery have barely left my sight in the past number of weeks up until the arrest due to justifiable concerns relating to recent discrimination. At no point during this time did Dale Richardson deny any form of treatment to himself. That's another witness that's in the habeas corpus that's before this court and that was also the subject of something in the court of Queen's Bench. And then he also says in paragraph 2—at no point during the course of our dealings did I believe Dale Richardson to be a threat to himself or to others and I still do not. And it says see exhibit 12. Even after they started mentally torturing him and his 18 month old by unlawfully withholding her from him, he did not demonstrate any violent behavior. Even during his unlawful arrest he did not demonstrate any violent behavior. So I do not, and he says furthermore, I do not judge Dale Richardson based on some past record that I cannot see. From the moment I met Dale

Richardson and his daughter Kaysha Dery they have both desired and many ways sought to help people and I laboured to help them and others. Before being arrested, appeals were made to the United Nation requesting that he, his family and affiliates become protected persons and investigations be launched by the United Nations and the International Criminal Court as well as other authorities. *coughing* **(1:11:00)** As he feared for his life and the lives of those he loved and he hoped someone would listen. You see your Honor, I'm concerned that I would be tortured and murdered and that is the motivating factor behind this Writ of Mandamus and Prohibition and the Certiorari. And I quite frankly--I believe if nothing is done that I will be tortured and killed because I believe that these people will do it again. Because they have nobody to stop them, they've been able to do this to me with impunity and my life is at risk. And this is what the crux of the matter is. I was also strapped to the bed because of my agreement with portions of the political opinion of the Jesuit affiliated Carlos Maria Viganò and they used my divorce as a means to punish me. And it demonstrates that if they strapped me to a bed that they would have strapped the Arch-bishop to a bed and done the same thing to him because they hated his political opinion. And I will also add that as a Seventh-day Adventist, no one can sit down and say that I'm sympathetic to Catholic doctrine because the Seventh-day Adventist church teaches that the papacy is the little horn spoken of in Daniel 7. With that being said I believe in religious freedom and everyone is free to practice whatever religious they so choose whether I agree with it or not and I will stand up for the rights of Catholics to practice their religion because their rights are being infringed upon. And I'm not going to stand idly by while people are being abused no matter what their situation is. Because I don't believe in compelling anyone and I don't believe in force. **(1:13:14)** And the fact of the matter is that there is evidence of torture being laid before it and the court is using its power to try to take out evidence that was shut out using the power of a judge that is incriminating towards them and then has the gall to ask the judge to torture me by asking for costs. I'm gonna read something else from this—this is on page 473. I'm gonna read this here and this is from the affidavit of Robert Cannon on page 473a.

1:13:58 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Yes.

1:13:59 Dale Richardson: While I was waiting outside the door next to the porch, 2 of the members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police approached me and started talking with me. One of the members did most of the talking and tried to ask me questions. When I did not answer his personal questions, he said that I did not have to be a robot and that he was just trying to be personable. The member then proceeded to ask me for the corporate phone which at the time contained the videos of the interactions between the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated, Dale Richardson, Kaysha Dery which allegedly incriminated them. The member proceeded to ask me what I was getting out of helping Dale Richardson and Kaysha Dery. The member stated that I could just give him the corporate phone and walk away from all of this. I told the members that if in fact—if I did in fact have the corporate phone, it would be illegal for me to hand it to them without proper authorization from DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated. The other member told me that he didn't care for that stupid stuff and that I should just give him the corporate phone. The first member then said that I could go. I told them that the corporate car was in the way. **(1:15:08)** Oh I also have

something that I need to pull up here—just give me a moment—I know there's a lot of uh—a lot of information here. This is really more than should have been heard in a very short period of time. Let me get this here—just one second, I'm pulling this up on my computer. Yes and I also have 3rd party witnesses whereas ...unintelligible... like I mean like--I'm bringing evidence and I'm not seeing it coming back from the other way. And I just don't understand how this is the case. How is it that somebody has evidence and the other people have no evidence and it continually gets brought in that way? Just give me a moment here. I'm just pulling up this information. Um yes so again, where is the evidence from the other parties with respect to that? 'Cause does that sound like it was legal your Honor?

1:16:37 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: They haven't filed any evidence in response to your application sir, before me ...unintelligible...

1:16:43 Dale Richardson: Yes, so where is the Queen's Bench to argue their case? Because honestly Patricia is not the person to argue this mandamus because it really doesn't really apply to her. The command is not for an order of mandamus for Kim nor her 'cause it doesn't apply to them. You can't make a decision for mandamus based on what the counsel says. She's irrespective of the proceedings. She can speak to the couple of clauses that relate to her but asking her to dismiss the mandamus is unwarranted because it doesn't apply to her. The only person that could ask and to speak to that is the Court of Queen's Bench and they're not represented here. And you have no authority to dismiss that without them doing that because that is extreme prejudice and by virtue of any such demonstration of that will show that you shouldn't have been making the decision in the first place. So again what should be dismissed is—is counsel's request to dismiss the mandamus because it doesn't apply to her. It doesn't remotely apply to her. It's not something you do to an average person. And for her to speak to that is wrong. Yes that ..unintelligible...

1:18:15 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Well one of the things you are seeking Mr. Richardson in terms of relief is an order removing her and counsel for Kimberly so I mean it does concern her at least to that extent. I think I have it here.

1:18:26 Dale Richardson: Yeah she can speak to that but she can't ask to dismiss the rest of it because it doesn't apply to her and that's prejudicial and that's extreme prejudice your Honor. So y--

1:18:37 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I understand. Sorry—is that the end of your submissions then Mr. Richardson?

1:18:41 Dale Richardson: No I'm not done. I'm just looking for something on my computer here sir. I'm not done. Because there is another affidavit that uh that needs to be spoken to and oh jeez. Sorry bear with me I have ADHD and everything doesn't always go as well as planned.

(1:19:59) Oh just give me a moment—I'm just—it's--yeah I'm just getting this thing over my computer's just going a little slow. Okay. Oh hold on I gotta get the right one. I opened the wrong one. There's an affidavit dated February 16th and uh let me get the right one opened so I can get it here for you and— **(1:21:12)** K there should be on there it should be down on the last portion here. Um okay let me pull this up here. I'm gonna try pulling it up a different one just bear with me one more minute please um-- **(1:22:25)** Uh just one second here. **(1:23:18)** Oh jeez,

okay, um let's go to the—I should be able to pull it up from the motion itself so I'll just rip it straight from the motion. (1:24:03) I wanna look at the conversation that was with Glen Baker and uh Lawrence Litman in the case that was in uh—it was the case that was in uh—for the uh immigration case and it should be in a brief—I believe its--do I have it in a brief for factum law? Let me look here. (1:24:46) Oh yes, we'll direct you starting on page 8 of the brief of factum law.

1:24:58 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: K.

1:25:08 Dale Richardson: This is a lawyer who is practicing in the United States but he also is licensed to practice law in Saskatchewan and he's quite familiar with the laws in Saskatchewan. And you can sit down and see that he talks about that it's--in the paragraph that you can see it's marked at 35 minutes—he says that he sees it as a political statement, a political nature—a political statement of the government doing the wrong thing in the regulations and COVID. And he says—so the lawsuit is of a highly public nature and it threatens in the civil proceeding the RCMP and many members of the Health Authority Board and the Saskatchewan Health Authority which is a government agency. And then he furthermore says—I have the details of all their actions but the point as it relates to this respondent is because of her political opinion she was falsely arrested. She was taken and held in detention and she has suffered injuries as a result of her arrest—that was at 36:36. And then let's uh—where she said—this is what she says in 38:28 from Kaysha F. N. Dery, it says--in Canada we have to go to the jurisd—in the jurisdiction and file against the jurisdiction that hurt us in the jurisdiction that hurt us. So I would have to file against the RCMP with the RCMP that actually um did this unlawful arrest with me. I was pretty terrified to have any further communication with them. I just ran—this is what from happened outside of the court. Does that sound like she was scared? Your Honor?

1:27:06 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I'll have to look at that more carefully.

1:27:08 Dale Richardson: Really? That's what she testified in a court—it's on the court transcript. And then he said—then he asked—why was your father in the hospital? Where it says 40:10 he asked why was your father in the hospital. And let's go to the underlined parts. They said that he was arrested under a mental health warrant for refusing mental health and for religious delusions, for our religious belief and for things that he's going—that he's going on. I believe also with the corporation but the stuff they told him specifically in the hospital. And then they watched the video. And then they talk about even Kaysha's arrest where it says—where it talks about her being arrested because she said it was a violation of the Saskatchewan um Public Health Order. But he says, no, he says—let's go to 41:35, Litman says—right, right, and it's also discretionary because it taught and this is what she testified to you, she told me on the tape that it says that I can be here. This is a necessity. I have a mask and their total disregard for any of our rights or explaining. And maybe I'll just—I don't know if you can see it here—and then Kaysha testifies in 40:46—I'm the Chief Communications Officer of the corporation and that's why I thought it was a necessity to attend the hearing because I had the complaints uh launched with my workplace based on the conflicts of interest of information that was given about the mis-management and I felt that I needed to be able aware of what was going on so I could properly communicate for the corporation and to my workplace uh the Saskatchewan Health Authority about the proper procedures that would be necessary going

forward. And then Litman goes on to furthermore to say--this affidavit explains what happened to her on her arrest and her incarceration and interrogation which basically corroborates the testimony that she gave to you today--she's like—and he says the underlined portions that are italicised—so I'm not sure what the nature of this lawsuit was but she did swear an affidavit which sets forth in detail her arrest and what happened to her in the facility, the mental institution that she was isolated in and interrogated by the RCMP for hours which is pretty unusual for a COVID victim violator, and denied counsel, denied communication, etc. which is highly unusual for any citizen to have to go through. And then also as part of the exhibit is her assylum application which I might add counsel did file for—to the court of Queen's Bench which Zuk didn't see was an issue. And then when she talked about this, Litman further goes on to say about the arrest—well that's not procedure. The procedure if she's restricting arrest, or you know is obstructing arrest, which doesn't appear to be, they just arrested her as soon as—they started arresting her and then him. They claimed it was pursuant to the violation of the court order which she says there—I didn't violate it, it says I can be here. The procedure would be to take you to the local police department not the—and then it says—they didn't have an arrest warrant so why are there 6 people at the hearing which is a civil proceeding? Why are the RCMP and the government there? Well first of all I guess it's because they are named a respondent in that action and probably not too happy about it. So in the meantime they have 6 officers there that come and arrest her and when they arrest her uh well I don't even know if they arrest her. They detain her. There doesn't appear to be an arrest warrant. They don't take her to the police station where the local police take people. She's taken to a place where she actually works, the Health Authority Hospital which is composed of two sides, the criminally insane criminals and that's where she's taken, and there's the other side 'cause she works there out of coincidence, and the other side is for people that basically can't take, that can't take—for your father or mother that has alzheimers. So she's taken there and detained and questioned which has nothing to do with any procedure, proper procedure but it's done by the government which is the health authority and it's done by the RCMP which is an arm of the Canadian government. And it says, he says in 51:18—well she was tortured in the conduct of her arrest and her activities. And then we'll furthermore go on, in 51:21 of Litman where it's underlined, it says—and then she's held without sunlight for 23 hours a day, she's followed to the bathroom more and more in terms of what she calls abduction. So she's abducted by the RCMP, put in this prison, and treated like she's in isolation or solitary confinement. Then she issues, makes statements about her consumption of water and lack of water, lack of food and we're not talking about a third world country. We're talking about a civilized society so I submit that her fears of what happened to her are real. And I have a fear that they will torture my daughter again because they tortured her. And then she goes on, he goes, do you know why—the Judge in 53:15 says—do you know why the RCMP were outside of the courtroom waiting for your father? They told me that they were aware that I would be attending court and that my father would be attending court. I did not—they did not give him a warrant at the time of the arrest. They presented one later but did not have his proper information on it. His birthday was wrong and other things but the warrant was a mental health warrant but it was also not a lawful one in my opinion because it's currently in the federal court right now and I believe—because he was seeing

a counselor, he was trying to conduct his business. He was functioning, exercising, eating well, taking care of his daughter financially, mentally, spiritually emotionally, doing all that he's supposed to do, keeping up with his ADHD treatments and everything so he's trying to battle that currently but they claimed it was for mental health. Does that sound like somebody who is mentally unstable? Does that sound like the description of somebody who's mentally unstable? And also--

1:33:29 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: That's her description of things Mr. Richardson ...unintelligible...

1:33:31 Dale Richardson: Are you satisfied with my mental health being found normal based on medical opinion and Robert and Kaysha's testimony? My next of kin? Your Honor?

1:33:50 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Sorry I—I'm--are you asking me that rhetorically? I'm not sure what--

1:33:53 Dale Richardson: I'm asking you, are you satisfied with my mental health being found normal based on medical opinion, and Robert's—an impartial witness—and Kaysha who is my next of kin—their testimony?

1:34:07 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: K, Mr. Richardson, these are things I'm going to have to think about. I'm going to reserve decision here today because you've given me a lot to think about.

1:34:15 Dale Richardson: I—I'm not done. I have definitely--

1:34:17 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Well, I'm gonna give you—I'm gonna give you about 5 more minutes Mr. Richardson. You've gone on for this is an hour and 35 minutes already which is a long time in a chambers application. So I'm gonna give you about 5 more minutes to wrap things up.

1:34:30 Dale Richardson: You have all of these impartial and professional testimonies as well and there's nothing to the contrary. And—and let me just read out here since we're on there the definition of terrorist activity--**An act or omission in or outside of Canada that is committed in whole or a part for a political** which the mis-management of the COVID emergency is—**religious**, which the religious persecution that I've been suffering, saying that my religious beliefs is a mental delusion—**and an ideological purpose** which is tied as what the arch-bishop calls the masonic adage, Solve et Coagula, to build a world without freedom—that ties all three together—**in whole or a part with the intention of intimidating the public, or a segment of the public with regards to its security or its economic security or compelling a person, which is me, or an international organization to do or refrain from doing any act whether the public or the person, government organization is inside or outside of Canada**—and let's look at I I. That endangers a person life. When I was strapped to a bed and drugged with substances that I do not need. That endangered my life. That could have murdered me or destroyed my brain or both—**and causes a serious risk to the health and safety of the public or any segment of the public**—which in that mixing factor can cause people to die by spreading disease because it introduces an unknown into this that is—it is criminal. And that is my professional opinion. And Robert's professional opinion of ICU's involvement, and he is an accountant that specializes in managerial systems in CACV307-

3708 and it must be considered as well. Specifically, without limitation, the fresh adduction of evidence motion. And then so, we know that, establish that mixing factor causes a **serious risk to the health and safety of public or any segment of the public** because you see that mixing factor can be as high as 10. People can unsuspectingly be putting people—lives at risk, so that is also one of the clauses, so 2 of those clauses have been fulfilled in the terrorism—**that E causes serious interference with a—or serious disruption with an essential service whether public or private.** DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated is an essential service as it conducts its businesses in HVAC and what Elson did was order a severe disruption of an essential service when he handed over the entire property, the registered office of a corporation, over—disrupted it, when the RCMP and the officer of the court unlawfully arrested me, that was--arrested Kaysha, they arrested the officers of a corporation and tortured them and stole the vehicle. It was a severe disruption of an essential services and it is terrorism under Canadian law and the atro—this must be referred to parliament because the attorney general of Saskatchewan's office is implicated in the foregoing terrorist activity and within the material the attorney general of Canada is also implicated in the foregoing terrorist activity. And because of that reason it must be given to parliament because it is—parliament is the only one who can remedy this. Because the attorney general of Saskatchewan and the attorney general of Canada are the ones who order investigations into terrorism but they're both implicated. The only people who can solve this is parliament. It must be directed to the Privy Council. Otherwise that means that if you do not your Honor you are party to the foregoing terrorist activity. There is nothing that you can do. It's clear cut that it is terrorism. DSR was evicted from Saskatchewan because of the NDA and the agents of Innovation Credit Union are the ones who benefited the most from it. It is undisputed and it's laid out raw in the evidence. And what I ask for is not unreasonable because I cannot expect the crown to defend me because the provincial crown and the federal crown have both tortured me and they are involved with the foregoing terrorism--terrorist activity. So the crown owes me an obligation to protect its citizens and since it's involved with the foregoing terrorist activity it must pay for the legal defense that it can—this terrorism can be prosecuted. Otherwise this country is a terrorist country, the state of Saskatchewan—the province of Saskatchewan is a state that sponsors terrorism and that will necessitate the United Nations occupying Canada because this is in violation of numerous U.N. Conventions and this is not just a domestic issue. This is an international issue and any such orders that do not refer this to the Privy Council to go to Parliament is an act of torture and terrorism and I will be contacting the Office of the Prosecutor to ask for arrest warrants because this is enough. I've been tortured enough by the Court of Queen's Bench and I'm tired of people shielding them. I want my remedy for myself not DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated. They will seek their own—it will seek it's own remedy but I am tired of being tortured. The corporation that I represent is being tortured to destroy my economic security. I've been driven out of my home. I've been—had my daughter taken from me and used as a pawn to torture me. She's being tortured herself because she's being punished unlawfully. She has a right to see her father. I've not laid eyes on my child—you look on page—let's go to the beginning of this because I'm not done because this—this is satanic. Let's go to the beginning, let's go to the beginning. I'm gonna point this out. I'm not done.

1:41:20 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Mr. Richardson? Mr. Richardson? ...unintelligible... 5 more minutes so we're past that time so I'm gonna have to cut you off.

1:41:26 Dale Richardson: I'm gonna—no, no, you're gonna look at the front of the thing first and you're gonna look at appendix D. We're gonna look at appendix D and I'm gonna read it. The slide show that Dale created for the dedication of Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson to the Lord. He understood the prayer of Hannah as he prayed to God for a child after they lost the first child and made an oath to God to raise the child in the fear of the Lord if He would answer the prayer to give Dale and Kim a child. The pregnancy was troublesome but the Lord heard and answered his prayer. Dale purposed in his heart to do what he performed—promised the Lord that he would do after giving him a gift that he was wholly undeserving of. The name Karis is taken from the Greek word charis which means grace, divine gift, and a divine influence on the heart. After seeing little Karis fight for life after she was born 8 weeks early with the cord wrapped around her neck. Dale watched over every moment that he could looking out for her best interest and learned that his Heavenly Father watched over him the same. Dale chose to give his life in thanks for that gift and determined to make sure that he lived a life of thankfulness to God and to those around him no matter the cost. And now the child has been stolen from him, he will pursue her with every lawful means available to him to keep his promise, even if he has to lay down his life to do so. That is what love does—love sacrifices. Now let's turn the page and look at this—where the journey begins on the next page.

1:43:05 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Mr. Richardson?

1:43:06 Dale Richardson: No I'm not done.

1:43:07 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I—you are done. I'm not giving you any more time. I'm going to hear from Ms. Meikeljohn now. I've given you ample time. I understand your pos--on thank you.

1:43:14 Dale Richardson: I—I wasn't done.

1:43:15 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Meiklejohn?

1:43:17 Patricia Meiklejohn: Thank you Lord. My comments will be very brief. I did outline our general position in the brief of law that I have filed. It is from *laugh* our point of view sort of straight forward family law matter that we were dealing with. It would appear that these applications are an attempt and substitution of the appeal process that is designated by our legislation. Of course we're opposed to all of the applications as relate to myself, my law firm, my client uh there's no proof of criminal activity. There's no authority which would allow you in the respectful submission to remove myself from the file. The allegations are denied. In terms of the issues with Justice Zuk's decision, those are matters for appeal and Mr. Richardson has that option before him. Um in our submission we can't use these forms of relief in order to sort of end the run and appeal of Justice Elson's order. Um the fact of the matter is there's still a family law matter that's not yet concluded in the sense that you know for the largest part we have interim orders we're dealing with. Um there's no torture of terrorism in this case as defined by ...unintelligible...

1:44:47 Dale Richardson: Do you have any evidence of that Mrs. Meiklejohn?

1:44:49 Patricia Meiklejohn: *sigh* These are my submissions um subject to any questions you may have my Lord, really that's all I have to say.

1:44:57 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Thank you.

1:44:58 Dale Richardson: I would like to see where Mrs. Meiklejohn's evidence because I fail to see any because I've provided a pile of it and without evidence to substantiate it and she—and I would also like to add that she cannot represent the Court of Queen's Bench without actually being their representative. She cannot ask for anything that is going to benefit the Court of Queen's Bench and she is using this to shield them. And first of all Elson is the target and first of all these two--I still need to speak on the Writ of Certiorari because I did not get to speak--

1:45:32 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: ...unintelligible... No Mr. Richardson. I've given you an hour and 45 minutes.

1:45:36 Dale Richardson: Yes to speak on the Mandamus and Prohibition.

1:45:39 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: ...unintelligible...

1:45:39 Dale Richardson: Are you telling me what I argued on?

1:45:40 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Thank you.

1:45:41 Dale Richardson: Are you telling me what I argued on?

1:45:42 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I've heard your argument. I going to reserve my decision. You've given me a lot to think about.

1:45:44 Dale Richardson: Wait a second—are you telling me what I argued on today? Are you telling me what I argued on?

1:45:49 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: You've had ample time Mr. Richardson.

1:45:51 Dale Richardson: But they were separate motions.

1:45:54 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Thank you.

1:45:55 Dale Richardson: I'm not done.

1:45:56 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: I'm reserving my decision.

1:45:57 Dale Richardson: Okay may God help your soul.

1:45:00 Justice Jeffery Kalmakoff: Thank you.

Exhibit Z: The False Shepherd of the Liberty Coalition in Canada

Unity

From: Unity
Sent: March 4, 2021 6:36 PM
To: Tim Stephens
Subject: RE: Dale Richardson
Attachments: Kaysha Is Released from Kidnappers.m4a; mental health.pdf; psychoeducational_1.pdf
Importance: High

Good evening Tim,

I'd like to direct your attention to a medical note from September of 2020 from my family doctor who has treated me for over 12 years and the first page of a psychoeducational report done which is the most extensive psychological testing that I have done in the last number of years. I believe that their professional opinion speaks for itself. I would also like to direct your attention to a few things to note, firstly the audio of the day my eldest daughter was released from the Saskatchewan Hospital after she was **tortured**. The sound of her voice clearly demonstrates a person who is in distress from an ordeal.

The next thing that I would like to point your attention to is the video of the RCMP arresting me and my daughter in front of the Court of Queen's Bench in the Judicial Centre in Battleford, with them as one of the respondents in the matter. This was on the day I was to appear in court for the corporation that I represent. <https://youtu.be/r5F36h0IFRg>

After that I would like to point your attention to the video of the mixing factor discussion that I had with agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority. <https://youtu.be/TyYGFm-gHlc>

I have yet to have a response from them with respect to the mixing factor issue. I have passed along to you a professional report which contains information relating to the mixing factor with respect to the mismanagement of the covid emergency by the Saskatchewan Health Authority, and the information is backed by the documents contained in it and the work is cited. The American Society of Heating Refrigeration and Air conditioning Engineers is the leading authority on HVAC in the western hemisphere of whom I am a member and the numbers don't lie. The document speaks for itself.

The next video that I would like to point you to is the conversation between myself and a superior court judge, this one speaks for itself. <https://youtu.be/AQ2GaAf4xGE>

These last two videos are of me speaking to constable Burton Roy of the Battlefords RCMP and then him coming back with file numbers for **two criminal negligence complaints against the SHA arising from the misrepresentation of the mixing factor in the covid report and a torture complaint pursuant to 269.1**. The videos speak for themselves. https://youtu.be/i_vritmz7qk
https://youtu.be/QoFbcp7m_ko

Furthermore, if you have any questions about the engineering report, pass it along to a mechanical engineer and have him give their professional opinion on it and get back to me I'd be happy to discuss it.

Kind regards,
Dale Richardson



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This is Exhibit "2" referred to in the
 Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Cannon
 Sworn before me this 15 day
 of March A.D. 2021
 A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
 the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

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, CEO

04/12/2021

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From: Tim Stephens <tim.stephens@fairviewbaptistchurch.ca>
Sent: March 4, 2021 2:57 PM
To: Unity <unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com>
Subject: Dale Richardson

Hi Dale,

This is Tim Stephens from Fairview Baptist Church.

We met briefly last night. I and a few others had an opportunity to look over some of the material you passed around. I know you won't like what I'm about to say but you are a man in need of help. It seems that others have tried to help you in the past. I don't think the world is against you.

Are their doctors that you have worked with in the past that you are still in touch with? Can your former church be of assistance? I would return to the people who have sought to help you through this challenging time.

Tim

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Exhibit AA: Petition for World Writ of Habeas Corpus in the International Criminal Court

ROBERT A. CANNON
1102 Ave L North,
Saskatoon, SK CA S7L 2S1

Tel: 1 306 480-9473
Email: robert.cannon@usask.ca

January 13th, 2021

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT
Liaison Office to the United Nations
866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 566
New York, N.Y. 10017

Tel: 1 212 486-1362/1346/1347
Fax: 1 212 486-1361
Email: liaisonofficenyc@icc-cpi.int

To the INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT,

I, ROBERT A. CANNON, a UNITED STATES citizen living abroad in CANADA, have discovered a MASONIC conspiracy to overthrow the people of the UNITED STATES, a charter member and host state of the UNITED NATIONS. These MASONIC conspirators are a threat to international security as the UNITED STATES holds considerable power in the UNITED NATIONS and possesses a permanent seat on the SECURITY COUNCIL responsible for combating world terror. The UNITED STATES is responsible for MASONIC conspirators suspending the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* in its jurisdiction by suspending the CHRISTIAN right of *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* which upholds the former.

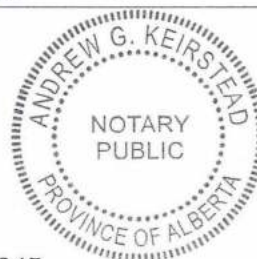
The SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES arbitrarily suspended an *Ex Parte & Pro Se Original Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus* for KAYSHA F.N. DERY in contravention to international, declarational, constitutional, statutory, and common law as part of a conspiracy to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency and the *persecution* of CHRISTIANS in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. I, one of people of the UNITED STATES and a CHRISTIAN, was arbitrarily detained and denied access to a Bible under the colour of authority of the UNITED STATES attempting to exercise the constitutional right to petition for redress of grievance to CONGRESS with respect to and citing such application. The INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT is the court of last resort for the upholding the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* when charter members of the UNITED NATIONS have failed the same and thereby acquiesced to *genocide, crimes against humanity, and crimes of aggression.*

Sincerely,



Robert Cannon

ROBERT A. CANNON



This is Exhibit "AA" referred to in the
Affidavit of
De Richardson + Robert Cannon
Sworn before me this 15 day
of March A.D. 2021

[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

No. _____

**In The
International Criminal Court**

ROBERT A. CANNON

Pro Se Applicant,

On behalf of



KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON



KAYSHA F.N. DERY

v.



CANADA

v.



UNITED STATES

Respondents.

Ex Parte & Pro Se Original Application for World Writ of Habeas Corpus

ROBERT A. CANNON
1102 Ave L North,
Saskatoon, SK CA S7L 2S1
Tel: 1 306 480-9473
Email: robert.cannon@usask.ca

THE GREAT WRIT

The Great Writ, known as the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus*, is guaranteed by the *United States Constitution* except in the case of Rebellion or Invasion for the prevention or speedy relief of a person or persons seized or imprisoned without due process of law and the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* upholds and is endorsed by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* which purports that "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile".

The *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* guarantees that "You shall have the body" and when an *Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus* is submitted to a court, justice, or judge on your behalf, the same shall forthwith direct the Writ to any person who has seized or imprisoned you, such person must bring or cause your body to be brought before the same within three days, unless distance requires additional time, for an investigation into the lawfulness of your seizure or imprisonment. Before slavery was abolished by the 13th Amendment except for parties duly convicted for crime, the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* was often applied to alleged slaves claiming freedom held by private parties.

The *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* is a CHRISTIAN right that guards the Life and Liberty of all people inside and outside of the UNITED STATES. Any person or persons who attempts to suspend or worse abolish this CHRISTIAN right are ANTI-CHRISTIAN and seek to abolish true CHRISTIANITY.

SUSPENSION OF THE GREAT WRIT

CANADA and the UNITED STATES arbitrarily suspended the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* and the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* that were purportedly violated as part of a conspiracy to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in both jurisdictions to commit coordinated *crimes of genocide*, *crimes against humanity*, and *crimes of aggression*. The *Pro Se Applicant* has been hindered from exercising all remedies under both jurisdictions *beyond reason* for investigations into such coordinated crimes which are the *most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole* given the recent involvement of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES in such coordinated crimes and its suspension of the relating *Ex Parte and Pro Se Original Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus* for KAYSHA F.N. DERY ("KAYSHA") under the guise of the following: that an original application for writ of habeas corpus would need a motion for certiorari and that only an attorney can file habeas corpus for a detainee; these *egregious* lies in contravention to all forms of law and subsequent return of documents by the court clerk constitute suspension.

Such suspension in cooperation with KAYSHA's subsequent deportation would allegedly render the *Writ of Habeas Corpus* moot; *mens rea* has yet to be proven in such case, however, *actus reus* is clear, as it would yet again hinder an official investigation into the events surrounding the mismanagement of the Covid emergency relating to KAYSHA's arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful

detainments in both CANADA and the UNITED STATES for whistle-blowing the mismanagement of the Covid emergency.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Without *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* to prevent ruling authorities or usurpers and despots from arbitrarily detaining persons regardless of laws and treaties, the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* is simply an illusion especially when its principle violator is the UNITED STATES; a position shared by LUIS KUTNER in his petition for a *World Habeas Corpus* to the UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY in 1952. The *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* is the only mechanism to ensure that laws and treaties are upheld for all persons.

The *Ex Parte and Pro Se Original Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus* submitted to the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES documented and demonstrated by example “a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce” the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and those abroad “under absolute despotism”. The long train of abuses and usurpations included without limitation the following:

(1) the *genocide* of CHRISTIANS, BLACK-CANADIANS, persons with disabilities, METIS, and other INDIGENOUS PEOPLES which includes without limitation killing them, causing them serious bodily and mental harm, deliberately inflicting on them conditions of life calculated to bring about their physical destruction in whole or in

part, imposing measures intended to prevent births, and the forced transfer of their children to other peoples;

(2) *crimes against humanity* including murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation or forcible transfer of populations, imprisonment and other severe deprivations of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law, torture, sexual assault, enforced sterilization, and persecution based on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender and other grounds universally recognized as impermissible under international law, enforced disappearance of persons, the crime of apartheid, and other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, and serious injury to body and to *spiritual*, mental, and physical health; and

(3) the *crime of aggression* by MASONIC conspirators in planning, preparation, initiation and execution of the mismanagement of the Covid emergency, to exercise control over or to direct the political or military action of the UNITED STATES against its own people and other CHRISTIAN nations, of an act of aggression which, by its character, gravity and scale, constitutes a manifest violation of the CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, specifically the invasion, attack, blockade, and bombardment of other nations by armed forces.

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PARTIES

The *Pro Se Applicant* is ROBERT A. CANNON, an impartial party exercising his CHRISTIAN DUTY by the power through faith in JESUS CHRIST, on behalf of KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON ("KARIS") detained under the colour of authority of the *Respondents* CANADA and KAYSHA F.N. DERY detained under the colour of authority of the *Respondent* UNITED STATES.

The *Detainee* KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON is an infant child which has been forcibly removed from her primary caregiver, DALE J.S. RICHARDSON ("DALE"), under the guise of an interim order in divorce court which is *clearly* fraudulent from a SUPERIOR COURT and CANADA has provided no *effective* mechanism for correcting *corrupt* courts and other judicial authorities as an *Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum* filed for her was dismissed and suspended by the very courts party to the aforementioned fraud.

The *Detainee* KAYSHA F.N. DERY is a federal prisoner awaiting deportation and in the physical custody under the colour of authority of the *Respondent* the UNITED STATES which has suspended the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* in its highest court, the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES as part of a conspiracy to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency.

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JURISDICTION

This Court has jurisdiction for this *Ex Parte & Pro Se Original Application for World Writ of Habeas Corpus* pursuant to the *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court ("Rome Statute")* with *no issues of admissibility*, specifically:

- (1) "provide for the protection and privacy of victims and witnesses" under Article 57(3)(c) and "In addition to its other functions under this Statute, the Pre-Trial Chamber may: (a) At the request of the Prosecutor, issue such orders and warrants as may be required for the purposes of an investigation" under Article 57(3)(a) as functions and powers of the Pre-Trial Chamber;
- (2) "Require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of documents and other evidence by obtaining, if necessary, the assistance of States as provided in this Statute" under Article 64(6)(b) and "Provide for the protection of the accused, witnesses and victims" under Article 64(6)(e) as functions and powers of the Trial Chamber;
- (3) "The Court shall take appropriate measures to protect the safety, physical and psychological well-being, dignity and privacy of victims and witnesses" under Article 68;
- (4) "Nothing in this Part shall be interpreted as limiting or prejudicing in any way existing or developing rules of international law for purposes other than this Statute" under Article 10;

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- (5) the crime of *genocide* under Article 6, *crimes against humanity* under Article 7, the *crime of aggression* under Article 8 which are all under the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to Article 5;
- (6) *crimes against humanity* under Article 7(1)(e) “imprisonment” and (f) “torture” and other *inhumane acts of a similar character* in contravention to:
- (a) the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, specifically “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.” under Article 9; and
- (b) the UNITED NATIONS *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (“*UN Torture Convention*”), specifically ““torture” means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity” under

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Article 1 and "1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction. 2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture. 3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture." under Article 2.

This is the only Court that has the authority to prosecute CANADA and the UNITED STATES for the crimes specified herein and protect the witnesses from the same, and is the only *competent authority* to conduct an investigation into the same; there is no better Court to handle this application which challenges the arbitrary suspension of the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* in CANADA and the UNITED STATES and thereby the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and the *UN Torture Convention* respectfully requesting a *Writ of Habeas Corpus* be issued to protect the witnesses from torture and for an investigation into the same.

PRO SE LEGAL REPRESENTATION

This Court does not require lawyers as it is an investigative court as specified in the *Rome Statute* and the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* is a common-law writ in which any person may apply for such Writ on behalf of any person that has been deprived of liberty.

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TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT:

Pursuant to the functions and powers of the Pre-Trial Chamber and with approval of the Prosecutor, under Article 57 of the *Rome Statute*, the *Pro Se Applicant* ROBERT A. CANNON, a United States citizen living abroad in CANADA, respectfully requests a *Writ of Habeas Corpus* on behalf of the *Detainees* KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON and KAYSHA F.N. DERY be issued and directed to the *Respondents* CANADA and the UNITED STATES to preserve the investigation of this Court into the mismanagement of the Covid emergency by MASONIC conspirators to build a world without freedom as both *Detainees* are being tortured to punish DALE and his daughter and KAYSHA for whistle-blowing the same and such torture is to compel them to cease their testimony.

This Court is authorized and compelled to issue this Writ as it classifies as “such orders and warrants” that will preserve their testimonial and documentary evidence which is “required for the purposes of an investigation” under Article 57(3) (a) and to “provide for the protection and privacy of victims and witnesses” under Article 57(3)(c). This Court is also authorized and compelled under the *UN Torture Convention* as it stands as the only *competent authority* to investigate the mismanagement of the Covid emergency by MASONIC conspirators to build a world without freedom, a world without CHRISTIANITY.

CATHOLICS and CHRISTIANS have had their rights and freedoms, specifically the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus*, the free exercise of RELIGION, and the

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unalienable rights to LIFE, LIBERTY, and pursuit of HAPPINESS, taken by the MASONIC conspirators through the mismanagement of the Covid emergency, as predicted by the JESUIT affiliated CARLO MARIA VIGANÒ, Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana, when he alleged that such mismanagement has furthered the dissolution of the social order so as to build a world without freedom: *Solve et Coagula*, as the MASONIC adage teaches. The *supposed* presidential elect JOSEPH R. BIDEN, has advocated further measures to be enforced in the name of the Covid emergency and the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES has endorsed the same by suppressing evidence of its mismanagement.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Engineering Reimagined

DALE and his daughter KAYSHA sought opportunity to minister SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH doctrine to the Battlefords and surrounding Indigenous communities. On April 1, 2020, DALE founded DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC. ("DSR KARIS"), a Canadian federal corporation pursuant to the *Canada Business Corporations Act* which is a distinct natural person under subsection 15(1) of the same, to further this ministry, specifically in the field of mechanical engineering.

DSR KARIS, named after his infant daughter KARIS, sought to help local businesses with their Covid response by installing safe Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning systems that mitigate the spread of contagions, an *essential service*. DSR KARIS was pursuing opportunities to help educate Indigenous persons

and women in the field of engineering and offered its *essential services* at cost to all not-for-profits and houses of worship in the Battlefords and surrounding areas in an effort to help faith communities open their doors again, this is engineering reimaged (see Appendix T on page 248a). Unfortunately, due to a series of coordinated efforts by unscrupulous persons, this ministry was hindered (see Appendix Q on page 171a).

B. Criminal Negligence

DSR KARIS was hindered by the criminally negligent recommendations for Covid response from the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY which motivated businesses, already cash-strapped from the global shutdown, to hire unqualified professionals to install Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning systems to mitigate the spread of contagions, such systems were not effective from an engineering perspective and threatened the safety of the general public (see Appendix W on page 264a and Appendix AC on page 313a). After repeated pleas to the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY to have a qualified engineer review its recommendations, on July 7, 2020, DSR KARIS notified INNOVATION CREDIT UNION about the criminal negligence requesting that it fulfill its fiduciary duty to its members by notifying them of the same. INNOVATION CREDIT UNION responded by conspiring to limit DSR KARIS's access to INNOVATION CREDIT UNION and its members by ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE intervention (see Appendix BL on page 582a). DSR KARIS made a complaint and provided evidence to the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE about the criminal negligence under sections 219 and

220 of the *Criminal Code of Canada* which to its knowledge was never investigated (see Appendix AD on page 317a).

While DSR KARIS was pursuing the foregoing, its Chief Executive Officer, DALE, was being persecuted by the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH in collusion with his wife KIMBERLY A. RICHARDSON ("KIM") for adhering to its doctrine (see Appendix S on page 240a, Appendix V on page 255a, and Appendix AB on page 312a) and his infant daughter KARIS was kidnapped by his wife KIM on June 1, 2020 under threat of ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE intervention and tortured as a person and third person under 269.1 of the *Criminal Code of Canada* (see Appendix AA on page 311a and Appendix AD on page 317a). The members responsible for such persecution advocate MASONIC dogma in the church (see Appendix BI on page 551a) and have ties to the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, even possessing the influence to hire DALE's daughter KAYSHA as a permanent employee and *peace officer* at SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL where she was tortured under 269.1 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*. KAYSHA made complaints to the CANADIAN UNION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES about workplace safety, having prior knowledge of the criminal negligence being the Chief Communication Officer of DSR KARIS, and about discrimination against those of INDIGENOUS and MÉTIS descent in her workplace to which she belongs as she identifies as EUROPEAN, CARIBBEAN, and MÉTIS (see Appendix AF on page 326a and Appendix AG on page 327a). Such discrimination based on race by employees of SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL inflicts severe mental pain and suffering on such minorities in their care and is

torture under 269.1 of the *Criminal Code of Canada* as all permanent employees of SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL are *peace officers* and *officials* under the same.

In the interest of the general public, DSR KARIS with its low socioeconomic status, sought remedy by *pro se* legal representation against the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY for its criminal negligence under sections 219 and 220 of the *Criminal Code of Canada* with INNOVATION CREDIT UNION and the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE as joint respondents for conspiracy and accessory after the fact under sections 465(1) and 463 of the *Criminal Code of Canada* and with the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH as a joint respondent for its members affiliation with the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY and their relentless persecution of its Chief Executive Officer, DALE, and Chief Communication Officer, KAYSHA, which seemingly happened in response to investigations into the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, INNOVATION CREDIT UNION, and the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

DSR KARIS submitted a *pro se* originating application in the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN IN THE JUDICIAL CENTRE OF BATTLEFORD on July 16, 2020 which sought the following:

1. orders for an investigation into INNOVATION CREDIT UNION under *The Credit Union Act, 1998*, a Saskatchewan statute;

2. orders for the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE to stop preventing DSR KARIS from contacting CONSTABLE SEKELA, the lead investigator for its complaint; and
3. protective orders against the respondents as they had been threatening the officers of DSR KARIS.

The in chambers date for such application was scheduled for July 23, 2020 (see Appendix AE on page 320a).

C. The July 23rd Terrorist Attacks

After many failed attempts by the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY and ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE to intimate and coerce KAYSHA and her father DALE from attending the hearing on behalf of DSR KARIS under the guise of the Covid emergency and self-isolation, KAYSHA and her father DALE decided in the interest of the general public and CHRISTIANS and CATHOLICS everywhere to attend the hearing on behalf of DSR KARIS to expose the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in Saskatchewan (see Appendix AH on page 331a).

On July 23rd, 2020 at approximately 10:00 AM CST, DALE, the power of attorney for DSR KARIS, was detained under *The Mental Health Services Act* and KAYSHA, the Chief Communication Officer for DSR KARIS, was detained under *The Public Health Act, 1994* while acting on behalf of DSR KARIS. DALE and KAYSHA were both detained at the same time and place by six ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE officers and the COURT DEPUTY SHERIFF for different reasons with no

declared warrant in front of the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN IN THE JUDICIAL CENTRE OF BATTLEFORD minutes before they were to attend a hearing for DSR KARIS to expose the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in SASKATCHEWAN (see Appendix AP on page 385a and Appendix AQ on page 394a). As predicted by CONSTABLE READ during the unlawful arrest, JUSTICE R.W. ELSON adjourned the hearing; it was adjourned *sine di*, meaning it could not be reopened without the consent of the respondents.

While DSR KARIS was pursuing the foregoing litigation, DALE's wife filed for divorce under the legal counsel of PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN of MATRIX LAW GROUP LLP, the partner of CLIFFORD A. HOLM who was one of the influential persons advocating MASONIC dogma in the church (see Appendix Z on page 309a). The in chambers date for such divorce petition was scheduled for July 23, 2020 on the same docket seemingly as punishment for pursuing litigation on behalf of DSR KARIS against the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, INNOVATION CREDIT UNION, and the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE for the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in SASKATCHEWAN. JUSTICE R.W. ELSON also presided over DALE's divorce case and on July 22, 2020 requested that his wife KIM draft an interim order for the hearing the following day; JUSTICE R.W. ELSON granted this interim order while DALE was absent, as he was detained for mental health, which gave his wife KIM possession of their house and DSR KARIS's corporate records and registered office and gave her custody of KARIS (see Appendix AO on page 378a). Later that day, KIM with her family and in the

presence of the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE came and took possession of DSR KARIS's property except for its corporate phone from its only remaining agent through intimidation and coercion by armed ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE officers (see Appendix AZ on page 440a).

When the foregoing MASONIC conspirators discovered DSR KARIS's articles of incorporation, specifically the share transfer restrictions clause, they realized their egregious failure (see Appendix U on page 251a). The shares could only be transferred upon consent through resolution by the sole director of DSR KARIS, DALE, and declaring him mentally insane was of no consequence, the shares could not be transferred to KIM. DSR KARIS offers *essential services* and interfering with or causing a severe disruption to an *essential service* is *terrorist activity* under subsection 83.01(1)(b)(ii)(E) of the *Criminal Code of Canada* and every person who knowingly participates in carrying out *terrorist activity* is guilty under 83.18(1) of the same. Since July 23, 2020, DSR KARIS has been unable to conduct its *essential services*, and the MASONIC conspirators have sought to cover up their crime.

DALE and KAYSHA were both tortured by *peace officers* and *officials* under section 269.1 of the *Criminal Code of Canada* and the *UN Torture Convention* binding in CANADA during their arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful detainment. DALE was taken to BATTLEFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE and was strapped to a table by ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE while SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY officials drugged him against his will. DALE was administered

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drugs against his will whenever he asked for the warrant for his detainment which was finally given to him after a few days of detainment (see Appendix AJ on page 343a). DALE was admitted to BATTLEFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE on July 24, 2020 for “paranoid religious, persecutory and grandiose delusions” (see Appendix AK on page 345a and Appendix AL on page 348a) and it was determined by biased medical professionals that he must be tied to a table and drugged to cure him. CONSTABLE BURTON said “cause it’s a little different—Saskatchewan health care compared to Manitoba” in response to DALE’s mother AGATHA RICHARDSON saying “You should see his feet, I mean we don’t restrain people like that” and that he had been there for 7 years or so (see Appendix AN on page 370a). After being interrogated at BATTLEFORDS UNION HOSPITAL for hours, KAYSHA was taken by ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE to SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL, where she was also employed as a *peace officer* and had active complaints against through CANADIAN UNION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES regarding discrimination and occupational health and safety issues with its Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning systems (see Appendix AR on page 401a). KAYSHA was detained while her union meeting was outstanding and she has never had the opportunity to meet with the union since, but is still a permanent employee and *peace officer* at SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL. DALE and KAYSHA were only released from detainment after an *Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum* was filed for them.

D. Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum

The *Pro Se Applicant* made repeated attempts to file an *Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum* for DALE and KAYSHA against the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY and ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, first *ex parte* and after with notice with overwhelming evidence of their arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful detainment which included video, audio, and documentary evidence; the application was submitted to a different judicial centre than Battleford, the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN IN THE JUDICIAL CENTRE OF SASKATOON in accordance with its court rules as it was closest to the *Pro Se Applicant's* residential address. The *Pro Se Applicant's* third amendment to the *Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum* was served to the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, but the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE refused service for such application and stated that the *Pro Se Applicant's* evidence would not be added to the ongoing criminal negligence investigation unless he was a witness, in which case he would have to attend the Battlefords ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE detachment, the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE detachment responsible for DALE's and KAYSHA's detainment (see Appendix AT on page 414a). At the time, the *Pro Se Applicant* did not feel comfortable leaving the jurisdiction of the Saskatoon police where the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE have no jurisdiction. KAYSHA was released before the third amendment and DALE was released shortly after the third amendment was served to the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY which is responsible for

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SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL, BATTLEFORDS UNION HOSPITAL, and BATTLEFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE.

The *Pro Se Applicant* with DALE and KAYSHA proceeded to attend the hearing for the foregoing application supposedly scheduled for Aug 18, 2020 to request that an investigation be conducted into their arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful detainment. They were denied entry to the hearing as the registrar claimed that the such application did not exist, after such was disproven then claimed that it was never served, and after such was disproven then claimed that it was unfiled despite proof of the dependent notice of expedited procedure being filed (see Appendix AU on page 417a). After these incoherent discussions with the registrar, the *Pro Se Applicant*, DALE, and KAYSHA proceeded to flee the jurisdiction of Saskatchewan without delay.

The *Pro Se Applicant* later filed by mail the fourth and fifth amendments to the *Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum* which added DALE's infant daughter KARIS to those applied for, additional respondents, and orders from the application by DSR KARIS for July 23, 2020 that was judicially interfered with. JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS presided over this application on September 10, 2020 and dismissed the matter in the first hearing on technicalities and without hearing the evidence in court, despite purporting that she reviewed the evidence *in her official capacity*; JUSTICE N.D. CROOKS ordered the *Pro Se Applicant* to pay costs which is expected in an *Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum* if it is

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determined by the justice to be frivolous and vexatious (see Appendix AY on page 437a). On September 22, 2020, the *Pro Se Applicant* filed an appeal to JUSTICE N.D. CROOK's decision in the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN (see Appendix BB on page 448a). Given the corruption demonstrated in the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN, the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE which is the *national police force*, and the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH which is a *centrally governed international church*, KAYSHA did not feel safe in CANADA anymore and decided to seek refuge in her ancestral homeland in the STATE OF MONTANA on October 1, 2020.

On October 5, 2020, JUSTICE J.A. SCHWANN of the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN ruled that the *Pro Se Applicant's* lawful application for dispensing with service which was interpreted as *ex parte* would not be permitted despite the overwhelming evidence of corruption and she ordered that the *Pro Se Applicant* would need to serve the respondents appeal books to proceed with the hearing which would take multiple months (see Appendix BC on page 452a); such order constitutes a suspension of *Writ of Habeas Corpus* which is permissible in Canada as the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* permits human rights violations if they are to *such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society*.

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E. A Métis Plea for Safety and Asylum

On October 1, 2020, the *Pro Se Applicant* accompanied KAYSHA as she fled to the U.S.-Canada Border at the Sweet Grass port of entry seeking refuge under the Jay Treaty and asylum in the UNITED STATES from the persecution and torture she was subjected to in CANADA. KAYSHA brought her Canadian passport, Métis citizenship card, marriage certificate (see Appendix A on page 1a), many other forms of identification, and over a thousand pages of documentation with her to the border as part of her plea. After KAYSHA was refused entry to the U.S. on the basis of being Métis, she subsequently filed an approximately 1214-page asylum application with over 5 gigabytes of media and video footage of the events discussed in the previous sections (see Appendix N on page 140a).

Upon being provided the foregoing information and KAYSHA's claim for asylum, the *officials* of the UNITED STATES at the border isolated KAYSHA by escorting the *Pro Se Applicant* off of the premises and began threatening KAYSHA with being taken into custody for applying for asylum and attempted to coerce her into returning to CANADA without filing the same. KAYSHA, fearing for her life, did not yield to their threats or coercion and filed for asylum and was subsequently taken into custody where she was detained arbitrarily, unconstitutionally, and unlawfully. She was immediately placed in an expedited removal (see Appendix P on page 158a). KAYSHA was first held in custody at the U.S.-Canada border in the STATE OF MONTANA, then transferred to the JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL in the STATE OF IDAHO, then finally transferred to NEVADA SOUTHERN DETENTION CENTER in the

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STATE OF NEVADA and was held in custody in the STATE OF UTAH during such transfer.

The asylum officer, SCOTT ROBINSON, ZCH 193, from the CHICAGO ASYLUM OFFICE in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, conducted KAYSHA's *credible fear of persecution* interview and made his decision on October 15, 2020 alleging that she was credible, but did not believe that she had credible fear of being persecuted by her *centrally governed international church*, the courts, or the *national police force* again in Canada despite her having filed for asylum from them, that her infant sister is still detained by their authority, and evidence that those of Métis descent are persecuted in Canada (see Appendix O on page 144a). KAYSHA was not given her prompt review of determination by an immigration judge within seven (7) days which is required by the *Immigration and Nationality Act* and was not given such review of determination until after an *Ex Parte Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus* was submitted on her behalf and filed on December 8, 2020.

F. Another Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum

On November 27, 2020, the *Pro Se Applicant* submitted by mail from CANADA an *Ex Parte Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus* on behalf of KAYSHA to the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA at 333 Las Vegas Blvd. South Las Vegas, NV 89101 (see Appendix E on page 69a); such mail was suspended by CANADA POST, the primary postal operator in CANADA, under the guise of the Covid emergency and was not received until December 7, 2020 at 11:38

AM MST (see Appendix F on page 88a); that very day in the afternoon, KAYSHA received word that she had been given an immigration hearing date that Thursday, December 10, 2020 and that she would likely be deported. The petition was filed the day after it was received on Tuesday, December 8, 2020 as a civil case with the case number of 2:20-cv-02218-JAD-DJA and was misinterpreted as *pro se* legal representation by KAYSHA instead of the *Pro Se Applicant* (see Appendix G on page 91a) and was suspended under the guise of the following: "Due to this court's extremely heavy case load this review process may take several weeks" (see Appendix H on page 93a).

On Thursday, December 10, 2020 and fifty-six (56) days after the *Detainees's credible fear of persecution* interview, KAYSHA's review of determination was conducted by the JUDGE LINDSAY ROBERT which sought to uphold SCOTT ROBINSON, ZCH 193's credible fear findings and deport KAYSHA without reviewing the evidence, however, KAYSHA's lawyer LAWRENCE J. LITMAN ("JAY") argued that KAYSHA needed a continuance for the evidence to be reviewed and JUDGE LINDSAY ROBERT reluctantly granted such continuance and subsequently referred the case to JUDGE GLEN BAKER, a judge with a better reputation. The following Tuesday on December 15, 2020, JAY presented much of the information and evidence provided in this application to JUDGE GLEN BAKER and KAYSHA testified of the facts that pertained to her. The judge was reluctant to give his decision in the court room and purported that he would review all the evidence *in his official capacity* and make his final decision at a later time.

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KAYSHA's deportation was finalized on Thursday, December 17, 2020 a week after her first immigration hearing, when JUDGE GLEN BAKER concluded that (1) she had not been physically harmed during her arrest and thereby had not been tortured and did not qualify under the *UN Torture Convention*, and (2) she did not qualify under any of the five bases enumerated in section 101(a)(42) of the *Immigration and Nationality Act* which are race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion (see Appendix I on page 94a).

Given the information and evidence provided in this application, much of which was provided to JUDGE GLEN BAKER, his conclusions appear unfounded as the evidence provided delineated the apartheid system which is CANADA, the resulting genocide of those in KAYSHA's racial groups MÉTIS and BLACK-CANADIANS, Canadian justices exercising extreme prejudice, and how KAYSHA was primarily psychologically tortured but also physically tortured in such system as she was taken to a maximum security prison for the criminally insane without cause by the *national police force* and held there in isolation for eight days as punishment for seeking remedy in court on behalf of a federal corporation. JUDGE GLEN BAKER's primary argument for deporting KAYSHA was that she could seek remedy for unlawful arrest in CANADA. KAYSHA is awaiting deportation. JAY advised KAYSHA's father DALE that her deportation would cause the *Ex Parte Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus* to be moot. The petition was fourteen hundred eighty two (1482) pages spread over seven (7) volumes, each of which was titled: "Book of Torture". While KAYSHA was seeking asylum in the UNITED STATES, KAYSHA's father DALE

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remained in CANADA to continue the litigation on behalf of DSR KARIS and the legal battle for custody of his infant daughter KARIS who was kidnapped by his wife KIM which was later endorsed by the courts with extreme prejudice.

G. Extreme Prejudice

KAYSHA's father DALE was released from BATTLEFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE on August 7, 2020 fifteen (15) days after being abducted. The draft order granting custody of his infant daughter KARIS to his wife KIM was issued on July 23, 2020 which means that he had to appeal such draft order by August 22, 2020 unless granted a motion to extend pursuant to the rules of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. When DALE was released he was still suffering side-effects of the drugs administered to him against his will in BATTLEFORDS MENTAL HEALTH CENTRE as can be seen in the slurred language in his first meeting with DEREK ALLCHURCH ("DEREK") in which DEREK admitted to negligence (see Appendix AM on page 349a).

On September 18, 2020, DALE on behalf of DSR KARIS submitted a Statement of Claim and Motion under Action No. T-1115-20 to the FEDERAL COURT OF CANADA which purported with evidence that the conspirators including the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY and others committed various crimes as part of terrorist activity and that DSR KARIS needed protection and remedy for such (see Appendix BD on page 460a). The hearing for the motion to permit DALE to represent DSR KARIS under Rule 120 of the court and grant interim

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relief was dismissed and struck without leave to amend on October 5, 2020 despite evidence demonstrating that this case was a special circumstance to permit DALE to represent under Rule 120 and evidence of criminal activity (see Appendix BE on page 498a).

On October 7, 2020, DALE submitted a motion to extend and draft notice of appeal to the COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN on October 8, 2020 for the draft order granted by JUSTICE R.W. ELSON on the basis that DALE was detained and recovering from drugs administered to him against his will during the appeal period and KARIS was not given fair representation (see Appendix AV on page 421a). JUSTICE J.A. CALDWELL presided over such motion on October 28, 2020, and concluded with extreme prejudice that granting the motion to give KARIS fair representation in an appeal was prejudice to KIM despite DALE's extraordinary circumstances and the infant KARIS being taken away from her father without fair representation (see Appendix AW on page 428a).

On November 13, 2020 and following KAYSHA's arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful detainment in the UNITED STATES in violation of *international instruments* binding in the same, DALE on behalf of DSR KARIS filed a Statement of Claim under the case number T-1403-20 in the FEDERAL COURT OF CANADA with motion to allow him to represent under Rule 120 of the court against the MASONIC GRAND LODGE OF SASKATCHEWAN, the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, various courts in Saskatchewan, and the ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES and

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his agents which delineated a conspiracy by MASONS and those who believe or support those who believe MASONIC dogma to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency; the court refused to accept the affidavit of service which is proof of service and thereby declared the application to be abandoned on December 8, 2020 under the guise that it lacked proof of service (see Appendix R on page 212a).

On November 26, 2020, DALE attended a hearing to revisit custody of KARIS in which JUSTICE J. ZUK presided. JUSTICE J. ZUK exercised extreme prejudice and was hostile towards DALE seemingly as punishment for seeking remedy against the court. JUSTICE J. ZUK accepted an affidavit by KIM which was demonstrated to be perjured by DALE as the sole evidence upon which to uphold JUSTICE R.W. ELSON orders despite much evidence that demonstrated that KARIS should be in DALE's care. JUSTICE J. ZUK attempted to construe DALE as mentally ill and refused to accept new evidence to the contrary which he was permitted to do. After suspending his decision, JUSTICE J. ZUK finally concluded that KARIS should be in KIM's care on December 11, 2020 (see Appendix BJ on page 555a and Appendix BK on page 567a).

DALE contacted COMMISSIONER LUCKI of the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE which referred DALE back to the jurisdiction that tortured him (see Appendix AX on page 432a and Appendix AS on page 409a). DALE included constitutional questions in one of his federal cases which questioned the constitutionality of statutes which were used to torture him (see Appendix BF on

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page 511a). DALE was eventually disfellowshipped by the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH (see Appendix BI on page 551a).

H. The Extraordinary Condition

On October 23, 2020, the *Pro Se Applicant* on behalf of WISEWORK CONSULTING INC. ("WISEWORK"), a Canadian corporation pursuant to the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, proceeded to the STATE OF DELAWARE to assist DSR KARIS with filing a certificate of incorporation for DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC. ("DSR KARIS NORTH") without providing legal advice. DSR KARIS planned to have KAYSHA handle the documentation and to sign the certificate of incorporation in the STATE OF DELAWARE, but was forced to have DALE sign them remotely as this process was delayed by her arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful detainment in violation of *international instruments* binding the UNITED STATES as part of a conspiracy to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency.

On October 28, 2020 and under the instruction of DSR KARIS, WISEWORK mailed the certificate of incorporation from the Post Office at 55 E Loockerman St in the City of Dover in the State of Delaware to the DELAWARE SECRETARY OF STATE with an *affidavit of extraordinary condition* affirmed by *Pro Se Applicant* in accordance with *Delaware General Corporations Law*. The DELAWARE SECRETARY OF STATE acting on behalf of the STATE OF DELAWARE was to make a *conclusive* determination as to whether the extraordinary condition existed and whether it hindered the filing of the corporation (see Appendix M on page 137a).

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On November 2, 2020 at approximately 4:03 PM EST, the representative of the DELAWARE SECRETARY OF STATE acting on behalf of the STATE OF DELAWARE called DSR KARIS, the incorporator, to notify it that the *affidavit of extraordinary condition* would not be reviewed, and in so doing violated Delaware law to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency (see Appendix L on page 130a).

If the STATE OF DELAWARE complied with 8 Del. C. 1953, § 103(i), the *affidavit of extraordinary condition* would require the DELAWARE SECRETARY OF STATE to make a *conclusive* decision on whether the abduction of DSR KARIS NORTH's Chief Communication Officer, KAYSHA, as part of a conspiracy to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in Saskatchewan, was a *revolution or insurrection, or rioting or civil commotion* in the localities of the PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN in the Country of CANADA and the STATE OF ILLINOIS, STATE OF MONTANA, STATE OF IDAHO, STATE OF UTAH, and STATE OF NEVADA in the Country of the UNITED STATES.

The refusal of the STATE OF DELAWARE to accept or make a *conclusive* decision as to whether the extraordinary condition existed and whether it hindered the filing for incorporation, and its failure to legislate a method to appeal the unlawful denial of its SECRETARY OF STATE, hindered DSR KARIS NORTH from seeking remedy from parties that violated its constitutional and statutory rights as its filing date can no longer be corrected under 8 Del. C. 1953, § 103(i).

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I. The Supreme Court of the United States

KAYSHA on behalf of DSR KARIS NORTH, the newly founded Delaware corporation, submitted an Ex Parte & Pro Se Petition For Extraordinary Writ to the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES in the case of DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC. v. STATE OF DELAWARE under original jurisdiction; she did so while in custody at NEVADA SOUTHERN DETENTION CENTER and her lawyer JAY witnessed her signature and mailed high priority such petition on her behalf from the City of Las Vegas in the State of Nevada on December 7, 2020. The mail for such application was suspended for unknown reasons and received on December 10, 2020, however, the *Pro Se Applicant* delivered the required 40 copies to the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES in person on December 9, 2020 under open filing on behalf of WISEWORK CONSULTING CORP., a Delaware corporation, on behalf of DSR KARIS NORTH. The petition contained the following respectful request for the following remedy in the form of an alternative writ:

to compel PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP in his official capacity to declare the mismanagement of the Covid emergency by MASONIC conspirators to be a national emergency, as the same extends to the STATE OF DELAWARE and *The Biden Plan to Combat Coronavirus* by the supposed presidential elect JOSEPH R. BIDEN, which threatens the legitimacy of this presidential election and by consequence threatens to deprive persons in the United States of America of CHRISTIAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS, among them the free exercise of RELIGION and the unalienable rights to LIFE, LIBERTY, and pursuit of HAPPINESS.

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This extraordinary writ was requested as the STATE OF DELAWARE lacked the executive power to fix the damage it caused to the AMERICAN people and DSR KARIS NORTH by hindering an investigation into and covering up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency, which was crucial to the general public and the electoral college making an informed decision in this presidential election (see Appendix J on page 97a).

CLARA HOUGHTELING ("CLARA") on behalf of Clerk SCOTT S. HARRIS of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, filed the petition on December 15, 2020 purporting that it was received on December 14, 2020 and arbitrarily refused to accept the petition purporting that no remedy was specified and that individuals could not file *pro se* for a corporation or business entity, but she cited no rules for the same as no relating rules exist (see Appendix K on page 124a). In so doing, the Clerk exercised judicial authority which is beyond the scope of its office in an effort to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency to build a world without freedom: "The Clerk receives documents for filing with the Court and has authority to reject any submitted filing that does not comply with these Rules" under Rule 1(1) of the *Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, adopted April 18, 2019*.

J. Another Another Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus

After sunset on Thursday December 24, 2020, the *Pro Se Applicant* submitted an *Ex Parte & Pro Se Original Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus* on behalf of KAYSHA to the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES and personal delivery

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thereof was effected on Monday December 28, 2020; the same was a successive original application and such application purported the suspension of the first application for writ of habeas corpus by the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA due to its "extremely heavy case load". The first application was misinterpreted as *pro se* legal representation by KAYSHA instead of the *Pro Se Applicant* which also constituted suspension. The successive application made it explicitly clear that the *Pro Se Applicant* ROBERT A. CANNON was the applicant. There is no law of any kind that forbids successive applications for writ of habeas corpus by the same or *other* applicants for KAYSHA as she has never been sentenced by any court for any crime anywhere in the world.

The *Pro Se Applicant* was unable to get in contact with the case analyst responsible for his name in the alphabet, CLARA, as she has yet to reciprocate contact as of Wednesday, January 13, 2020. The *Pro Se Applicant* was able to contact case analyst SUSAN of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES on Wednesday, January 6, 2020 which purported that CLARA early in the previous week, shortly after the application was received, refused to accept the original application for writ of habeas corpus under the guise of the following: that an original application for writ of habeas corpus would need a motion for certiorari and that only an attorney can file habeas corpus for a detainee which are *egregious* lies in contravention to all forms of law.

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Such refusal and subsequent return of documents by CLARA purported by SUSAN constitute suspension by the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES as CLARA is the only case analyst the *Pro Se Applicant* can apply through given the procedure of such Court according to SUSAN. When the pro se applicant purported to SUSAN that CLARA broke the law, she replied: "its our rules". In so doing, the Clerk exercised judicial authority to suspend the CHRISTIAN right of *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* which is beyond the scope of its office in an effort to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency to build a world without freedom, a world without CHRISTIANITY (see Appendix C on page 8a).

K. Petition to Congress

On Monday January 4, 2020, the *Pro Se Applicant*, a UNITED STATES citizen living abroad in CANADA, attempted to exercise his first amendment right to petition congress for a redress of grievance and delivery thereof to the visitor entrance of the Cannon building of the US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES guarded by OFFICER PARKER and OFFICER LEE of the UNITED STATES CAPITAL POLICE. The *Pro Se Applicant* was instructed by OFFICER PARKER that due to Covid only employees would have access to any of the government buildings in the capital and that the *Pro Se Applicant* would be be required to contact his representative in the US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES; the *Pro Se Applicant* explained that he was a nonresident living abroad that did not have a representative in CONGRESS and that the only way for him to petition congress was by delivering it to the US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES directly.

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OFFICER PARKER ignored the *Pro Se Applicant* and instructed him to google a phone number and call someone and that he should do so outside. The *Pro Se Applicant* purported that he was simply there to exercise his first amendment rights to petition and needed to effect delivery directly; OFFICER PARKER began threatening the *Pro Se Applicant* with the statement "Do you want to be arrested?" to which the answer was obviously "No". When the *Pro Se Applicant* asked under what grounds could a person be arrested for when trying to exercise their first amendment rights to petition, OFFICER LEE responded with "Our rules", a seemingly common trend. At no point did either OFFICER PARKER or OFFICER LEE provide any viable means for the *Pro Se Applicant* to exercise his first amendment rights as a citizen living abroad. Eventually, OFFICER LEE turned to OFFICER PARKER and said I'm just going to do it, I'm going to arrest him. OFFICER LEE approached the *Pro Se Applicant* and said put your hands behind your back to which the *Pro Se Applicant* replied "Why?" having never been told that he was going to be arrested. OFFICER LEE replied because it was resisting arrest, an arrest which was never purported by anyone at any point to the knowledge of the *Pro Se Applicant*.

The *Pro Se Applicant* was processed and held in captivity for between 23 and 24 hours, until the afternoon of Tuesday, January 5, 2020 when it was purported that the charges were dropped and he was released; the *Pro Se Applicant* was never given the opportunity to stand before a judge probably because his arrest was in violation of international, declarational, constitutional, statutory, and common law

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and if he stood before a judge and pled his case, the judge would be authorized and compelled to issue warrants for the arrest of OFFICER PARKER and OFFICER LEE and conduct an investigation into his petition and ensure that the petition was submitted to CONGRESS before Wednesday, January 6, 2020 as it purported various crimes which related to JOSEPH R. BIDEN and the presidential election (see Appendix B on page 2a).

The *Pro Se Applicant* was required to retrieve his belongings including without limitation the petition from another location and was unable to submit his petition on January 5, 2020; he was also scared to be arrested again if he attempted delivery on January 6, 2020 so decided to allow delivery by email and mail which would arrive at a later time given the mail service suspended his mail again. The *Pro Se Applicant* being detained in this manner and not given trial constitutes arbitrarily detention to prevent him from petitioning CONGRESS in person before Wednesday, January 6, 2020. The *Pro Se Applicant* was arbitrarily detained and denied access to a Bible under the colour of authority of the UNITED STATES attempting to exercise the constitutional right to petition for redress of grievance to CONGRESS with respect to and citing the *Ex Parte & Pro Se Original Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus* which was arbitrarily rejected by CLARA of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. DALE was to file a petition for Congress on January 13, 2020 (see Appendix D on page 45a).

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REASONS FOR GRANTING THE APPLICATION

The INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT has jurisdiction of this *Ex Parte & Pro Se Original Application for World Writ of Habeas Corpus* under the functions and powers of the Pre-Trial Chamber and with approval of the Prosecutor pursuant to Article 57 to preserve the investigation of this Court into the mismanagement of the Covid emergency by MASONIC conspirators to build a world without freedom as both *Detainees* KARIS and KAYSHA are being tortured to punish DALE and his daughter and KAYSHA for whistle-blowing the same and such torture is to compel them to cease their testimony.

This Court is authorized and compelled to issue this Writ as it classifies as “such orders and warrants” that will preserve their testimonial and documentary evidence which is “required for the purposes of an investigation” under Article 57(3)(a) and to “provide for the protection and privacy of victims and witnesses” under Article 57(3)(c). This Court is also authorized and compelled under the *UN Torture Convention* as it stands as the only *competent authority* to investigate the mismanagement of Covid emergency by MASONIC conspirators to build a world without freedom, a world without CHRISTIANITY.

It is indisputably clear that CANADA and the UNITED STATES suspended the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* which resulted in the concealment of the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in CANADA and the UNITED STATES. CANADA suspended the privilege through a lengthy appeal process and corruption in

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its courts and the highest court of the UNITED STATES refused to comply with international, declarational, conditional, statutory, and common law when it arbitrarily suspended the privilege by making up lies about the application purporting appellant jurisdiction when the application clearly purported original jurisdiction and requirements for a lawyer to file it when UNITED STATES statutes and common law explicitly state that any person can file for any person.

It is indisputably clear that the suspension of the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* for any reason or any means not permitted by the *United States Constitution* by the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES as a part of a conspiracy to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency is a matter of national and international importance given the UNITED STATES influence in the UNITED NATIONS, its influence over international law, its military might, and its involvement in the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression; such suspension is in clear violation of UNITED NATIONS directives, conventions, and laws.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT ONE

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS CLAIM

The *Pro Se Applicant* alleges and incorporates by reference of the foregoing application. The detainment of KAYSHA and KARIS violates their rights *prescribed* under the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* including without limitation:

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Article 1: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2: Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4: No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6: Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7: All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

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Article 8: *Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.*

Article 9: *No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.*

Article 12: *No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.*

Article 14: *(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.*

Article 17: *(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.*

Article 18: *Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.*

Article 19: *Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without*

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interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20: (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21: (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country. (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 25: (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 27: (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

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Article 28: *Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.*

Article 30: *Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.*

COUNT TWO

U.N. TORTURE CONVENTION CLAIM

The *Pro Se Applicant* alleges and incorporates by reference of the foregoing application. The detainment of KAYSHA and KARIS violates their rights under the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and the *U.N. Torture Convention* which includes as follows:

Article 1:

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.

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2. This article is without prejudice to any international instrument or national legislation which does or may contain provisions of wider application.

Article 2:

- 1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.*
- 2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.*
- 3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.*

Article 3:

- 1. No State Party shall expel, return ("refouler") or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture.*
- 2. For the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights.*

Article 4:

- 1. Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture.*

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2. Each State Party shall make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.

Article 7:

1. The State Party in the territory under whose jurisdiction a person alleged to have committed any offence referred to in article 4 is found shall in the cases contemplated in article 5, if it does not extradite him, submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution.

2. These authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a serious nature under the law of that State. In the cases referred to in article 5, paragraph 2, the standards of evidence required for prosecution and conviction shall in no way be less stringent than those which apply in the cases referred to in article 5, paragraph 1.

3. Any person regarding whom proceedings are brought in connection with any of the offences referred to in article 4 shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings.

Article 12: *Each State Party shall ensure that its competent authorities proceed to a prompt and impartial investigation, wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed in any territory under its jurisdiction.*

Article 13: *Each State Party shall ensure that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities. Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected*

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against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given.

Article 14:

1. Each State Party shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, his dependants shall be entitled to compensation.

2. Nothing in this article shall affect any right of the victim or other persons to compensation which may exist under national law.

Article 16

1. Each State Party shall undertake to prevent in any territory under its jurisdiction other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which do not amount to torture as defined in article I, when such acts are committed by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. In particular, the obligations contained in articles 10, 11, 12 and 13 shall apply with the substitution for references to torture of references to other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

2. The provisions of this Convention are without prejudice to the provisions of any other international instrument or national law which prohibits cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or which relates to extradition or expulsion.

Article 20

1. If the Committee receives reliable information which appears to it to

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contain well-founded indications that torture is being systematically practised in the territory of a State Party, the Committee shall invite that State Party to co-operate in the examination of the information and to this end to submit observations with regard to the information concerned.

2. Taking into account any observations which may have been submitted by the State Party concerned, as well as any other relevant information available to it, the Committee may, if it decides that this is warranted, designate one or more of its members to make a confidential inquiry and to report to the Committee urgently.

3. If an inquiry is made in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the Committee shall seek the co-operation of the State Party concerned. In agreement with that State Party, such an inquiry may include a visit to its territory.

4. After examining the findings of its member or members submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the Commission shall transmit these findings to the State Party concerned together with any comments or suggestions which seem appropriate in view of the situation.

5. All the proceedings of the Committee referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 of this article shall be confidential, and at all stages of the proceedings the co-operation of the State Party shall be sought. After such proceedings have been completed with regard to an inquiry made in accordance with paragraph 2, the Committee may, after consultations with the State Party concerned, decide to include a summary account of the results of the proceedings in its annual report made in accordance with article 24.

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COUNT THREE**ROME STATUTE CLAIM**

The *Pro Se Applicant* alleges and incorporates by reference of the foregoing application. The detainment of KAYSHA and KARIS violates their rights under the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, the *U.N. Torture Convention*, and they must be protected pursuant to the *Rome Statute* as follows:

“provide for the protection and privacy of victims and witnesses” under Article 57(3)(c) and *“In addition to its other functions under this Statute, the Pre-Trial Chamber may: (a) At the request of the Prosecutor, issue such orders and warrants as may be required for the purposes of an investigation”* under Article 57(3)(a) as functions and powers of the Pre-Trial Chamber;

“Require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of documents and other evidence by obtaining, if necessary, the assistance of States as provided in this Statute” under Article 64(6)(b) and *“Provide for the protection of the accused, witnesses and victims”* under Article 64(6)(e) as functions and powers of the Trial Chamber;

“The Court shall take appropriate measures to protect the safety, physical and psychological well-being, dignity and privacy of victims and witnesses” under Article 68;

“Nothing in this Part shall be interpreted as limiting or prejudicing in any way existing or developing rules of international law for purposes other than this Statute” under Article 10;

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the crime of genocide under Article 6, crimes against humanity under Article 7, the crime of aggression under Article 8 which are all under the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to Article 5; and

crimes against humanity under Article 7(1)(e) "*imprisonment*" and (f) "*torture*" and other inhumane acts of a similar character in contravention to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and *UN Torture Convention* as previously specified.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, *Pro Se Applicant* prays that this Court grant the following relief:

- (1) Assume jurisdiction over this matter that includes purports of genocide, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression;
- (2) Issue a writ of habeas corpus ordering the *Respondents* CANADA and the UNITED STATES to release the *Detainees* KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON and KAYSHA F.N. DERY on *her own recognizance* with their *personal effects* with KARIS being returned to her primary caregiver DALE J.S. RICHARDSON; and
- (3) Grant any other relief which this Court deems just and proper in accordance with applicable law for the *Detainees* KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON and KAYSHA F.N. DERY.


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January 13, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT A. CANNON
1102 Ave L North,
Saskatoon, SK CA S7L 2S1
Tel: 1 306 480-9473
Email: robert.cannon@usask.ca



ROBERT A. CANNON

VERIFICATION OF PRO SE APPLICANT

I, ROBERT A. CANNON, hereby certify that I am familiar with the case of the named *Detainees* KARIS K.N. RICHARDSON and KAYSHA F.N. DERY and that the facts as stated above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



ROBERT A. CANNON

Affirmed before me at the City of Kalamazoo, in the State of Michigan, in the Country of the United States of America, this 13th day of January, 2021.



Notary Public

ASHLEY ANNE MORRIS
NOTARY PUBLIC, MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF KALAMAZOO
My Commission Expires 09/08/2026
Acting in the County of Kalamazoo

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Exhibit AB: On Petition for Extraordinary Writ and Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus

No. _____

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

This is Exhibit "AB" referred to in the
Affidavit of
Dale Richardson + Robert Cannon
Sworn before me this 15 day
of March A.D. 2021
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta



KAYSHA F.N. DERY

Pro Se Applicant,

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

v.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES;
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY;
U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES;
U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT;
SCOTT ROBINSON, ZCH 193;
NEVADA SOUTHERN DETENTION CENTER;
and BRIAN KOEHN.

Respondents.



On Petition for Extraordinary Writ and Original Petition for Writ of
Habeas Corpus

To the HONORABLE AMY CONEY BARRETT, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of
the United States and Acting Circuit Justice for the Seventh Circuit

KAYSHA F.N. DERY

North Battleford, _____

Tel: _____

Email: _____

**TO THE HONORABLE AMY CONEY BARRETT, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AND ACTING CIRCUIT
JUSTICE FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT:**

The Pro Se Applicant Kaysha F.N. Dery, a Citizen of the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan, who is the posterity of the American Indian Métis who were forcibly deported from the United States of America even though they were born on the soil and by blood right, posterity and American Indian lineage citizens of the United States of America requests to be released on her own recognizance while the Writ of Habeas Corpus, torture and treason investigation ensues.

PROPOSED QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Is it constitutional to punish, torture and persecute a person who is bringing evidence of the Invariable Pursuit of the Object and detain them indefinitely pursuant to no law?
2. Is it constitutional to indefinitely detain someone who is fleeing torture and terrorism? Is it constitutional when that person is the posterity of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?
3. Who are the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA? Is it the *posterity* of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA? Is it all persons born or naturalized in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and their *posterity*? Is it INDIANS born within the

territorial limits of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and their *posterity*? Or is it all of the above?

4. What is an INDIAN? Is it the indigenous peoples? Is it *posterity* of the indigenous peoples? Is it the MÉTIS? Or is it all of the above? Or is it the interpretation of 50% blood quantum under the *Immigration and Nationality Act*? Does the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA have the right define the same?
5. Do the MÉTIS and their *posterity*, being taxed or taxable INDIANS, which were deported to CANADA, have the right to be counted as part of the whole number of persons in each State for the purpose of appointing representatives for the electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof?
6. Is evicting and/or banning a person or persons from the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA when such person or persons has a right to be on AMERICAN soil or attempting to do the same a *restriction of their liberty* and a form of *illegal confinement* and thereby qualify them for a *Writ of Habeas Corpus*? What Court would have jurisdiction of such writ?
7. Is the right to an investigation under a *Writ of Habeas Corpus* suspended if the *Pro Se Applicant* dies during or as a result of a *restriction of liberty* or *illegal confinement*—especially when the subject matter affects the rights and freedoms of the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?

8. What is a person under the constitution? Is it a human being or human *corpus*? Is it an INDIAN? Are the people of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA persons? Is an alien a person—especially when they have the right to abide on AMERICAN soil? Or is it all of the above?
9. Is it constitutional to detain a person under any law that is not criminal law?
10. Is it constitutional for a person or persons to be deprived of life, liberty, or property by IMMIGRATION COURT when the same is not part of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA judicial branch responsible for the due process of law, but instead is an administrative body which is a part of the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE headed by the ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES?
11. Is it constitutional to detain someone indefinitely pursuant to no law? Especially when they have brought evidence from two witnesses to treason?
12. Does the Judiciary have judicial immunity from shielding high treason, terrorism, torture and other heinous crimes?
13. Can an administrative body be found guilty of conspiracy to commit murder when a duly authorized representative of such body acting under the colour of authority of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in such body evicted and/or banned a person or persons to a foreign jurisdiction having purportedly reviewed evidence *in their official capacity* that demonstrated such jurisdiction was unsafe, and does such representative have judicial immunity from conspiracy to commit murder through such body?

- 14. Is a Court that suspended a *Writ of Habeas Corpus* for any reason and by any means not permitted by the *United States Constitution* a *competent authority* for conducting an investigation under such writ—especially when the subject matter includes claims of torture under the *United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* binding the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?
- 15. Given the common law nature of the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus*, does a corrupt court constitute a suspension of the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* for person or persons held within its jurisdiction?
- 16. Is suspending the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* for any reason and by any means not permitted by the *United States Constitution* an act of treason?

JURISDICTION

The Pro Se Applicant invokes this Courts jurisdiction pending the filing and disposition of a Petition for Extraordinary Writ and Original Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to Rule 20 and 28 U.S.C. § 1651, 2241 and 2242, United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 1 section 9 clause 2, Article 3 section 3, Amendment IV, V, VIII of the United States Constitution, the Declaration of Independence.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA located at 333 Las Vegas Blvd. South Las Vegas, NV 89101 received by mail an *Ex Parte Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus* submitted by Robert A. Cannon on behalf of the *Pro Se Applicant*. Such petition was filed on Tuesday, December 8, 2020 as a civil case with the case number of 2:20-cv-02218-JAD-DJA and was misinterpreted as *pro se* legal representation and was suspended in violation of 28 U.S. Code § 2243 under the guise of the following: "Due to this court's extremely heavy case load this review process may take several weeks." Such suspension in cooperation with the *Pro Se Applicant's* subsequent deportation would allegedly render the *Writ of Habeas Corpus* moot, but the same is currently in question; *mens rea* has yet to be proven in such case, however, *actus reus* is clear, as it would yet again hinder an official investigation into the events surrounding the mismanagement of the Covid emergency relating to the *Pro Se Applicant's* arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful detentions in both CANADA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ROBERT A. CANNON on behalf of the Pro Se Applicant delivered an *Ex Parte & Pro Se Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus* to this Court on December 28, 2020. In a letter dated December 31, 2020 by Scott S. Harris, Clerk authored by Clara Houghteling purported that there was no motion for leave to proceed in *forma pauperis*, citing Rules 33.2(a) and 39 even though the letter was

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returned with the submitted \$300 filing fee. She also stated that the petition did not show how the writ will be in aid of the court's appellate jurisdiction, what exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the court's discretionary powers, and why adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form in any other court Rule 20.1. The petition cited 28 U.S.C. § 2241 and 2242 for the original jurisdiction, constitutional questions that only this Court answer as some relate to treaties, federal treason and the constitutionality of the Immigration Court as a whole. The petition reasoned that court has the authority to answer the questions and the jurisdiction over federal prisoners being held in the State of Nevada pursuant to the authority of those operating out of the State of Illinois. These arguments more than exceeded the purported deficiencies stated by Clara Houghteling despite the fact that it was not an extraordinary writ subject to Rule 20. Furthermore Clara Houghteling incorrectly purported that Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus could only be accessed if filed by a lawyer, otherwise this privilege would remain suspended indefinitely. The Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus has never been restricted as such as it prevents the Invariable Pursuit of the Object. Even more outrageous than the suspension of the Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus, she stated that rule contravention was a justification in removing evidence of the Invariable Pursuit of the Object from the Court, making her a participant in its pursuit. In another matter submitted by the Pro Se Applicant, Clara Houghteling presumed to make a decision on a petition to set precedent without placing it before a judge and caused a severe disruption of, and severe interference with an essential

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service both in the United States of America and in Canada and hindered the development of critical infrastructure to prevent the spread of covid.

REASONS FOR GRANTING MANDAMUS

a three part test was established *In re Cheney*, “[t]hree conditions must be satisfied before a court grants a writ of mandamus: (1) the petitioner must have no other means to attain the relief he desires,’ (2) the mandamus petitioner must show that his right to the issuance of the writ is clear and indisputable,’ and (3) the court, “in the exercise of its discretion, must be satisfied that the writ is appropriate under the circumstances.” 542 U.S. at 380-81 (2004).

I. No Other Means to Obtain Desired Relief

It is indisputably clear that the United States District Court for the District of Nevada suspended the Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus which resulted in the concealment of the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in CANADA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA has alleged to suspend its final decision for the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* for as much as “several weeks” because of its “extremely heavy case load”, however, such reason for suspension of the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* is not permitted by the *United States Constitution*. This suspension resulted in an investigation not being conducted in the mismanagement of the Covid emergency and how it pertains to the *Pro Se Applicant's* abduction.

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It is indisputably clear that rogue elements within the Supreme Court of the United States which includes without limitation, Clara Houghteling have cause a severe level of judicial interference effectively destroying the integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States. The forgoing treason and masonic conspiracy which includes terrorism and shielding the rogue agents of the Innovation Credit Union located in Saskatchewan, Canada who are co-opting a legitimate financial institution to fund the Invariable Pursuit of the Object. This includes the blatant and gross judicial corruption displayed in a long train of abuses that clearly delineates the Invariable Pursuit of the Object that begins in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the Judicial Centre of Battleford. The Invariable Pursuit of the Object can then be traced to the Federal Court of Canada culminating in that court with Chief Justice Paul S. Crampton torturing Dale and shielding the forgoing torture, treason, terrorist activity and the genocide of the Christians. it can be also observed in the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan with multiple judges torturing Dale and punishing Robert A. Cannon. These justices includes without limitation, Justice J.A. Caldwell, Justice J.A. Schwann, Justice J.D. Kalmakoff and Justice R.K. Ottenbreit. This is four of the 11 judges caught in the act of aiding the Invariable Pursuit of the Object which the genocide of the Christians is one of the aims. Justice J.D. Kalmakoff aided the terrorists who have used covid to place the lives of the citizens of Canada at risk, and he flagrantly violated the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in denying the article 13 rights of Dale and the Pro Se Applicant, and

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also tortured them in the process. A complaint has been made to the Chief Justice of that court by Dale, however the Pro Se Applicant expects that she, Dale and the applicant for the Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus will be punished by the panel of three judges on Monday March 1, 2021 as this is consistent with the actions of the judiciary on both sides of the border, and consistent with the foregoing genocide of Christians, torture treason and terrorist activity.

This is all in desperation to save the finances of their terrorist operations. The judiciary in Canada has been desperately trying to protect the rogue agents of the Innovation Credit Union who are integral to the Invariable Pursuit of the Object. This invasion by infiltration from the Province to the North by those who adhere to the masonic adage Solve et Coagula that desire to build a world without freedom is the greatest threat to the United States of America as outlined by the Jesuit affiliated Carlo Maria Vigano.

With the delineation of the Invariable Pursuit of the Object that has manifested itself in the lower courts, it is unreasonable to assume that the Pro Se Applicant will receive judicial impartiality when there is ample opportunity for the masonic conspirators to bury the matter and continue to torture and potentially murder the Pro Se Applicant.

II. The Right to the Issuance is Clear and Indisputable

Amendment VIII of the United States Constitution guarantees that cruel and unusual punishments not be inflicted and an indefinite detention pursuant to no law whose arrest at the border was to punish the Pro Se Applicant from

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fleeing torture, terrorism, and to bring information of the forgoing treason which is part of the Invariable Pursuit of the Object that is the Imposition of Absolute Tyranny in the United States of America and worldwide.

This also includes the right to not be tortured, which is also covered by the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and this torture must be stopped immediately and cannot wait for any potential delay in which the respondents must be summoned to answer as to why the detention is just, as there is no reason for a person to be tortured on the soil of the United States of America by public officials in clear violation of the Convention.

III. The Writ is Appropriate Under the Circumstances

The Writ is to remove the effects of torture, and other egregious crimes that the Pro Se Applicant is suffering because of the lower court's and Clara Houghteling's contribution to the Invariable Pursuit of the Object. Unless the Court believes that Christians should be subjected to genocide, and torture and other heinous crimes because they possessed evidence of the Invariable Pursuit of the Object.

x

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 , CEO

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CONCLUSION

The Writ is the only reasonable course of action for this Court to take. The Pro Se Applicant has been stripped of her liberty without due process. The Pro Se Applicant is being tortured by being detained indefinitely pursuant to no law. The Pro Se Applicant has committed no crime, is not a danger to anyone and has supports in the United States of America, and deserves her liberty.

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 _____, CEO

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Exhibit AC: March 1 of 2021 Habeas Corpus Hearing in Which Respondents Confess

Robert Speaking in the Court of Appeal March 1 of 2021 Hearing about Constitutional Questions

20:05 Justice G. Jackson: You are telling us now, like you're making submissions to us now is about whether this is the type of case where notice isn't needed in the Court of Queen's Bench that it can be made here. So you and then after you have finished that, then you would go to your application with respect to fresh evidence and then into your appeal proper.

20:36 Robert Cannon: See the—Oh sorry were you gonna continue saying something?

20:38 Justice G. Jackson: No that's all I was going to say at this moment

20:41 Robert Cannon: I would like to make notice too for this 'cause I mean I'm just a private citizen, again. I just see something that's unconstitutional and I'm trying to dispute that here as a pro se applicant. The order is kind of problematic because if I address the constitutionality—one of the major reasons that I would purport that I wouldn't file these notice of constitutional questions in lower court A) I mean I'm just a private citizen, I didn't even know about them in lower court, B) Crookes' orders are frivolous and vexatious which I'd like to bring up in ...unintelligible...proper which would have a lot of bearing on whether these will be heard. Now the third one I can actually bring up to you right now which is actually the Saskatchewan Constitution, er, constitutional question, that doesn't actually say anything about that. I'll just pull it up right here and which is actually what I read, 'cause again I just read the Acts when I'm doing this kind of thing. ...unintelligible... here we go so under section for service, what's the second called—I'll just go to the top here actually. This was the consti—do you have this Act in front of you? It's the constitutional questions ...unintelligible... lawyers act 2020? This is a Saskatchewan statute.

22:16 Justice G. Jackson: I don't have it in front of me at the moment but I can bring it up.

22:20 Robert Cannon: You're able to pull it up. That'd be good.

22:22 Justice G. Jackson: Yes.

22:23 Robert Cannon: 'Cause this is what I used to file because this is what was referenced in the rules for the Court of Appeal. You can bring that up that would be great and specifically section 17 is the one I would like to look at because that was what this was made on.

22:39 Justice G. Jackson: What would you like to say about section 17 while I'm bringing it up?

22:44 Robert Cannon: Yeah okay—you have it up?

22:46 Justice G. Jackson: Not yet but make your submissions Mr. Cannon.

22:49 Robert Cannon: Okay so I have 17-1 here which says—any notice be provided to the attorney general for Saskatchewan pursuant to this act shall be served by leaving a copy with the attorney general for Saskatchewan, the deputy attorney general of Saskatchewan or any lawyer employed by the ministry of justice and attorney general and designated by the attorney general for Saskatchewan for the purpose of this section. Any notice to be provided to the attorney general of Canada pursuant to this act shall be served by leaving a copy with the

This is Exhibit "AC" referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Cannon Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2021 A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public in and for Alberta NOTARY PUBLIC PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

, CEO

attorney general of Canada, the deputy attorney general of Canada, or any lawyer employed by the attorney general of Canada and designated by the attorney general of Canada for the purposes of this section. Any notice to be provided to any other person pursuant to this act is to be served in the manner prescribed in the regulations. So if you take note of who I served this to—I'm pretty sure I put it at the bottom here. I actually sent it to the attorney general of Canada and I tried to send it to all the attorney generals but Saskatchewan and the attorney general of Canada definitely got it uh because they had confirmed that they had received it and subsequently the attorney general of Saskatchewan intervened and made some purports which were basically to dispense with asking constitutional questions. My point with this section here is I just went to the attorney generals. This actually doesn't have to directly do with the respondents. It's built on the case of the respondents but it is filed in compliance with this constitutional act and then also the rules of this court for making the appeal—for perfecting the appeal which I actually have right here. Just wait a second, questions ...unintelligible... here we go. Now if I go to section 23-1 of the rules of this court, the rules of this court, right—See here—you have this in front of you right? ...unintelligible...

24:46 Justice G. Jackson: Yes, Yeah. Okay.

24:48 Robert Cannon: So G—so yeah we have 23-1 G, the notice served under the constitutional questions act if any and particulars of service. And that's what I did. So I went to the act. I served it in compliance with the section I just read to you uh and added it to the appeal in the actual audio. So this isn't really about the respondents defending themselves on this matter. Like, as I said before, the Mental Services Act is unconstitutional. I'm purporting that and bringing that up here. It came and rose out of this case which--arises--K notice requirements—yeah okay so under 15-1 or 15 of the same act—we have A) the name of the action, cause, matter or proceeding in which the question arises or the application is made, the law, provision or question, if any, the basis of the challenge, the right or freedom alleged to be infringed or denied uh the day and place where the argument is in question, the facts we relied upon in the argument. And then it says that the attorney general is entitled to be heard and the ...unintelligible... at no point did I see anything about this being related specifically to the respondents as this is a duty of the attorney general. That's what the constitutional questions are for to my unintelligible—correct me if I'm wrong. That's what the act said.

26:20 Justice G. Jackson: Yes, keep going Mr. Cannon.

26:23 Robert Cannon: Yeah, so that's my understanding. Again I'm a private citizen. I'm not a learned lawyer with all the procedures that this court normally does but I'm just filing in accordance with the statutes. So that's what I did. I included it. I served it to the attorney generals—gave them the opportunity to show up uh only one of them did to my understanding, and you can correct—maybe you should just straight up tell me 'cause I don't think the attorney general of Canada is intervening in this ...unintelligible...

26:49 Justice G. Jackson: Actually we do have a factum from the attorney general of Canada.

26:53 Robert Cannon: No I mean intervening. The attorney--we have a factum but that's the respondents, for the RCMP and for, and for Constable Burton. They're not an intervenor. Correct? I never received service...

27:08 Justice G. Jackson: That's right.

27:10 Robert Cannon: They're not intervening this case. I'd also like to take note for this that I actually attempted to serve the RCMP the third amendment of this application and they refused service. Now I was nice and I continued to serve them but they didn't show up until now and I'd like to take note of that. And they're not intervenor in this case so them asking to strike down the constitutional questions does not actually fall under the statutes that I just read. They're not actually intervening. They're just a defendant.

27:43 Justice G. Jackson: Okay. ...unintelligible...

27:45 Robert Cannon: They're just defendants. Now the person who does have the right to intervene on this matter from my—the plain reading of the statutes from ...unintelligible... here is the attorney general of Saskatchewan. Now I made a purport in the motion to adduce evidence about that but we can get to that. I'll have the ability to speak on that later right?

28:05 Justice G. Jackson: That's right. Whenever you want to turn to that.

28:10 Robert Cannon: I'll do that after because we wanna go through and I'm trying to do it in the best way for this court even though it's hard for me to go in inverse order because again because the motion actually should be addressed--is easier to address last, the constitutional questions second and the appeal first but we'll do it however it's best for this court. So that was the grounds for filing from the plain reading of the law. ...unintelligible... and then I questioned the constitutionality of them based on that. And then I went on to forced medical treatment. And that being said, even if I didn't comply with the statute, for example, this is forced medical treatment that did arise out of this case. Discretion should be used. Forced medical treatment. A man was taken to a facility, strapped to a table and drugged against his will. Now this is actually something I would like—that wasn't under the act but there was actually a person who was under this act that I brought up. And that's one of the reasons motion to adduce evidence and I'm trying to no go into that in too much detail but it's after so it's kind of confusing. Christi Dawn Pembrum was actually taken under the Act, purported. She was taken to this place and she was also treated in a semi-similar fashion to Dale. I can't tell you all the specifics because again that has to be investigated. But I do have photos in the motion to adduce evidence of the bruising, the transcripts of her testimony where she talks about how she was sexually assaulted while she was being taken and how she was taken to that facility. She was cuffed, the bed was also involved, I think she was strapped to a bed some point during that, I'll have to look at the transcript when we go through that. There's a lot of evidence in this case so bear with me. So that arose out of her's as well as Mr. Richardson's—that is the Mental Health Services Act. And discretion should be used if so required because of the gross violations to the constitution. So I'm gonna have to speak a little bit on that ...unintelligible... the next thing I'd like to move to which is another critical point here is the Provincial Health Authority Act which ...unintelligible... yeah sorry Public Health Act 1994. This also permits human rights violations and circumvents the constitution. In the event of a medical emergency, people's rights can be infringed upon. And this arose from this case specifically because of what I witnessed happen to Kaysha and also the evidence that came out of that, which was video evidence, audio evidence, photos, court documents, like there's a whole bunch of documentary on this. I'm not familiar about the actual

page count but we're approaching 1000 in this case specifically. There's other cases *phone ringing* ...unintelligible... so I would like to go into the Public Health Act. Do you have that one in front of you?

Robert Speaking in the Court of Appeal March 1 of 2021 Hearing about Conspiracy to Restrict a Christian's Liberty and Torture Them For Their Religious Beliefs

1:53:59 Justice G. Jackson: K, so now we are at uh the group involving the Innovation Credit Union employees: Shantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmitt, and others represented by Ms. Oliver.

1:54:15 Robert Cannon: Perfect. This is actually relates a lot to the adducement of new evidence which relates to the infringements which I was bringing up before and I'm gonna go over them again but it related to the NDA in the transcript and collusion of court uh that's what's being alleged here and that should be investigated. The Credit Union Act actually provides for investigation. That was also brought up in the motion to adduce evidence which I think should be noted and that motion to adduce new evidence clearly delineates ICUs involvement in this matter uh alleged involvement, sorry, in this matter. I do retain that asking for costs and extraordinary remedy in a matter of this—of this kind of matter is a serious problem or I should say sorry ...unintelligible... I just do not agree with it. I mean given the Torture Convention has been purported, given conspiracy has been purported, and Habeas Corpus has been initiated. Now as for focusing on the dismiss the ...unintelligible... non-parties um I agree that they should not be held as non-parties. I agree with Oliver and the motion to adduce new evidence really brings that point home because it talks about how ICU uh ICU benefits from these detainments. In fact, they are the primary beneficiary as they owe DSR Karis a lot of money for infringement of contract which he cannot sue for given the corruption in the lower court that was demonstrated in this ...unintelligible... from seeking remedy. So that relates to this and then they said—no relief against us. I mean an investigation into the detainments of Mrs.—of the 4 individuals named would trigger investigations into a lot of what happened in the court, the conspiracy that relates to Innovation Credit Union and others. If you want to claim that investigation is not a remedy, I—you're supposed to be in--I'm requesting that you be investigated essentially. That's why I named you as a respondent. I didn't think it would be appropriate to request that you be investigated without you being present ...unintelligible.. due process of law. So that's why it was done. I think I already addressed costs. Oh no reach to conclusions subject to questions? No way to reach—I didn't know what she was saying about no way to reach conclusion. I missed what she was trying to saying there and then she said subject to questions. Uh I didn't quite get what the point she was making there.

1:56:43 Justice G. Jackson: I think that um I stand to be corrected but Ms. Oliver was taking us through her factum and also stressing why ...unintelligible... client costs would be appropriate in this case.

1:57:00 Robert Cannon: Mmmm, K.

1:57:03 Justice Barrington-Foote: On the conclusion point Mr. Cannon, I think that she was speaking to there was the evidence you had referred to about non-disclosure agreement and email and she had said, you know that recall, that you could not reach the conclusion that she was proposing if you look at that evidence.

1:57:21 Robert Cannon: That she was—what was the conclusion she was proposing?

1:57:23 Justice Barrington-Foote: That, no she said that if you look at, if you look at that evidence you were referring to, you could not reach the conclusion that Mr. Cannon was suggesting. That was her position. That was when she used that phrase in her submission ...unintelligible...

1:57:37 Robert Cannon: Ooooooh. Does she agree with that? Make sure that that's what she's claiming.

1:57:41 Justice Barrington-Foote: No she thinks that your theory uh not a reasonable conclusion. That you ...unintelligible... not reach that conclusion.

1:57:46 Robert Cannon: Oh okay. I see. It's a--well I would purport that it is reasonable. I also purported that it is my professional opinion and I stand by that. I mean, I'm not a lawyer but contract law is something that accountants are familiar with. Thing that I'm specifically familiar with is control mechanisms um and when I—and especially for financial institutions. I mean I'm a managerial accountant right? With published research. I've investigated institutions that are supposed to be financially responsible to their members or to not-for-profit so I investigated the university's budget managing system and I looked at the controls for that. I'm very familiar with how controls for a company work especially a company of this nature and that is how I came to that conclusion. Especially given the different clauses that I bought up with respect to the liability that I see ...unintelligible... DSR Karis which is substantial. When you look at the email chain and you look at the NDA it's clear. Now there's others involved in this but then that should be adequate for this court to determine that there was in fact an infringement of, or at least intent, oh wait, was threatened infringement of this contract. Uh I mean this is a civil matter, it's being held as a civil matter so I guess that kind of relates specifically, but yes that was what I was purporting. It's my professional opinion. Obviously I'm going to ...unintelligible... anything a judge would say. I mean you guys are making decisions as to whether, whether you should refer this to someone else so that's where I stand on that--professional opinion. And if she would like to provide a counter professional opinion that's fine.

1:59:25 Justice G. Jackson: No she's made her submissions uh and now we have yours on that point. The final submission was made by Mr. Griffin referring to his factum on behalf of the Association of Professional Engineers and he's also claiming on behalf of his clients, a list of client costs.

1:59:46 Robert Cannon: I would like to draw specific attention to one of the things that was brought up in Griffin's letter ...unintelligible... which he referenced specifically. He agreed that they had sent it from the registry I believe is what he said.

2:00:05 Justice G. Jackson: It was page 134.

1:00:06: Robert Cannon: Yes, I would like to make note that one of the things—the grounds for the letter was reviewing facebook activity for DSR Karis Consulting and I'd also like to make mention of the warrant which also purported facebook activity. That's all—I'm just drawing out that—that's literally all I'm doing with respect to that. Um no specific relief sought. Again, this is an issue of corruption and conspiracy to restrain persons' liberties. I'm obviously not a lawyer, but this is a serious issue an issue which I am pleased to see all counsel represented here except

for Queen's. That was—that's unfortunate because they should defend themselves in a case of this magnitude under due process. Now I'd also like to draw attention to what he said when he was talking about granting costs to me which I would like to specifically make note of. He mentioned the Federal Court. I do not think that I should be award—awarding him costs for something that happened in Federal Court. I never filed anything in Federal Court against this man. I know nothing about ...unintelligible... case number—I don't know what he's—this is not something I should be punished for—does not relate to me.

2:01:21 Justice G. Jackson: I think Mr. Griffin was listing all of the times when his clients had asked to make submissions.

2:01:31 Robert Cannon: What does that have to do with me?

2:01:36 Justice G. Jackson: Well uh you have served them in—before Justice Crooks. Is that not correct?

2:01:48 Robert Cannon: Yes but I never filed in Federal Court. That has nothing to do with me.

2:01:52 Justice G. Jackson: K, perhaps I'll just ask uh Mr. Griffin for clarification on that, Mr. Griffin?

2:01:57 Robert Cannon: That would be—yes.

2:02:00 Mr. Griffin: I was talking about his clients Dale Richardson and Daris Consulting. It was another implication. I was just saying that it was part of what weighed on these respondents so it—Mr. Cannon's correct. It has nothing to do with him other than it's the whole process.

2:02:05 Dale Richardson: What? **groaning**

2:02:15 Kaysha Dery: I'm shocked. Wow.

2:02:19 Justice G. Jackson: Okay thank you.

2:02:23 Robert Cannon: Um I'm the applicant so they're **not my** clients. ...unintelligible...

2:02:30 Dale Richardson: What?

2:02:33 Justice G. Jackson: I think Mr. Griffin has agreed with you on that point.

2:02:36 Robert Cannon: Yeah I do now--yes this has nothing to do with ...unintelligible...nor does it have anything to do with ...unintelligible... -642 30643 to request that I am appealing to this court as well.

2:02:38 Dale Richardson No he said DSR Karis and I was his client. The lawyer for Burto—APEGs, yes, I'm just--I guess he just outright say purgery like that.

2:02:55 Robert Cannon: So okay, oh yes—I also retain the same position with the rest of the respondents with respect to relation of conspiracy especially considering in that letter that Mr. Griffin mentioned it talks about a mixing factor and how they failed to notify anything about it. ...unintelligible... under the beneficiaries of Mr. Richardson not coming in and representing DSR Karis in that ...unintelligible...and putting it down sine die so that he could not bring it back on behalf of the corporation. He was the beneficiary. In fact almost every single one of these respondents benefited because of their involvement in criminal activity, allegedly of course. I'm not saying anything explicitly because I'm still alleging this. And that's something that needs to be investigated. Again, all I'm requesting is something to be

investigated. ...unintelligible... I just want an investigation to be conducted. That's it. And yes extraordinary relief is unacceptable when dealing with in cases of this matter, in relation to international law, not appropriate whatsoever as an extraordinary remedy.

2:04:00 Justice G. Jackson: Okay thank you Mr. Cannon. I think we have all of your submissions now. So Mr. Richardson can you hear me? Mr. Richardson? ...unintelligible...

2:04:11 Dale Richardson: Yes, Yes. I can hear you. Hold on. Hello? Hello?

2:04:11 Justice G. Jackson: Mr. Richardson, I can't hear you. Can you say something Mr. Richardson—see if I can hear you now?

2:04:39 Robert Cannon: His mike's unmuted.

2:04:41 Justice G. Jackson: Yes.

Dale Speaking in the Court of Appeal March 1 of 2021 Hearing at 5:12 P.M.

00:00 Dale Richardson: Okay.

00:02 Justice G. Jackson: So these—I did hear what you were reading from your screen.

00:07 Dale Richardson: Yes.

00:08 Justice G. Jackson: I heard that.

00:09 Dale Richardson: Okay. So now it says, to just finish it off, it says—no exceptional circumstances whatsoever whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency may be invoked as a justification of torture. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture. Now under this circumstance and um section 12 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms also protects under cruel and unusual treatment and if you go to the Justice of Canada website it says torture is unacceptable in any way shape or form. And I've alleged that I've been tortured and I've been under the duress of torture for an extremely long time. It has been over a year now and the RCMP has also been complicit in the torture. The SHA has been complicit in the torture and in fact they drugged me and strapped me to a bed against my will and where I was unable to speak on my own behalf and there is counsel that are here present, including the counsel for the Attorney General of Canada who's also participated in the torture and has harrassed me and done other things and committed crimes and perjured in the Federal Court of Canada in other matter in order to do so. And I've been demonstrated that I've had extreme prejudice demonstrated to me and I've been punished for bringing a complaint of torture. And Mr. Cannon who has done his Christian duty has—is—they're proposing to punish him for speaking out against the torture which is in contravention to every—it's unfathomable that someone would be punished for speaking out against torture. My infant daughter has been used as the means by which a lot of this torture has been taken. In the videos from the RCMP they didn't even talk to her, they just came and threw my eldest daughter down on the ground. I don't see how she could have obstructed anything when she was on the ground and in the manner in which the--

02:16 Justice G. Jackson: Look Mr. Richardson--

02:17 Dale Richardson: Yes.

02:18 Justice G. Jackson: Mr. Richardson--

02:18 Dale Richardson: Yes.

02:19 Justice G. Jackson: --just a moment. So now Mr. Cannon has made all of those submissions.

02:24 Dale Richardson: Yes I understand that he's making his own submissions but I'm not Mr. Cannon and under Article 13 I have a right to speak about my torture unless the court wants to, in a tribunal of three judges, deny me that right to speak about the torture because it's done it--

02:40 Justice G. Jackson: What I want, what I want to make sure is that we use our time wisely--

02:46 Dale Richardson: Okay.

02:47 Justice G. Jackson: --and appropriately Mr. Richardson.

02:47 Dale Richardson: Alright.

02:48 Justice G. Jackson: And in so far as Mr. Cannon has made submissions on matters and—just trying to determine whether or not you add to the process or whether we really have your submissions.

03:05 Dale Richardson: Actually there are certain things that I could add.

03:07 Justice G. Jackson: Could you tell—okay please under what category of things could you add?

03:13 Dale Richardson: Well for one, I can also add speaking as a mechanical engineering technologist as to the motive, as the reason why the Saskatchewan Health Authority had motive to deem me insane after they were um being sued for the mis-management of the COVID emergency with the mixing factor. Because in my professional capacity I can in fact explain it and I'm also doing some research at university with respect to the same thing which also gives me more credibility in being able to discuss this information, and so forth, so I can bring that to the table. And also the fact is in being able to argue the validity of the detention of Karis which um Clifford Holm says that it didn't apply but the last time I checked children were considered persons under the law and allowed to have the constitutional rights afforded to them as other people unless they—he believes that children should not be covered by the constitution. There's no more qualified person to speak about the detention of the child other than myself and also being able to speak to the torture that I've been sustaining and the punishment in other areas which Mr. Cannon has no knowledge of which people present here have contributed to the torture and have hindered it and have punished me—punished a federal corporation who is a distinct natural person and have told outright lies. I think that this is—this is—that even judges in this court have tortured me. And in this defense it does need to be referred to a higher authority because there is nobody—with the amount of people that have shown prejudice, even the registrar who was going to put in on an expedited proceeding as under the testimony of counsel for the—for the Saskatchewan Health Authority that they just added it in for them but when I wanted to put evidence to substantiate my torture in my appeal in this court, which I should not be hindered, the rules of the court were used in order to prevent me from bringing forward my complaint of torture. I tried to even call law enforcement and the law enforcement today told me that I had to return to the jurisdiction under which I was tortured in order to make the complaint of being tortured. So I have to put myself at risk of being murdered because when I was drugged against my will by the Saskatchewan Health Authority, it could have killed

me and it could have destroyed my brain. My mother is nurse who came in there and she was shocked and appalled and she's like—what are you trying to do? Kill my son? (05:59) My sister is a retired RCMP. She worked in the major crimes division. She also worked in GIS. She understands the protocol of the RCMP and understands what they're doing is wrong and everything else like that. So there is enough that is there to demonstrate that misconduct has been taken place and the fact that Elson would forcibly transfer a population which consists of blacks and indigenous from their house without lawful cause and drive them out of the jurisdiction and drive out a federal corporation when he had both matters, looking over them as a superior court justice he has no excuse. The only place that this can be referred to is parliament because no court can be trusted to be a competent authority. This must be of a public nature because I've been denigrated and I've been punished and I've been tortured and they've been trying to keep it out of the public eye. And I will also make it known that there is this book which you can see. It's called An Appeal to the People. The information in this book—because one daughter is being held unconstitutionally by the United States of America. The next daughter is being held unconstitutionally by the government of Saskatchewan under the colour of authority given to them by the federal government and so two countries have two of my daughters and I have a—should be—have a right to speak. I've also made this petition which is a five volume petition because under Article 13 of the Torture Convention—counsel for the Attorney General has received this in her office—outlining the information um—outlining the information of the (7:45) torture. And everyone keeps to—seeming to have amnesia when it comes to the facts. When I delineate the events and I give my professional opinion, they just—they do—like, I don't know—and I have inside of there evidence that the SHA was made aware of the investigations into torture and criminal negligence before they deemed me insane so that gives strong motive for them to do so. And at this point in time now they're trying to punish Mr. Cannon and in addition Mrs. Schmitt, Jennifer Schmitt, she had prior knowledge that I was trying to shield my wife from criminal activity and I wanted to tell her what was going on because if she had known this she would have never, never agreed to it. And this is the thing where I know counsel abused the position and the—her co-workers interferred and colluded in the divorce because they benefited because why would she give up something like that because my wife may know that I may do certain things but she knows I would never deprive the child of finances if I had money. I wouldn't deprive her. That's not the way that I am and I've said that multiple times and there's been evidence to substantiate that. And there is no way, shape or form that any doctor can sit down in my face, tell me face to my face and say they examined me because no doctor examined me. They brought me into that place and they just strapped me to a bed and drugged me against my will. My mother is here and she can testify to the fact they strapped me to a bed and drugged me against my will. And I've been dealing with all of this from all of these people and what they're trying to do right now is to punish Mr. Cannon to punish me and torture me and they're asking the court to exercise its power to torture me—to take away the, the ability for someone to go and speak to their torture and this is against the law. This is not even sanctioned. It is not reasonable and it is, it is imperative that I be able to speak to my defense. It is imperative that I be able to handle the proceedings because Mr. Cannon brought forth this proceeding because he is not my counsel as Mr. Griffin just boldly

perjured himself and said so. He has no evidence and there he makes these assumptions. Counsel continues to speak and make all of these assumptions without one shred of evidence. The counsel for the Attorney General is complicit to the torture and she should not be in any matter involved with me or any third person connected to me for her complicity to the torture because the Torture Convention states that complicity to torture must be treated and punished as a crime and that's where conspiracy comes in because in Canada if you aid somebody in a crime, and in Canada you don't even have to have an overt act. It's an omission under 269.1 of the criminal code of Canada that allows you to be prosecuted for torture. And this is not just a civil matter, it is criminal elements are being taken in this, in this matter and it needs to be addressed. And I need to be speak on my own behalf and be able to speak for my daughter. And my eldest daughter, she is on the phone from the Nevada Southern Detention Center where she had to flee—a citizen of the Metis' Nation of (11:29) Saskatchewan who has been stripped of her rights and has—was forced to flee. Because they tortured her at her workplace. She is a employee of the Saskatchewan Health Authority. How is this even remotely reasonable? I am a human being and I have not been treated like a human being. I've been treated like a d—no a dog has been treated better than me. I can't think of someone else that's been treated better than me. It would have been better for the counsel to and everybody else here to beat me and gang rape me in public and leave me for dead than what is going on. Because I have a heart that hurts and I'm a human being and I'm not treated like one. And this is the point where this is absolutely reprehensible. As a human being I don't get treated with any kind of human feeling and the people at the church—the Battleford's Seventh-day Adventist Church—they are at the heart of this because they say they call upon the name of Christ—they are no Christians. They say that Seventh-day Adventists—no, they may have thrown me out of church to persecute me because of what they've done but I, doctrinally speaking, am a Seventh-day Adventist. I have compassion for my neighbor. This is why I stood up about the mixing factor because I could not allow someone to be subjected to something that would allow them to be at risk of death. **(12:51)** So when the Saskatchewan Health Authority wants to bring all of these issues and APEGS—they did not bring up the issue when the letter was sent to them about the risk to human life. They violated their own laws. So—and APEGS has an obligation, they have an obligation to think of the public good—any type of engineering and they haven't done so. They have yet to answer that. And it is very clear when I gave my professional opinion about the mismanagement of the COVID emergency with respect to the mixing factor and the lack of the representation thereof, it is going to put the lives of the people of Saskatchewan at risk. They cannot intelligently say that any system is going to follow those guidelines without defining the mixing factor. It is impossible. The numbers do not lie. And so without putting that on the guidelines, you get someone who is desperate after the lockdown to get their business um up and running because they've been losing money and do you think they're going to go and spend the money for the engineering person? No, they're gonna go and take Joe Blow contractor and just take whatever, and you know what? The table says that you uh—the mixing factor is assumed to be 1 but if you have a mixing factor of 5 but you think it's 1 and you look on the table, you needed 69 minutes but you put somebody in there after 75 minutes, you just exposed them to a deadly pathogen and they had knowledge of this. This is no longer criminal negligence—it is

deliberate intent. And you cannot sit down and say that somebody should be able to walk away free. (14:39) The good people of Saskatchewan have a right to be free from risk of illness and death and APEGS has yet to say anything. And there's a wealth of information to support this. You know you look at ASHRAE who are one of the leaders in HVAC and what do their recommendations say? They follow along with what I'm saying, not with what APEGS is saying or the lack of what APEGS has said. So yes APEGS is responsible for this because they provided the engineering for, or they did not police the engineering or the poor engineering practice that the Saskatchewan Health Authority put out because any engineer who put out that material should be put in stripped of his credentials. He should not practice and he should be in prison because it's criminal and now they know this and all of these people are tied together. And when I went to the RCMP and spoke to Burton Roy, instead of investigating he came later on and arrested me to prevent me from standing up for the rights of others and doing--

15:42 Justice G. Jackson: ...unintelligible.. Mr. Richardson?

15:43 Dale Richardson: Yes.

15:44 Justice G. Jackson: Mr. Richardson, I think we, we have everything we need to hear from you today uh so uh just gonna check with my colleagues to see if they have anything else they wanted to raise uh--

16:00 Robert Cannon: There was one thing I wanted to note, I'm sorry, my position was taken down wrong when you noted it with respect to the Habeas and relief 'cause you mentioned it later. I want the Habeas to be heard for all persons, not just Karis. I was making certain that the court knew that Karis was currently in custody but I want all of them to be heard not just Karis. Right? ...unintelligible...

16:20 Justice G. Jackson: I think that Justice Barrington-Foote understood that point ...unintelligible... clarification.

16:24 Robert Cannon: Oh okay.

16:27 Justice G. Jackson: So uh I'm just checking with my colleagues—was there anything uh either of you needed to hear from anyone further about? And uh it's uh now uh coming up to 6:30 and uh--

16:41 Dale Richardson: One other—one other thing quickly before you go—uh regardless of the situation, an investigation must be ensued and I must be protected from the torture that I've alleged here and if—anything else short of that will be a clear violation of the Torture Convention.

17:01 Justice G. Jackson: Okay, thank you. Thank you Mr. Richardson. So I will just announce to everyone present that the matter—all matters that have been presented to us today will be reserved and a decision will be issued in due course. Thank you everyone for your submissions today. Good day to you all.

17:23 Male Voice: Thank you my lady.

17:24 Robert Cannon: Who's the—who is presiding? I think I got cut.

Exhibit AD: Recipients of this Application

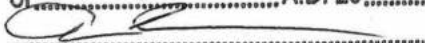
TO: **+ CARLO MARIA VIGANO**
Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana
Former Apostolic Nuncio to the United States of America
 3339 Massachusetts Ave NW
 Washington, DC 20008-3610
 Tel.: 202-333-7121
 Fax: 202-337-4036
 E-mail: nuntiususa@nuntiususa.org

AND TO: **+ CARLO MARIA VIGANO**
The Society of Jesus
 Borgo S. Spirito, 4
 00193 Rome, Italy
 Tel.: +39-06-698681

AND TO: **ALBANIA MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**
Department of Jurisdictional Foreign Relations
 Blvd "ZOG i I-rë"
 Tirana, Albania
 Tel.: +355 4 2259-390/91 Ext: 71114; +355 4 2228359; +355 42221554
 Fax: +355 4 2234560
 Email: foreigndepart@drejtesia.gov.al; odeta.thengjilli@drejtesia.gov.al

AND TO: **ANDORRA MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**
International Relations & Legal Cooperation
 Carretera de l'Obac,
 AD700 Escaldes-Engordany, Andorra
 E-mail: patricia_quillacq@govern.ad

AND TO: **ARGENTINA MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**
International Legal Assistance Department
 Esmeralda 1212, 4th floor - Of. 402
 1007 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Tel.: +54 (11) 4819 7385
 Fax: +54 (11) 4819 7353
 E-mail: restitucion@mrecic.gov.ar

This is Exhibit "AD" referred to in the
 Affidavit of *Dale Richardson + Robert Cannon*
 Sworn before me this *15* day
 of *March* A.D. 20*21*

 A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
 the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
 Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
 in and for Alberta





COURT FILE NUMBER DIV NO. 70 OF 2020

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN
(FAMILY LAW DIVISION)

JUDICIAL CENTRE BATTLEFORD

PETITIONER KIMBERLEY ANNE RICHARDSON

RESPONDENT DALE JAMES RICHARDSON

APPLICATION WITHOUT NOTICE

This application is being made without notice.

Provision authorizing the application to be made without notice:

- 1. Pursuant to Section 109(4)(b) of *The Land Titles Act*, 2000 and Queen's Bench Rule 6-3(2) and 6-3(3).

Remedy claimed or sought:

- 2. An Order directing that the Registrar of Land titles to transfer and register Title #148683000 having Surface Parcel No. 153874659 to Rachel Mary Florence and Scott Donald Florence.

Respecting opposite parties:

- None of the opposite parties is, to my knowledge, represented by a lawyer.
- The name of the lawyer representing the opposite party is:

Applicable Acts and Regulations:

- 3. Pursuant to Sections 109(1) & 109(3) of *The Land Titles Act*, 2000.

Applicable cases relied on:

- 4. n/a

, CEO

04/12/2021

Submissions

- 5. The Order of Justice Elson of July 23, 2020 directed that the subject property was to be listed for sale. The Petitioner, Kimberly Anne Richardson was authorized to solely negotiate and agree to the sale price and sale terms.
- 6. The family home has now been sold and must be transferred to the purchasers.
- 7. It is submitted that it was this order will give effect to the intent and purpose of the Order of Justice Elson that the Petitioner was to be in complete control of the sale of the former family home. As noted in his fiat: "...I am satisfied that the interim draft order should issue. The Order included authorization for the petitioner to list and sell the house, followed by an accounting for the proceeds."
- 8. Land titles/Information Services Corporation requires a Court Order directing the Registrar to transfer the property to the purchasers absent a signed transfer.
- 9. It is submitted that the clear language of the Order, supported by Justice Elson's fiat, was that the Petitioner was to be solely in control of the sale of the home. Accordingly, this order will give effect to the intent and language of that Order.
- 10. The Petitioner's employment is contingent on her ability to pay her debts. She has deposed that she is unable to maintain the payment on this property which puts her employment and her ability to support her child in jeopardy.
- 11. Further, the circumstances of this matter are such that it is necessary for this Order to be without notice. The Respondent, Dale Richardson has taken steps to attempt to interfere in the ability of the Petitioner to sell the house. He has persisted in attempting to intimidate anyone who he has felt has wronged him or has appeared to be supportive of the Petitioner. The court is referred to paragraph 44 of the fiat of Mr. Justice Zuk of December 11,2020. If the Respondent were to receive notice of this application, it is expected that he would frustrate the contract such that the purchasers would not be prepared to proceed.

Dated at North Battleford, Saskatchewan this 19 day of February, 2021.

MATRIX LAW GROUP

Per:



Patricia J. Meiklejohn

Solicitors for the Petitioner

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Matrix Law Group; Attn: Patricia J. Meiklejohn; 1421 101st Street, North Battleford SK S9A 1A1
Telephone number: (306) 445-7300; Fax number: (306) 445-7302; Email Address: patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca;
File Number: 63095-412 PJM

, CEO



COURT FILE NUMBER DIV NO. 70 OF 2020

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN
(FAMILY LAW DIVISION)

JUDICIAL CENTRE BATTLEFORD

PETITIONER KIMBERLEY ANNE RICHARDSON

RESPONDENT DALE JAMES RICHARDSON

ORDER

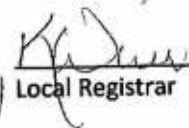
Before the Honourable Madam Justice B.R. Hildebrandt in Chambers the 19th day of February, 2021.

On the application of Patricia J. Meiklejohn, lawyer on behalf of the Petitioner and on Dale James Richardson, the Respondent, not being present and on reading the materials all filed:

The Court orders:

1. Pursuant to s. 109 of *The Land Titles Act*, 2000 the Registrar is directed to transfer to and register Title No. 148683000, having Surface Parcel No. 153874659 into the names of Rachel Mary Florence and Scott Donald Florence.

ISSUED at Battleford, Saskatchewan this 19th day of February, 2021.


D) Local Registrar

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Matrix Law Group; Attn: Patricia J. Meiklejohn 1421 101st Street, North Battleford SK S9A 1A1
Telephone number: (306) 445-7300; Fax number: (306) 445-7302; Email Address: patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca;
File Number: 63095-412 PJM

, CEO

Hello Misha Porter,

Before discussing your alleged professional malpractice with respect the medical records you authorized, signed, and supplied to me, I must disclose that the Saskatchewan Health Authority:

1. unlawfully rejected my OH&S complaint made through CUPE regarding workplace safety; and
2. is currently under investigation for criminal negligence by the RCMP regarding workplace safety.

Misrepresenting my mental health would undermine my lawful complaint through CUPE and the criminal negligence investigation.

Throughout the course of our sessions, I attended every session and always demonstrated a willingness to cooperate with you despite the discomfort I felt with you also being a counsellor for my father and having claimed to know my stepmother Kim.

I do not appreciate the way your medical records allegedly:

1. made repeated attempts to discuss my father, my stepmother, and their relationship;
2. stated that I claimed or felt things that you had asked me to answer;
3. claimed things as facts that you did not ask me;
4. often stated that I had denied suicidal and homicidal ideations despite never asking me same;
5. portrayed Dave as being in Montreal to stay with his mother despite having been informed that it was due to coronavirus restrictions and resolving marital problems related to the court case;
6. portrayed my husband as abusive despite the many discussions I had with you regarding how much my husband and I love each other and how much he cared for me; and
7. lied about my father being mentally and physically abusive to me and his past girlfriends when I clearly told you his past girlfriends were mentally, physically, and emotionally abusive to me and in order to protect me my father had my grandmother immediately pick me up until he could transfer to the city where my grandmother lived.

I also did not appreciate how you re-scheduled many of our appointments and demonstrated an unwillingness to cooperate with me for weekly counselling, Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT), and Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT).

I will discuss these matters in greater detail in the following sections.

Affidavit of Extraordinary Condition

by Robert Cannon

for Certificates of Incorporation for DSR Karis North Inc. and DSR Karis North Consulting Inc.

I, Robert Cannon, in the City of Dover, in the State of Delaware, affirm that:

1. I represent Wisework Consulting Inc., a Canadian corporation pursuant to the *Canada Business Corporations Act* (CBCA), which consults for DSR Karis Consulting Inc. (DSR Karis), a Canadian corporation pursuant to the CBCA, and in association with consultation I have interacted with its representatives, Dale Richardson (Dale) and his daughter Kaysha Dery (Kaysha), and I have personal and professional knowledge of the matters and facts deposed to in this affidavit. The information set out in this affidavit is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, except where stated to be on information learned from someone else and where that is stated, I believe the information to be true.
2. I accompanied Kaysha as she fled Canada seeking refuge under the Jay Treaty and asylum in the United States (U.S.). I was to accompany Kaysha through the immigration and asylum process while in the U.S. and assist her as she went to act on behalf of DSR Karis to incorporate in the State of Delaware without providing legal advice.
3. I crossed the U.S.-Canada Border at the Sweet Grass port of entry with Kaysha on Thursday October 1st, 2020. I expected that Kaysha, having no criminal record and reasonable grounds provided in her approximately 1200-page asylum application with video and audio evidence, would be processed and sent directly to the Chicago asylum centre which was approximately twenty-two (22) hours from Sweet Grass port of entry.
4. Kaysha and I were expecting this twenty-two (22) hour trip to take three (3) days. I was expecting her to be processed on the day after arrival in Chicago on Monday October 5th, 2020. Under these expectations Kaysha would attempt to file the Certificate of Incorporation for DSR Karis North Inc. and DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. on **Thursday Oct 8th, 2020** as the trip to Dover, Delaware from Chicago was approximately twelve (12) hours and she would need to affirm and file the documentation with required taxes and fees during business hours the day following the arrival in Dover on Oct 7th, 2020. Kaysha would also need to subsequently open a corporate bank account.

Affidavit of Extraordinary Condition

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 , CEO

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5. Despite having no criminal record in any countries, Kaysha was detained and tortured in Canada in association with and through the mismanagement of the Covid emergency by transnational terrorists with ties to the Masons, the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Courts and other government agencies (see Exhibit A on page 5), and transnational terrorists operating as rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union (see Exhibit B on page 46 and Exhibit C on page 64), and transnational terrorists aggravating the Covid emergency through the Saskatchewan Health Authority recommendations which are criminally negligent (see Exhibit D on page 66). These criminally negligent recommendations also resemble recommendations in the United States from the Department of Health in Washington State and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
6. Kaysha applied for asylum in the United States under the *torture convention* and discrimination based on *race, religion, and political* position in her approximately 1200-page asylum application (see Exhibit E on page 146) as she was *imprisoned and restrained of liberty* under the guise of the Covid emergency shortly after she and her father Dale, as representatives of DSR Karis, reported the the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in Saskatchewan by various Government agencies and representatives to the appropriate authorities and filed a lawsuit against the same which would later be identified as transnational terrorists.
7. Instead of being processed, enormous delays occurred in her processing and she was sent to Nevada Southern Detention Center, a maximum security federal prison, despite her having committed no crimes and having reasonable grounds in her application which demonstrated that she was tortured and had *credible fear* from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the national police force, which tortured her in conjunction with the Seventh-Day Adventist Church which operates all throughout Canada with one governance.
8. The *extraordinary condition* was Kaysha's *arbitrary, unlawful, and unconstitutional* detainment by the U.S. Border and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement which prevented DSR Karis from acting as the incorporator for DSR Karis North Inc. and DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. with Kaysha as its duly authorized representative in Delaware; this detainment also prevented Kaysha from affirming the Certificate of Incorporation which caused serious delays.

- 9. The *extraordinary condition* of Kaysha's detainment has not yet been resolved, however, DSR Karis has found alternative means to affirming and filing the documentation for DSR Karis North Inc. and DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. as quickly as possible: a different duly authorized representative of DSR Karis, Dale affirming the certificate and my delivery of the documentation to Dover, Delaware.
- 10. I attempted delivery of Certificates of Incorporation for DSR Karis North Inc. and DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. to Division of Corporations John G. Townsend Bldg. 401 Federal Street, - Suite 4. Dover, DE 19901 on Monday Oct 26th, 2020 at approximately 4:00 P.M. UTC-04:00, but was denied entry on the basis of the *shelter in place order* from the coronavirus in Dover, Delaware; such denial further delayed the filing of Certificates of Incorporation for DSR Karis North Inc. and DSR Karis North Consulting Inc..
- 11. DSR Karis sought to file the Certificates of Incorporation for DSR Karis North Inc. and DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. with required taxes and fees *in good faith* by having its duly authorized representative go to the United States to file on its behalf and such filing should have occurred in the afternoon on **Oct 8th, 2020**, but was hindered by a *extraordinary condition* under sections 103(c) and 103(i) of *Delaware General Corporation Law* and is still experiencing hindrances from *extraordinary conditions* at the time of this affirmation including without limitation the detainment of its officer. **I hereby request** that the Delaware Secretary of State establish such **Oct 8th, 2020** (at approximately 4:00 P.M.) as the filing date and time of the Certificate of Incorporation.
- 12. These events create constitutional questions that pertains to without limitation the U.S. legislation and implementation of treaties and the U.S. immigration legislation that pertains to without limitation the Jay Treaty and Asylum and the implementation of the same.

Affirmed before me at the City of Dover, in the State of Delaware, this 28th day of October, 2020.



Notary Public



Robert Cannon



Affirmed of Extraordinary Condition

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ON THIS 28 DAY OF October, 2020
Robert Cannon APPEARED
BEFORE ME Anthony McPoyle
A NOTARY PUBLIC FOR THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
COUNTY OF KENT. Saskatchewan Dr #
36692606

, CEO

04/12/2021

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DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC.
8 The Green, Ste A,
Dover, DE 19901

December 4th, 2020

HONORABLE AMY CONEY BARRETT
Associate Justice of the Seventh Circuit
Supreme Court of the United States
One First Street N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20543

To the HONORABLE AMY CONEY BARRETT,

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM is at stake, as both CHRISTIANS, CATHOLICS, and other religions are suffering severe infringements of their religious liberty in Canada, the United States and countries around the world arising from the mismanagement of the Covid emergency. Canadian citizens do not have unalienable rights like an American citizens do; however, Canada does have religious freedom enshrined in its constitution, albeit is subject to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society which allows for many human rights abuses especially during national emergencies.

After DALE RICHARDSON and KAYSHA DERY, officers of the Canadian federal corporation DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC. (the "Incorporator"), suffered severe religious persecution for performing their CHRISTIAN DUTY and for whistle-blowing the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in Saskatchewan, Kaysha fled to the United States to found DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC. (the "Corporation") on behalf of the Incorporator, but was hindered by conspirators to the mismanagement of Covid emergency, some operating under the jurisdiction of the STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Despite the fact that these conspirators are arbitrarily, unconstitutionally, and unlawfully detaining KAYSHA and torturing her, KAYSHA is more scared of Canada as she was detained, isolated, and tortured in a maximum security prison for the criminally insane without cause and her father DALE was strapped to a bed and drugged against his will for his CHRISTIAN BELIEFS and for agreeing with certain elements of the political opinion of the JESUIT affiliated CARLO MARIA VIGANÒ, Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana, about how the mismanagement of the Covid emergency is being used to build a world without freedom through the dissolution of social order: *Solve et Coagula* as the masonic adage teaches.

 , CEO

04/12/2021

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Attached to this transmittal are the following enclosures:

- (1) a *original* petition for extraordinary writ under original jurisdiction for DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC. v. STATE OF DELAWARE;
- (2) an affidavit affirming the *pro se* applicant caused the petition to be signed by the Chief Communications Officer of the Corporation, KAYSHA DERY, on December 4, 2020 at NEVADA SOUTHERN DENTENTION CENTER;
- (3) a *cheque* for the three hundred U.S. dollar filing fee;
- (4) a *copy* of the resolution of the directors of the Corporation for its Chief Communications Officer, KAYSHA DERY, to represent the Corporation as a *pro se* applicant; and
- (5) a *copy* of the certificate of incorporation for the Corporation, showing that DALE RICHARDSON, the undersign is the duly authorized to sign such resolution.

The remaining 40 copies will be submitted shortly as an affiliate of the Corporation will be in route shortly and there will be multiple packages mailed as there has been substantial judicial interference in Canada which has hindered the Corporation's interests and hindered DALE and KAYSHA from carrying out their CHRISTIAN DUTY.

Sincerely,



Dale Richardson
Chief Executive Officer

No. _____, Orig.

**In The
Supreme Court of the United States**

DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC.

Pro Se Applicant,

v.

STATE OF DELAWARE

Respondent.

**To The HONORABLE AMY CONEY BARRETT, Associate Justice Of The Supreme Court
Of The United States And Acting Circuit Justice For The Seventh Circuit**

Ex Parte & Pro Se Petition For Extraordinary Writ

KAYSHA F.N. DERY
Chief Communication Officer
DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC.
8 The Green, Ste A
Dover, DE 19901
306 441-7010
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

, CEO

04/12/2021

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Do all persons have the right to the equal protection of the civil and criminal laws if the STATE OF DELAWARE can arbitrarily deny or delay the filing of a corporation or other documents in contravention of Delaware law?
2. Can a person or corporate person seek remedy for damages caused before its birth or filing—especially when its legal birth has been arbitrarily delayed?
3. Can a person or corporate person have constitutional and statutory rights before their birth or filing?
4. Is it constitutional to deny or limit citizens physical access to government facilities crucial to the freedom of citizens in the STATE OF DELAWARE—especially its courts, ministers' offices, and polling locations?
5. Is the United States constitution subject to the Covid emergency?
6. Was the JESUIT affiliated CARLO MARIA VIGANÒ, Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana, right when he alleged that the mismanagement of the Covid emergency furthered the dissolution of the social order so as to build a world without freedom: *Solve et Coagula*, as the MASONIC adage teaches?
7. Is the MASONIC adage *Solve et Coagula* in practice treason or terrorism, or both?
8. Is *The Biden Plan to Combat Coronavirus* treason or terrorism, or both?
9. Was the JESUIT affiliated CARLO MARIA VIGANÒ right when he alleged that the Covid emergency was a colossal operation of social engineering?

10. Is using the Covid emergency to take control of the United States presidential election treason or terrorism, or both?
11. Do all persons have the right to the equal protection of the civil and criminal laws if the STATE OF DELAWARE can arbitrarily require a lawyer or member of the bar to represent a corporation—especially in cases where the STATE OF DELAWARE is at fault for damaging the economic security of the corporation?
12. Can a person or corporation suing the STATE OF DELAWARE or any of its duly authorized representatives expect unbiased treatment from judges residing in the STATE OF DELAWARE working in the United States District Court, some with ties to BIDEN?
13. Was the dissolution of circuit court and the transfer of its authority to district court and others constitutional?
14. Is the United States constitution subject to common law, or should each case involving constitutional rights be judged on its own merits?

PARTIES AND RULE 29.6 STATEMENT

Pro Se Applicant is DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC. *Pro Se Applicant* has one parent corporation: DSR KARIS NORTH INC., and there is no publicly held corporation owning 10% or more of its stock.

Respondent is the STATE OF DELAWARE.

THE PROBLEM

The transcript of the representative of the DELAWARE SECRETARY OF STATE acting on behalf of the STATE OF DELAWARE, from November 2, 2020 at approximately 4:03 PM EST, refusing to accept or by consequence make a *conclusive* decision on the affidavit of *extraordinary condition* submitted with the *Pro Se Applicant's* certificate of incorporation in accordance with 8 Del. C. 1953, § 103(i), is attached hereto as Appendix B.

If the STATE OF DELAWARE complied with 8 Del. C. 1953, § 103(i), the *affidavit of extraordinary condition* (see Appendix C) would require the DELAWARE SECRETARY OF STATE to make a *conclusive* decision on whether the abduction of the *Pro Se Applicant's* Chief Communication Officer, KAYSHA F.N. DERY (see Appendix D), as part of a conspiracy to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in Saskatchewan (see Appendix E), was a *revolution or insurrection, or rioting or civil commotion* in the localities of the Province of Saskatchewan in Country of Canada and the States of Illinois, Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada in Country of the United States of America.

The refusal of the STATE OF DELAWARE to accept or make a *conclusive* decision as to whether the *extraordinary condition* existed and whether it hindered the filing for incorporation, and its failure to legislate a method to appeal the unlawful denial of its SECRETARY OF STATE, has hindered the *Pro Se Applicant* from seeking remedy from parties that have violated its constitutional and statutory rights as its filing date can no longer be corrected under 8 Del. C. 1953, § 103(i).

JURISDICTION

This Court has jurisdiction, pursuant to art. III, § 2, cl. 2 of the U.S. Const. and 28 U.S.C. § 1651. The am. XI of the U.S. Const. shall not be construed to grant sovereign immunity in this case as (1) DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC. is a citizen of the STATE OF DELAWARE which is not another state and (2) the STATE OF DELAWARE stands accused of transgressing am. XIV, § 1 of the U.S. Const. and this Court has the power to enforce the same under am. XIV, § 5 of the U.S. Const.

SELF-REPRESENTATION

The right of DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC. to *pro se* legal representation, which *extends* to its officers, is guaranteed by the right to the equal protection of the civil and criminal laws under am. XIV, § 1 of the U.S. Const. given its low socioeconomic status and this Court has the power to enforce the same under am. XIV, § 5 of the U.S. Const.

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**TO THE HONORABLE AMY CONEY BARRETT,
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT AND
ACTING CIRCUIT JUSTICE FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT:**

Pursuant to Rules 20 and 22 of the Rules of this Court, 28 U.S.C. § 1651, and 50 U.S. Code § 1621, the *Pro Se Applicant* DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC., a Delaware corporation and citizen, respectfully requests an alternative writ to compel PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP in his official capacity to declare the mismanagement of the Covid emergency by MASONIC conspirators to be a national emergency, as the same extends to the STATE OF DELAWARE and *The Biden Plan to Combat Coronavirus* by the supposed presidential elect JOSEPH R. BIDEN, which threatens the legitimacy of this presidential election and by consequence threatens to deprive persons in the United States of America of CHRISTIAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS, among them the free exercise of RELIGION and the unalienable rights to LIFE, LIBERTY, and pursuit of HAPPINESS.

CATHOLICS and CHRISTIANS have had their rights and freedoms, specifically the right to free exercise, taken by the MASONIC conspirators through the mismanagement of Covid emergency, as predicted by the JESUIT affiliated CARLO MARIA VIGANÒ, Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana, when he alleged that such mismanagement has furthered the dissolution of the social order so as to build a world without freedom: *Solve et Coagula*, as the MASONIC adage teaches (see Appendix Y). The supposed presidential elect JOSEPH R. BIDEN, has advocated further measures to be enforced in the name of the Covid emergency and the STATE

OF DELAWARE has endorsed his claim by unlawfully suppressing evidence of its mismanagement.

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REASONS FOR GRANTING THE APPLICATION

The All Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a), authorizes the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES to issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their jurisdictions, and 28 U.S.C. § 1651(b), authorizes justice or judge of a court which has jurisdiction to issue alternative writs. The HONORABLE AMY CONEY BARRETT, as Associate Justice of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES which has original jurisdiction of this matter and as Acting Circuit Justice for the SEVENTH CIRCUIT which is the jurisdiction in which the asylum office responsible for authorizing the detainment of the *Pro Se Applicant's* Chief Communication Officer resides, is authorized by such act to issue this extraordinary writ.

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 , CEO

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A. It Is Indisputably Clear That The State Of Delaware Broke Its Own Laws Which Resulted In The Concealment Of The Mismanagement Of The Covid Emergency In Saskatchewan And Its American Conspirators

If together with the actual delivery of a certificate of incorporation and tender of the required fees, there is delivered an affidavit of extraordinary condition in accordance with 8 Del. C. 1953, § 103(i), the DELAWARE SECRETARY OF STATE determines if an extraordinary condition existed at such date and time, that such earlier effort was unsuccessful as a result of the existence of such extraordinary condition, and that such actual delivery and tender were made within a reasonable period (not to exceed 2 business days), and such determination shall be *conclusive* in the absence of actual fraud. The STATE OF DELAWARE represented by its SECRETARY OF STATE did not make any determination and arbitrarily refused to review such affidavit which was provided by the incorporator with no legislated means of appeal.

The foregoing resulted in the *Pro Se Applicant* being unable to seek remedy against the parties that sought to *abort* its existence for Oct 8, 2020, thereby, concealing the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in Saskatchewan and its American conspirators. The STATE OF DELAWARE is the only party that the *Pro Se Applicant* can seek remedy against as the STATE OF DELAWARE endorses the effective date of a Delaware corporation's existence or its birth; however, the STATE OF DELAWARE lacks the executive power to fix the damage it has caused to the *Pro Se Applicant* and to the people of the United States of America.

B. It Is Indisputably Clear That The Mismanagement Of The Covid Emergency Extends To The United States Of America And The State Of Delaware Which Is A Matter Of National Importance

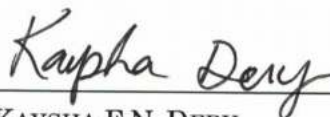
The STATE OF DELAWARE's failed attempt to conceal the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in Saskatchewan and its American conspirators, demonstrated its involvement in such mismanagement. The foregoing resulted in the *Pro Se Applicant* discovering acts of treason and terrorism by government *officials*. This is a national emergency as the criminally negligent misrepresentation of the mixing factor for aerosol generating medical procedures in Saskatchewan is also present in the United States of America and *The Biden Plan to Combat Coronavirus* endorses the same mismanagement present in Saskatchewan.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated in this application, the *Pro Se Applicant* respectfully requests that the HONORABLE AMY CONEY BARRETT issue an alternative writ to compel PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP in his official capacity to declare the mismanagement of the Covid emergency by MASONIC conspirators to be a national emergency, as the same extends to the STATE OF DELAWARE and *The Biden Plan to Combat Coronavirus* by the supposed presidential elect JOSEPH R. BIDEN, which threatens the legitimacy of this presidential election and by consequence threatens to deprive persons in the United States of America of CHRISTIAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS, among them the free exercise of RELIGION and the unalienable rights to LIFE, LIBERTY, and pursuit of HAPPINESS.

FOR SUBMISSION THEREOF, said *Pro Se Applicant* DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC. has caused this Ex Parte & Pro Se Petition For Extraordinary Writ to be signed by KAYSHA F.N. DERY, its Chief Communication Officer, this 4th day of December, 2020 at NEVADA SOUTHERN DETENTION CENTER, 2190 E Mesquite Ave, Pahrump, Nevada 89060, United States.

Respectfully submitted,



KAYSHA F.N. DERY

Chief Communication Officer

DSR KARIS NORTH CONSULTING INC.

8 The Green, Ste A

Dover, DE 19901

306 441-7010

unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, DC 20543-0001**

March 15, 2021

Kaysha Dery
1292 95th St
North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2
CANADA, XX

RE: In Re Dery

Dear Mr. Dery:

The above-entitled petition for an extraordinary writ of habeas corpus was received on March 15, 2021. The papers are returned for the following reason(s):

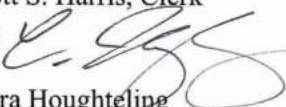
No motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis, signed by the petitioner or by counsel, is attached. Rules 33.2(a) and 39.

No notarized affidavit or declaration of indigency is attached. Rule 39. You may use the enclosed form.

You must include either a motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis in compliance with Rule 39 or a payment of the \$300.00 docketing fee. Neither was received with the enclosed papers.

A copy of the corrected petition must be served on opposing counsel.

Sincerely,
Scott S. Harris, Clerk

By: 

Clara Houghteling
(202) 479-5955

Enclosures

Supreme Court of the United States
Office of the Clerk
Washington, DC 20543-0001

Scott S. Harris
Clerk of the Court
(202) 479-3011

March 17, 2021

Ms. Kaysha F.N. Dery
1292 95th Street
North Battleford
SK S9A 0G2, XX CANADA
Foreign

Re: In Re Kaysha F.N. Dery, Petitioner
No. 20-1282

Dear Ms. Dery:

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the above entitled case was filed on December 7, 2020 and placed on the docket March 17, 2021 as No. 20-1282.

Forms are enclosed for notifying opposing counsel that the case was docketed.

Sincerely,

Scott S. Harris, Clerk

by 

Clara Houghteling
Case Analyst

Enclosures

Supreme Court of the United States

Kaysha F.N. Dery
(Petitioner)

v.

No. 20-1282

(Respondent)

To _____ Counsel for Respondent:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the above-entitled case was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States on December 7, 2020, and placed on the docket March 17, 2021.

Beginning November 13, 2017, parties represented by counsel must submit filings through the Supreme Court’s electronic filing system. Paper remains the official form of filing, and electronic filing is in addition to the existing paper submission requirement. Attorneys must register for the system in advance, and the registration process may take several days. Further information about the system can be found at <https://www.supremecourt.gov/filingandrules/electronicfiling.aspx>.

Ms. Kaysha F.N. Dery
1292 95th Street
North Battleford
SK S9A 0G2, XX CANADA
306-441-7010

NOTE: This notice is for notification purposes only, and neither the original nor a copy should be filed in the Supreme Court.

 , CEO

04/12/2021

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WAIVER

Supreme Court of the United States

No. 20-1282

Kaysha F.N. Dery
(Petitioner)

v.

(Respondent)

I DO NOT INTEND TO FILE A RESPONSE to the petition for a writ of certiorari unless one is requested by the Court.

Please check the appropriate box:

- I am filing this waiver on behalf of all respondents.
- I only represent some respondents. I am filing this waiver on behalf of the following respondent(s):

Please check the appropriate box:

- I am a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. (Filing Instructions: File a signed Waiver in the Supreme Court Electronic Filing System. The system will prompt you to enter your appearance first.)
- I am not presently a member of the Bar of this Court. Should a response be requested, the response will be filed by a Bar member. (Filing Instructions: Mail the original signed form to: Supreme Court, Attn: Clerk's Office, 1 First Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20543).

Signature _____

Date: _____

(Type or print) Name _____
 Mr. Ms. Mrs. Miss

Firm _____

Address _____

City & State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

A COPY OF THIS FORM MUST BE SENT TO PETITIONER'S COUNSEL OR TO PETITIONER IF *PRO SE*. PLEASE INDICATE BELOW THE NAME(S) OF THE RECIPIENT(S) OF A COPY OF THIS FORM. NO ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE OR COVER LETTER IS REQUIRED.

cc:

 , CEO

04/12/2021

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No. 20-1282

**In The
Supreme Court of the United States**



KAYSHA F.N. DERY

FILED
DEC 07 2020
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

Pro Se Applicant,

v.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES;
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY;
U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES;
U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT;
SCOTT ROBINSON, ZCH 193;
NEVADA SOUTHERN DETENTION CENTER;
and BRIAN KOEHN.

Respondents.

**Petition for Extraordinary Writ and Original Petition for Writ of Habeas
Corpus**

To the HONORABLE AMY CONEY BARRETT, Associate Justice of the United States
Court of Appeal and Acting Circuit Justice for the Seventh Circuit

KAYSHA F.N. DERY
1292 95th Street,
North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2
Tel: 1 306 441-7010
Email: kaysha.dery@gmail.com

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Is it constitutional to detain someone who is fleeing torture and terrorism? Is it constitutional when that person is the posterity of the UNITED STATES?
2. Who are the people of the UNITED STATES? Is it the *posterity* of the UNITED STATES? Is it all persons born or naturalized in the UNITED STATES and their *posterity*? Is it INDIANS born within the territorial limits of the UNITED STATES and their *posterity*? Or is it all of the above?
3. What is an INDIAN? Is it the indigenous peoples? Is it *posterity* of the indigenous peoples? Is it the MÉTIS? Or is it all of the above? Or is it the interpretation of 50% blood quantum under the *Immigration and Nationality Act*? Does the UNITED STATES have the right define the same?
4. Do the MÉTIS and their *posterity*, being taxed or taxable INDIANS, which were deported to CANADA, have the right to be counted as part of the whole number of persons in each State for the purpose of appointing representatives for the electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof?
5. Is evicting and/or banning a person or persons from the UNITED STATES when such person or persons has a right to be on AMERICAN soil or attempting to do the same a *restriction of their liberty* and a form of *illegal confinement* and

thereby qualify them for a *Writ of Habeas Corpus*? What Court would have jurisdiction of such writ?

6. Is the right to an investigation under a *Writ of Habeas Corpus* suspended if the *Detainees* dies during or as a result of a *restriction of liberty or illegal confinement*—especially when the subject matter affects the rights and freedoms of the people of the UNITED STATES?
7. What is a person under the constitution? Is it a human being or human *corpus*? Is it an INDIAN? Are the people of the UNITED STATES persons? Is an alien a person—especially when they have the right to abide on AMERICAN soil? Or is it all of the above?
8. Is it constitutional to detain a person under any law that is not criminal law?
9. Is it constitutional for a person or persons to be deprived of life, liberty, or property by IMMIGRATION COURT when the same is not part of the UNITED STATES judicial branch responsible for the due process of law, but instead is an administrative body which is a part of the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE headed by the ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES?
10. Is it constitutional to detain someone indefinitely pursuant to no law?
Especially when they have brought evidence from two witnesses to treason?
11. Does the Judiciary have judicial immunity from shielding high treason, terrorism, torture and other heinous crimes?

12. Can an administrative body be found guilty of conspiracy to commit murder when a duly authorized representative of such body acting under the colour of authority of the UNITED STATES in such body evicted and/or banned a person or persons to a foreign jurisdiction having purportedly reviewed evidence *in their official capacity* that demonstrated such jurisdiction was unsafe, and does such representative have judicial immunity from conspiracy to commit murder through such body?
13. Is a Court that suspended a *Writ of Habeas Corpus* for any reason and by any means not permitted by the *United States Constitution* a *competent authority* for conducting an investigation under such writ—especially when the subject matter includes claims of torture under the *UN Torture Convention* binding the UNITED STATES?
14. Given the common law nature of the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus*, does a corrupt court constitute a suspension of the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* for person or persons held within its jurisdiction?
15. Is suspending the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* for any reason and by any means not permitted by the *United States Constitution* an act of treason?

16. SUSPENSION OF PRIVILEGE OF WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

17. The UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA located at 333 Las Vegas Blvd. South Las Vegas, NV 89101 received by mail an *Ex Parte Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus* submitted by Robert A. Cannon on

behalf of the *Pro Se Applicant*. Such petition was filed on Tuesday, December 8, 2020 as a civil case with the case number of 2:20-cv-02218-JAD-DJA and was misinterpreted as *pro se* legal representation and was suspended in violation of 28 U.S. Code § 2243 under the guise of the following: "Due to this court's extremely heavy case load this review process may take several weeks." Such suspension in cooperation with the *Pro Se Applicant's* subsequent deportation would allegedly render the *Writ of Habeas Corpus* moot, but the same is currently in question; *mens rea* has yet to be proven in such case, however, *actus reus* is clear, as it would yet again hinder an official investigation into the events surrounding the mismanagement of the Covid emergency relating to the *Pro Se Applicant's* arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unlawful detainments in both CANADA and the UNITED STATES. ROBERT A. CANNON on behalf of the Pro Se Applicant delivered an *Ex Parte & Pro Se Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus* to this Court on December 28, 2020. In a letter dated December 31, 2020 by Scott S. Harris, Clerk authored by Clara Houghteling purported that there was no motion for leave to proceed in *forma pauperis*, citing Rules 33.2(a) and 39 even though the letter was returned with the submitted \$300 filing fee. She also stated that the petition did not show how the writ will be in aid of the court's appellate jurisdiction, what exceptional circumstances warrant the exercise of the court's discretionary powers, and why adequate relief cannot be obtained in any other form in any other court Rule 20.1. The petition cited 28

U.S.C. § 2241 and 2242 for the original jurisdiction, constitutional questions that only this Court answer as some relate to treaties, federal treason and the constitutionality of the Immigration Court as a whole. The petition reasoned that court has the authority to answer the questions and the jurisdiction over federal prisoners being held in the State of Nevada pursuant to the authority of those operating out of the State of Illinois. These arguments more than exceeded the purported deficiencies stated by Clara Houghteling despite the fact that it was not an extraordinary writ subject to Rule 20. Furthermore Clara Houghteling incorrectly purported that Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus could only be accessed if filed by a lawyer, otherwise this privilege would remain suspended indefinitely. The Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus has never been restricted as such as it prevents the Invariable Pursuit of the Object. Even more outrageous than the suspension of the Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus, she stated that rule contravention was a justification in removing evidence of the Invariable Pursuit of the Object from the Court, making her a participant in its pursuit. In another matter submitted by the Pro Se Applicant, Clara Houghteling presumed to make a decision on a petition to set precedent without placing it before a judge and caused a severe disruption of, and severe interference with an essential service both in the United States and in Canada and hindered the development of critical infrastructure to prevent the spread of covid.

v

 , CEO

04/12/2021

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18. PRIVILEGE OF WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

19. The *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* is guaranteed by the *United States Constitution* except in the case of Rebellion or Invasion for the prevention or speedy relief of a person or persons seized or imprisoned without due process of law. Such privilege guarantees that "You shall have the body" and when an Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus is submitted to a court, justice, or judge on your behalf, the same shall forthwith direct the Writ to any person who has seized or imprisoned you, such person must bring or cause your body to be brought before the same within three days, unless distance requires additional time, for an investigation into the lawfulness of your seizure or imprisonment. Before slavery was abolished by the 13th Amendment except for parties duly convicted for crime, the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* was often applied to alleged slaves claiming freedom held by private parties. The *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* is a CHRISTIAN right that guards the Life and Liberty of all people inside and outside of the UNITED STATES. Any person or persons who attempts to suspend or worse abolish this CHRISTIAN right are ANTI-CHRISTIAN and seek to abolish true CHRISTIANITY.

20. PARTIES

21. This petition stems from an *Ex Parte Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus* proceeding in which the *Detainees* is the Petitioner before the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA. The *Detainees* is a federal prisoner awaiting deportation and in the physical custody of the *Respondent*

BRIAN KOEHN, warden of NEVADA SOUTHERN DETENTION CENTER in Pahrump, Nevada which is contracted by U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY to detain alleged aliens such as the *Detainees. Respondents* SCOTT ROBINSON, ZCH 193 from the CHICAGO ASYLUM OFFICE in the STATE OF ILLINOIS or his supposed successor COLLAZO is a custodial official acting within the boundaries of the judicial district of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA. The *Respondent* SCOTT ROBINSON, ZCH 193 is an asylum officer under the authority of U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, which is under the authority of U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES, which is under the authority of U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, which is under the authority of the ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES. The *Detainees* is under the direct control of the *Respondents* and their agents.

22. JURISDICTION

23. This Court has jurisdiction for this Petition for Extraordinary Writ and Original Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to Rule 20 and 28 U.S.C. § 1651, 2241 and 2242 which is the third petition for the *Pro Se Applicant* which has not been sentenced by any court. This application proposes constitutional questions that only this Court can answer as some relate to treaties, federal treason, and the constitutionality of IMMIGRATION COURT as a whole. This is the only Court that has both the authority to answer these questions and has jurisdiction over federal prisoners being held

in the STATE OF NEVADA pursuant to the authority of those operating out of the STATE OF ILLINOIS; there is no better Court to handle this application which challenges the decision of the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA and Clara Houghteling on behalf of the Supreme Court of the United States to suspend the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* of the *Pro Se Applicant*. The UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA is not a *competent authority* to assess its own decision to suspend the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus*, nor is the UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT a *competent authority* to answer the constitutional questions purported in this application. Finally Clara Houghteling is not a competent authority to suspend the Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus, and the Pro Se Applicant expects further punishment from the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit as it is not a public court and every private hearing in this district has punished her. No other Court can deal with federal treason, the first of its kind in the United States.

24. PRO SE LEGAL REPRESENTATION

25. The Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus is a common-law writ guaranteed by the United States Constitution as no Rebellion or Invasion was claimed as the reason for the suspension of such Writ. Any person may apply for such Writ on behalf of any person that has been deprived of liberty. The Writ of Habeas Corpus stems from British common law and the Habeas Corpus Act 1679 which reads "For the prevention whereof and the more speedy Releife of

all persons imprisoned for any such criminall or supposed criminall Matters
whensoever any person or persons shall bring any Habeas Corpus directed
unto any Sheriffe or Sheriffes Goaler Minister or other Person whatsoever for
any person in his or their Custody".

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**TO THE HONORABLE AMY CONEY BARRETT, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF
THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEAL AND ACTING CIRCUIT
JUSTICE FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT:**

Pursuant to Rule 20 and 22 of the Rules of this Court, 18 U.S.C. § 2340A and 28 U.S.C. § 1561, 2241 and 2242, UN Torture Convention, UN Refugee Convention, UN Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 1 section 9 clause 2, Article 3 section 3, Amendment IV, V, VIII of the United States Constitution, and the Declaration of Independence the *Pro Se Applicant* KAYSHA F.N. DERY, an American Indian Métis the posterity of those forcibly deported from their ancestral homelands and born on American soil she is being indefinitely detained in the State of Nevada, respectfully requests a *Writ of Habeas Corpus* be issued and directed to the *Respondents* to overrule the suspension of the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* as part of a MASONIC conspiracy to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency which is an act of treason against the UNITED STATES and 28 U.S.C. § 2243 both authorizes and compels the issuance of such writ.

CATHOLICS and CHRISTIANS have had their rights and freedoms, specifically the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus*, the free exercise of RELIGION, and the unalienable rights to LIFE, LIBERTY, and pursuit of HAPPINESS, taken by the MASONIC conspirators through the mismanagement of the Covid emergency, as predicted by the JESUIT affiliated CARLO MARIA VIGANÒ, Titular Archbishop of Ulpiana, when he alleged that such mismanagement has furthered the dissolution of the social order so as to build a world without freedom: *Solve et Coagula*, as the

MASONIC adage teaches. The supposed presidential elect JOSEPH R. BIDEN, has advocated further measures to be enforced in the name of the Covid emergency and the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA has endorsed his claim by suppressing evidence of its mismanagement.

...

2

...

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE APPLICATION

Pursuant to Rule 20, and 22 of the Rules of this Court, 18 U.S.C. § 2340A and 28 U.S.C. § 1561, 2241 and 2242, UN Torture Convention, UN Refugee Convention, UN Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 1 section 9 clause 2, Article 3 section 3, Amendment IV, V, VIII of the United States Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and is both authorized and compelled to issue such writ pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2243 as transferring such application to the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA, which suspended the first petition, would be disagreeable to the usages and principles of law and would be Rebellion against the *United States Constitution* and transferring such application to the UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT which has no authority to answer the constitutional questions purported in this application some of which relate to treaties, federal treason, and the constitutionality of IMMIGRATION COURT as a whole. In addition Clara Houghteling is not competent to suspend the Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus and take actions that shield treason, terrorism, torture and numerous other crimes making her a conspirator to the forgoing treasonous criminal terrorist activity. She is part of a transnational network of conspirators whose purpose is the Invariable Pursuit of the Object. Clara Houghteling on two separate occasions refused an affirmed testimony of treason from a citizen of the United States.

It is indisputably clear that the United States District Court for the District of Nevada suspended the Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus which resulted in the concealment of the mismanagement of the Covid emergency in CANADA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA has alleged to suspend its final decision for the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* for as much as "several weeks" because of its "extremely heavy case load", however, such reason for suspension of the *Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus* is not permitted by the *United States Constitution*. This suspension resulted in an investigation not being conducted in the mismanagement of the Covid emergency and how it pertains to the *Pro Se Applicant's* abduction.

It is indisputably clear that rogue elements within the Supreme Court of the United States which includes without limitation, Clara Houghteling have cause a severe level of judicial interference effectively destroying the integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States. The forgoing treason and masonic conspiracy which includes terrorism and shielding the rogue agents of the Innovation Credit Union located in Saskatchewan, Canada who are co-opting a legitimate financial institution to fund the Invariable Pursuit of the Object. This includes the blatant and gross judicial corruption displayed in a long train of abuses that clearly delineates the Invariable Pursuit of the Object that begins in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the Judicial Centre of Battleford. The Invariable Pursuit of the Object can then be traced to the Federal Court of Canada culminating in that court with Chief Justice Paul S. Crampton torturing Dale and shielding the

forgoing torture, treason, terrorist activity and the genocide of the Christians. it can be also observed in the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan with multiple judges torturing Dale and punishing Robert A. Cannon. These justices includes without limitation, Justice J.A. Caldwell, Justice J.A. Schwann, Justice J.D. Kalmakoff and Justice Ralph K. Ottenbreit. This is four of the 11 judges caught in the act of aiding the Invariable Pursuit of the Object which the genocide of the Christians is one of the aims. Justice J.D. Kalmakoff aided the terrorists who have used covid to place the lives of the citizens of Canada at risk, and he flagrantly violated the UN Torture Convention in denying the article 13 rights of Dale and the Pro Se Applicant, and also tortured them in the process. A complaint has been made to the Chief Justice of that court by Dale, however the Pro Se Applicant expects that she, Dale and the applicant for the Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus will be punished by the panel of three judges on Monday March 1, 2021 as this is consistent with the actions of the judiciary on both sides of the border, and consistent with the foregoing genocide of Christians, torture treason and terrorist activity.

This is all in desperation to save the finances of their terrorist operations. The judiciary in Canada has been desperately trying to protect the rogue agents of the Innovation Credit Union who are integral to the Invariable Pursuit of the Object. This invasion by infiltration from the Province to the North by those who adhere to the masonic adage Solve et Coagula that desire to build a world without freedom is the greatest threat to the United States as outlined by the Jesuit affiliated Carlo Maria Vigano.

An investigation into the torture and treason and the conspirators in the lower courts necessitates that this Court exercises its jurisdiction in these matters, for without a public hearing it is highly probably that the judiciary will torture the Pro Se Applicant, and act in a manner to shield the Invariable Pursuit of the Object; the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit will not receive the public attention necessary to ensure judicial fairness as there has been elements even within this court that are conspirators to the forgoing Invariable Pursuit of the Object.

It is indisputably clear that the suspension of the Privilege of Writ of Habeas Corpus for any reason or any means not permitted by the United States Constitution as a part of a conspiracy to cover up the mismanagement of the Covid emergency which is an act of treason and it is the Invariable Pursuit of the Object which is a matter of national and international importance.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT ONE

CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIM

The *Pro Se Applicant* alleges and incorporates by reference of the foregoing application. The *Pro Se Applicant's* detainment violates her rights *guaranteed* under the *United States Constitution* including without limitation:

Amendment IV rights: *security of person,*

Amendment V rights: *nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, and*

Amendment VIII rights: *no cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.*

COUNT TWO

TREATY CLAIM

The *Pro Se Applicant* alleges and incorporates by reference of the foregoing application. The *Pro Se Applicant's* continued detainment violates the *United States Constitution* and the following United Nations treaties:

Article 2, 3, 7, 10, 22, 26, and 33 of the *U.N. Rights of Indigenous Peoples*,

Article 1 and 3 of the *U.N. Torture Convention*,

Article 3 and 4 of the *U.N. Refugee Convention*.

COUNT THREE

STATUTORY CLAIM

The *Pro Se Applicant* alleges and incorporates by reference of the foregoing application. The *Pro Se Applicant's* continued detainment violates the *United States Constitution*, the *U.N. Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, the *U.N. Torture Convention*, the *U.N. Refugee Convention*, and the *Immigration and Nationality Act*.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, *Pro Se Applicant* prays that this Court grant the following relief:

Assume jurisdiction over this matter;

Issue a writ of habeas corpus ordering the *Respondents* to release the *Pro Se Applicant* on *her own recognizance* with all her *personal effects* including without limitation her Canadian passport, Métis citizenship card, and other identification documents, asylum and detainment documentation, cell phone, purse, and clothing; and

Grant any other relief which this Court deems just and proper in accordance with applicable law for the *Pro Se Applicant*.

February 28, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

KAYSHA F.N. DERY

1292 95th St.,

North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2

Tel: 306 830-4417

Email: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com


KAYSHA F.N. DERY

NEVADA NOTARIAL CERTIFICATE (JURAT OF SUBSCRIBING WITNESS)

State of Nevada }

County of Clark }

On March 1, 2021 [date] Lawrence Litman [subscribing witness] personally appeared before me, whom I know to be the person who signed this jurat of a subscribing witness while under oath, and swears that he or she was present and witnessed Kaysha Derry [signer of the document] sign his or her name to the above document.

[Signature]
Signature of subscribing witness

Signed and sworn before me on 3/1/21 [date] by Lawrence Litman [subscribing witness].

(Seal)



[Signature]
Signature of notarial officer
notary public
Title (and Rank)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

ORDER OF SUPERVISION

File No.: [REDACTED]

Name: RICHARDSON, KATYKA FAITH KEASHA

Date: March 31, 2021

On December 17, 2020, you were ordered
(Date of Final Order)

- Excluded or deported pursuant to proceedings commenced prior to April 1, 1997.
- Removed pursuant to proceedings commenced on or after April 1, 1997.

Because the agency has not effected your deportation or removal during the period prescribed by law, it is ordered that you be placed under supervision and permitted to be at large under the following conditions:

- That you appear in person at the time and place specified, upon each and every request of the agency, for identification and for deportation or removal.
- That upon request of the agency, you appear for medical or psychiatric examination at the expense of the United States Government.
- That you provide information under oath about your nationality, circumstances, habits, associations and activities and such other information as the agency considers appropriate.
- That you do not travel outside SOUTH CAROLINA for more than 48 hours without first having notified this agency office of the dates and places, and obtaining approval from this agency office of such proposed travel.
(Specify geographic limits, if any)
- That you furnish written notice to this agency office of any change of residence or employment 48 hours prior to such change.
- That you report in person on 04/19/2021 09:00 AM to this agency office at:
(Date/Time)

See I-831

(Reporting Address)

- That you assist U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement in obtaining any necessary travel documents.
- Other: Your release is contingent upon your enrollment and successful participation in an Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program as designated by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. As part of the ATD program, you will be subject to electronic monitoring and may be subject to a curfew. Failure to comply with the requirements of the ATD program will result in a redetermination of your release conditions or your arrest and detention.

If fitted with a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement GPS tracking ankle bracelet, do not tamper with or remove the device. Under federal law, it is a crime to willfully damage or attempt to damage property of the United States. Damaging or attempting to damage the GPS tracking ankle bracelet or any of its associated equipment (including, but not limited to, the charging station, batteries, power cords, etc.) may result in your arrest, detention, and prosecution under 18 U.S.C. § 1361 and/or 18 U.S.C. § 641, each punishable by a fine, up to ten years imprisonment, or both.

- See attached sheet containing other specified conditions (Continue on separate sheet if required)

[Signature]
(Signature of ICE Official)

RUIZ, G D03859 SDD
(Print Name and Title of ICE Official)

Alien's Acknowledgement of Conditions of Release under an Order of Supervision

I hereby acknowledge that I have (read) (had interpreted and explained to me in the ENGLISH language) the contents of this order, a copy of which has been given to me. I understand that failure to comply with the terms of this order may subject me to a fine, detention, or prosecution.

[Signature]
(Signature of ICE Official Serving Order)

[Signature]
(Signature of Alien)

03/31/2021
(Date)

ICE Form I-220B (10/20)

Page 1 of 5

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
ORDER OF SUPERVISION (ADDENDUM)

File No. [REDACTED]

Name: RICHARDSON, KAYSHA FAITH NEASHA

Date: March 22, 2021

- That you do not associate with know gang members, criminal associates, or be associated with any such activity.
- That you register in a substance abuse program within 14 days and provide ICE with written proof of such within 30 days. The proof must include the name, address, duration, and objectives of the program as well as the name of a counselor.
- That you register in a sexual deviancy counseling program within 14 days and provide ICE with written proof of such within 30 days. You must provide ICE with the name of the program, the address of the program, duration and objectives of the program as well as the name of a counselor.
- That you register as a sex offender, if applicable, within 7 days of being released, with the appropriate agency(s) and provide ICE with written proof of such within 10 days.
- That you do not commit any crimes while on this Order of Supervision.
- That you report to any parole or probation officer as required within 5 business days and provide ICE with written verification of the officer's name, address, telephone number, and reporting requirements.
- That you continue to follow any prescribed doctor's orders whether medical or psychological including taking prescribed medication.
- That you provide ICE with written copies of requests to Embassies or Consulates requesting the issuance of a travel document.
- That you provide ICE with written responses from the Embassy or Consulate regarding your request.
- Any violation of the above conditions will result in revocation of your employment authorization document.
- Any violation of these conditions may result in you being taken into Service custody and you being criminally prosecuted.
- Other:

x Kaysha Dery Richardson
Alien's Signature

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
ORDER OF SUPERVISION (OUTPROCESSING CHECKLIST)

All Aliens

- Probation/Parole Officer Notified
- Obtain address where living and telephone number
- Enter into IDENT
- NCIC Check
- Travel Document Application

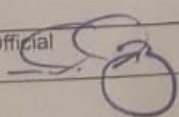
Sex Offenders

- Probation/Parole Officer Notified
- Registered as sex-offender as required by state statute within 7 days
- Victim/Witness Coordinator Notified
- Victim/Witness Notified
- Written Proof of Counseling

Substance Abusers

- Probation/Parole Officer Notified
- Written Proof of Counseling

Completed By	Date
ICE Official COLLAZO, JOSE	03/31/2021

Concurrence By	Date
Supervisory ICE Official RUIZ, G D03869 	03/31/2021

Continuation Page for Form I-220B

Department of Homeland Security

Alien's Name RICHARDSON, KAYSHA FAITH NEASHA	File Number [REDACTED]	Date 03/31/2021
Event No: SWE2110000008		

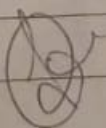
LOCATION OF ICE OFFICE WHICH YOU REPORT TO

ICE ERO, BI OFFICE, 3210 LANDMARK DRIVE, NORTH CHARLESTON, SC 29418

0900 Am

BI - phone [REDACTED]

Ice 404-893-1238
704-672-1470

Signature JOSE COLLAZO 	Title Deportation Officer
---	------------------------------

5 of 5 Pages

Form I-831 Continuation Page (Rev. 08/01/07)



ENGINEERING REIMAGINED

April 12, 2021

U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services
Attn: I-140
2501 S. State Highway 121 Business
Suite 400
Lewisville, TX 75067

To whom it may concern,

Kaysha Dery has been employed as the Chief Communications Officer at DSR Karis Consulting Inc. (DSR Karis) from April 1, 2020. Mrs. Dery was sent to the United States to act on behalf of DSR Karis to start its affiliate DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. (DSR Karis North) which has the same beneficiary owner. She has been instructed to act on behalf of DSR Karis North as the Chief Communications Officer who is responsible for external and internal information control, especially with personnel, public disclosures and contract acquisition which is integral to the operation of DSR Karis North whose business is the development of critical infrastructure, which is an essential service. For any questions contact the Chief Executive Officer at the contact information provided.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale Richardson', is written over a horizontal line.

Dale Richardson,
Chief Executive Officer
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale Richardson', is written over a horizontal line.

, CEO

04/12/2021

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Exhibit C: Enemies of the United States Operating in Canada

This is Exhibit "C" referred to in the
Affidavit of
Dale Richardson
Sworn before me this *12* day
of *October* A.D. 20 *21*
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

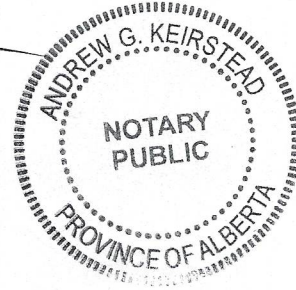


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September 29, 2022

Our file:

A-2022-150148

Dale Richardson
1292 95th St North Battleford
North Battleford SK S9A 0G2

Dear Dale Richardson:

On August 31, 2022, the Access to Information and Privacy Directorate (ATIPD) at the Canada Revenue Agency received your request under the Access to Information Act (the Act) for information about:

“Requesting information relating to Lead Number 687 531. Substantial information was submitted to the CRA relating to obvious tax fraud and the fraud has continued. I am requesting to know who was provided the information and what decisions were made regarding the information provided to the CRA. Requesting to know who viewed the information that is protected by copyright. All information relating to who handled the information attached to Lead Number 687 531 and what decisions were made, where the information was transmitted to and results of any investigative steps, and to determine if information was provided to RCMP or any other related law enforcement.”

or

See attached appendix

Your request is now official and is deemed to have been received on 2022-08-31.

An extension of 30 more days is required beyond the 30-day statutory limit to respond to this request.

- Paragraph 9(1)(a) of the Act allows us an extension when the request [is for a large number of records OR requires searching through a large number of records] and meeting the original deadline would unreasonably interfere with the operations of the Canada Revenue Agency.

For details on the provisions cited, go to laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/a-1.

Canada

.../2

If you are dissatisfied with how we processed your request, you can file a complaint with the Information Commissioner within 60 days of receiving this notice. You can submit your complaint online at oic-ci.gc.ca/en or download a form to print and submit it by mail to:

Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada
30 Victoria Street
Gatineau QC K1A 1H3

If you have any questions, please quote file number A-2022-150148 and contact EÉric Morel at 819-247-8309, or send a fax to 418-556-1828, or write to 555 MacKenzie Avenue 5th floor, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0L5.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jan Wendrich', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Jan Wendrich
Manager
Access to Information and Privacy Directorate



TO : Judicial Administrator

FROM : Stratas J.A.

DATE : September 23, 2022

RE : *Dale J. Richardson v. Seventh-Day Adventist Church et al.* (A-221-21)
Dale J. Richardson v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-277-21)
Dale J. Richardson v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-337-21)
Dale J. Richardson v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-347-21)
DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-158-22)
Dale J. Richardson v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-183-22)
DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v. The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan et al. (22-A-16)

DIRECTION

(1) Files A-158-22 and A-183-22

The Court has reviewed these files.

The Court has jurisdiction at the outset of appeals to dismiss appeals that are doomed to fail: see, e.g., *Dugré v. Canada (Attorney General)*, 2021 FCA 8 and cases cited therein.

At first glance, the notices of appeal do not appear to state any arguable grounds for overturning the order of the Federal Court in file T-1404-20 and this Court would appear to lack jurisdiction over most, if not all, of the respondents to the appeal. The Court asks the appellant to provide written submissions concerning whether the appeals should be summarily dismissed for these reasons.

If this Court dismisses the appeals, the order declaring the appellant and others a vexatious litigant will remain in force. If that happens, should this Court order any measures regulating the access of the vexatious litigants to this Court? The Court invites submissions from the appellant on that question.

The appellant in both of these files must file written submissions by October 6, 2022. If written submissions are not filed by that time, the Court will go ahead and make such orders and directions it considers necessary and warranted.

The Court will carefully consider the written submissions and, if necessary, will direct the respondents to respond. Until the Court directs the respondents to respond, they should not make any submissions.

(2) Files A-221-21, A-277-21, A-337-21, and A-347-21

Status reviews have been issued in all of these files. Submissions from Mr. Richardson on these files are due September 28, 2022. Failure to respond by that time will result in the dismissal of these files without further notice to him.

If submissions on these files are filed, the respondents should not prepare or file submissions in response until further direction of the Court.

(3) File 22-A-16

On September 11, 2022, DSR Karis Consulting Inc. presented to the Registry a notice of appeal of an order of the Federal Court dated October 7, 2020 (T-1115-20). The notice of appeal is out of time. In order for the file to continue, an extension of time is required.

DSR Karis Consulting is invited to file submissions by October 6, 2022 concerning whether an extension of time should be granted. If an extension of time is not granted or if DSR Karis Consulting Inc. fails to file submissions by October 6, 2022, the file will be closed.

The respondents should not prepare or file submissions in response until further direction of the Court.

(4) Mr. Richardson's conduct

The Registry reports that Mr. Richardson has been rude and abusive to it. The Court asks Mr. Richardson to provide submissions by October 6, 2022 on whether this is so and whether his contact with the Registry should be restricted or regulated.

Further, if the appeals from the Federal Court's vexatious litigant order are dismissed, should the vexatious litigants' contact with the Registry of the Federal Court of Appeal be restricted or regulated for that reason alone?

“DS”

NOTICE OF APPEAL

ACTION

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.

hereinafter the "**Appellant**"

AND:

**The ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND
GEOLOGICISTS OF SASKATCHEWAN, VIRGIL THOMSON,
OWZW LAWYERS LLP, CHANTELE THOMPSON, JENNIFER
SCHMIDT, MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD
APPEL, IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN,
JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY RANSOME, SGI AND JORDAN
OTTENBREIT.**

hereinafter each a "**Defendant**", and collectively, the "**Defendants**"

NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the Appellant. The relief claimed by the Appellant appears on the following page.

THIS APPEAL will be heard by the Court at a time and place to be fixed by the Judicial Administrator. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the place of hearing will be requested by the Appellant.

IF YOU WISH TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, to receive notice of any step in the appeal or to be served with any documents in the appeal, you or a solicitor acting for you must prepare a notice of appearance in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules and serve it on the Appellant's solicitor, or when the Appellant is self-represented, on the Appellant, WITHIN 10 DAYS of being served with this notice of appeal.

IF YOU INTEND TO SEEK A DIFFERENT DISPOSITION of the order appealed from, you must serve and file a notice of cross-appeal in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules instead of serving and filing a notice of appearance.

Copies of the Federal Court Rules information concerning the local offices of the Court and other necessary information may be obtained on request to the Administrator of this Court at Ottawa (telephone 613-992-4238) or at any local office.

IF YOU FAIL TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, JUDGEMENT MAY BE GIVEN IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU.

September _____, 2022

Issued by: _____

(Registry Officer)

Address of local office: 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9

To: **Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP**

1000-2002 Victoria Ave

Regina, SK, CA S4P 0R7

Virgil A Thomson (Barrister #4857)

Tel: 306-359-1888

Fax: 306-352-0771

Email: vthomson@owzw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Virgil A. Thomson, Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn and Cary Ransome.

Griffin Toews Maddigan

1530 Angus Street,

Regina, SK S4T 1Z1

Michael B. Griffin

Tel: 1 306 525-6125

Fax: 1 306 525-5226

Email: mikegriffin@sasktel.net

Lawyers for the Defendant the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan.

Brownlee LLP

1500-530 8th Avenue SW,
Calgary, AB, CA T2P 3S8

Nabeel Peermohamed

Tel: 403-260-5302
Fax: 403-232-8408
Email: vburgess@brownleelaw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants SGI and Jordan Ottenbreit

Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Washington, DC 20511

Agency responsible for overseeing investigations for the election fraud in the United States.

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of BARNES R. Dated OCT 7, 2020 by which an order was issued in T-1115-20 to uphold overt acts of treason and the mechanism by which terrorism was perpetrated against the people of Canada and the United States. In spite of evidence presented demonstrating the RCMP committed a crime and the Defendants demonstrated intent to used the vexatious litigant hearing to silence, and destroy the Appellant, and that Defendants in the action were attempting to murder the Appellant and members of the public during the course of the litigation. The order was obtained by numerous acts of fraud and other crimes against the people and ignored the public importance of the health and safety of the public, and assisted in the overthrow of the government of the United States, harboured, concealed and facilitated terrorism and are directly responsible for every death arising from the criminally negligent guidelines. This appeal is an amendment to the appeal properly submitted October 16, 2020 and left unfiled by the court for almost two years.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and

2. Order to investigate treason, terrorism and other related crimes supported by evidence presented in all of the matters;
3. That T-1115-20 be resumed in the Courts.
4. Order that evidence of actions arising by the crimes caused by the crimes of Justice R. L. Barnes be submitted as evidence to the appeal and T-1115-20.

THE GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL are as follows:

5. The learned trial judge erred when he knowingly engaged in the profession of engineering and engineering technology and made a determination on an engineering report and determined that there is no special circumstances to permit Dale J. Richardson to represent the Appellant when it is impossible for a judge to make a determination outside of the scope of his practice as a judge;
6. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the business of engineering and engineering technology contrary to section 55 of the Judges Act;
7. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in Criminal negligence and causing death by criminal negligence in violation of section 219(1)(2) and 220 of the Criminal Code when he dismissed an engineering report

without any expert testimony to refute the claims and made a determination that was impossible for him to make, making the judge personally responsible for every death arising as a result of his crime from the date of his unlawful practice in engineering and/or engineering technology and dismissed a report he was wholly incompetent to dismiss;

8. The learned trial judge erred when he committed a gross dereliction of duty and ignored the national security interests of the engineering report that outlined a critical weakness that was exploited by bioterrorists and engaged in and facilitated terrorism contrary to section 83.01(b) of the Criminal Code;
9. The learned trial judge erred when he abused his position as a judge in the Federal Court of Canada to shield the financing of terrorist activity and harboured terrorists contrary to section 83.01(b) of the Criminal Code;
10. The learned trial judge erred when he facilitated the crime of fraud in violation of section 380(1) of the Criminal Code when allowing the parties opposing the motion and/or supporting it to commit fraud for financial gain using the Federal Court of Canada;
11. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the trafficking in persons contrary to section 279.01(1) of the criminal code;
12. The learned trial judge erred when he became an accessory after the fact to the rogue agents of the Department of Homeland Security engaging in

the trafficking in persons by concealing the trafficking of the Chief Communications Officer of the Appellant and DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. a Delaware Corporation, and the Chief Communications Officer is an American Indian being trafficked with the consent of the judge;

13. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years in violation of section 279.011(1) of the Criminal Code;
14. The learned trial judge erred when he received and facilitated material benefit for the opposing parties in his orders through the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years and material benefit from the aforementioned trafficking in violation of section 279.011(1) and 279.02(1) of the Criminal Code;
15. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation in violation of section 279.011(1) and 279.04(1) of the Criminal Code;
16. The learned trial judge erred when he participated in terrorist activity abusing his position to suppress evidence and allow harm to be done to the public in a manner that was intended to cause harm in clauses (A)-(C)

in 83.01(b)(ii) by the serious interference with and serious disruption of an essential service not authorized in clause (E) of the same;

17. The learned trial judge erred when he exploited procedure in the Federal Court of Canada for a political, religious and an ideological purpose and in whole or in part with the intention of intimidating the public or a segment of the public with regards to its security, including its economic security, and compelling persons to do or refrain from doing any act that intentionally caused harm in clauses (A)-(C) of 83.01(b)(ii) of the Criminal Code and caused a serious interference with and a serious disruption of an essential service of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in a manner not authorized by section (E) of the same or any other law;
18. The learned trial judge erred when he facilitated the Defendants to continue their attempts to torture and kill the Chief Executive Officer of the Appellant to cause a disruption of an essential service that is designed to cause the harm in clauses (A)-(C) of 83.01(b)(ii) to a segment of the public;
19. The learned trial judge erred when he protected the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist church an entity structured like a terrorist cell and designed for concealing the trafficking of children and terrorist activity; and a gross violation of religious liberties of the members of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church and has

allowed the Crown to strip Seventh-Day Adventists of all religious liberties in the process in gross violation of the Charter and international treaties;

20. The learned trial judge erred when he proceeded to make a determination of and engineering report when the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan were obligated by law to examine an engineering report that outlined the delivery of a biological weapon that was used to murder the citizens of Canada and the United States and permitted them to deliberately and willfully murder citizens of Canada and the United States by his gross abuse of his position as a judge of the Federal Court of Canada;
21. The learned trial judge erred when he used the motion hearing to prevent the Appellant from lawfully using the Federal Court of Canada to stop the terrorist activity the judge is a participant in;
22. The learned trial judge erred when he facilitated the continuation of treason;
23. The learned trial judge erred when he acted as a foreign agent directly interfering in the 2020 election in the United States and acted to interfere in the 2022 elections in the same; and a high probability of interference in the elections in the jurisdiction of Canada as well;

24. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about the Federal Court of Canada not having jurisdiction to deal with matters pertaining to the servants of the Crown and permitted the continued torture of the officers of the Appellant in violation of the Convention against Torture for the purposes of causing harm described in clauses (A)-(C) of section 83.01(b) (ii) of the Criminal Code;
25. The learned trial judge erred when he declared himself a terrorist when he called an engineering report submitted to prevent terrorism “an abuse of the Court’s process”;
26. The learned trial judge erred when he abused his his official capacity granted by an act of parliament on behalf of the Crown to exploit an infant child for the purposes of facilitating terrorist activity contrary to 83.01(b) when he called an engineering report submitted to stop the trafficking of children for the purposes if sexual and financial exploitation “an abuse of the Court’s process”;
27. The learned trial judge erred when he demonstrated that the purpose of the Federal Court of Canada was to exploit children by their explicit trafficking for sexual and financial purposes and that the American Indians, Christians, Catholics, Blacks and other minorities and religious groups are the primary targets of the children being exploited;

28. The learned trial judge erred when he dismissed a motion that presented compelling evidence of torture by the servants of the crown and the defendants beyond a reasonable doubt without determining the torture on its merits in violation of the Convention against Torture and instigating torture of the same parties seeking relief of torture;
29. The learned trial judge erred when he participated in torture in violation of the Convention against Torture deliberately to cause the harm described in clauses (A)-(C) of section 83.01(b)(ii) of the criminal code;
30. The learned trial judge erred when he dismissed an application that had allegations of torture without determining whether or not torture occurred in violation of article 13 of the Convention against Torture;
31. The learned trial judge erred when when he used the abused the powers of the court to murder the innocent people in Canada, and the United States against the public interest, demonstrating a gross flaw in the legal system in Canada;
32. The learned trial judge erred when when he ignored the evidence that demonstrated that the pleadings were not vexatious and that every line of the pleadings were based on the facts presented to him, and Justice R. L. Barnes a terrorist and a traitor to Canada and extraditable to the United States;

33. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored the systematic attack that includes without limitation, *deportation and forced population transfer, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, other inhumane acts, persecution of any identifiable group or collectively on political, racial, ethnic, cultural, religious or other grounds that are universally impermissible under international law*; facilitating crimes against humanity by gross abuse of his position;
34. The learned trial judge erred when he set precedent that treason, terrorism, child trafficking for the financial and sexual exploitation torture, persecution, forced population transfer is sanctioned by the Federal Court of Canada, and that the court will punish any person who complain of the same, and the aforementioned actions can be continued with impunity with the protection of the court;
35. The learned trial judge erred by issuing orders that directly resulted in the overthrow of the government of the United States;
36. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that aided the transnational organization that is committing crimes against humanity and actively engaging in treasonous actions in the Canada and the United States, making him an enemy of the United States and a traitor to Canada;
37. The learned trial judge erred when he deliberately used his position to shield terrorist and other gross criminal activity and his actions facilitated

deliberate attempts to torture and murder the whistle-blower of the transnational organization instituting totalitarian rule in Canada and the United States;

38. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in criminal activity when becoming complicit to torture, violation the convention against torture and grossly exceeded his jurisdiction in issuing orders demonstrating the imposition of absolute tyranny;

39. The denial of the torture complaint under the Convention against Torture does allow for the prosecution of 18 U.S.C. § 241. *Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.* When taken with this next case, *Conspiracy to altogether prevent enforcement of statute of United States is conspiracy to commit treason by levying war against the United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)* This denial of the Convention against Torture permits any such conspirators to be punished in the United States for treason based on these grand jury rulings, making every conspirator involved in these proceedings extraditable to the United States to be tried for treason and to face the death penalty;

40. Furthermore, force is not required if the conspiracy is detected early. *The Government contends that, but for the timely interruption of the conspiracy by the apprehension of its leaders actual resistance would have come about. United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)* There is overwhelming evidence of conspiracy, collusion, and complicity to torture, terrorism, crimes against humanity and numerous other crimes, and judicial interference;
41. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that are prejudicial to the appellant after he engaged in criminal activity with the defendants becoming an active participant in their crimes, making him extraditable to the United States;
42. The learned trial judge erred when he saw evidence that the Saskatchewan Health Authority had no justification for its faulty guidelines and abused his position in the Court and procedure to exterminate human life in the millions; making Justice R. L. Barnes personally responsible for genocide based on the engineering report presented by DSR Karis Consulting Inc.;
43. The learned trial judge erred when he violated the no defense clause of the CAT and 269.1 of the criminal code;

44. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that violated article 2 of the convention against torture, an *international treaty* that is binding in Canada and the United States;
45. The learned trial judge erred when he owing the United States basic allegiance to not support persons committing treason in the United States by virtue of his position of a judge in a country that is a close ally of the United States, as Canada would not initiate treasonous conduct in the United States it's NATO ally as that would violate its fundamental principles of the *treaty*;
46. The learned trial judge erred when he used his capacity of a judge of the Federal Court of Canada to further the interests of the Defendants in securing Canada as the staging grounds to effect the overthrow the government of the United States and obstructed the whistleblower from reporting the overthrow;
47. The learned trial judge erred when he knowingly participated in treasonous conduct, abusing his position to facilitate and instigate torture and severe persecution of the Appellant and his affiliates;
48. The learned trial judge erred when he became complicit to the trafficking of a child in violation of the criminal code and *treaties*;
49. The learned trial judge erred when he issued totalitarian orders, unlawfully striking down the constitution in the process;

50. The learned trial judge erred when he acted overtly to advance treason with full knowledge of evidence that demonstrates actions consistent with the overthrow of democracy in Canada and the United States of America by a transnational organization seeking to build a world without freedom;
51. The learned trial judge erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to shield and facilitate criminal activity in the courts in Saskatchewan that used chambers hearings to hide their totalitarian, treasonous and child trafficking for the purposes of raping and exterminating children from scrutiny.
52. The learned trial judge erred when he declared with his judicial actions that Black Canadians have less rights than Black Americans did during the slave trade;
53. The learned trial judge erred when he declared with his judicial actions that Black Canadians do not have a right to their children and that Caucasians have a right to torture and kill them to steal their children with the protection of the state;

October 16, 2020

Amended September 11, 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale J. Richardson', written over a horizontal line.

**Dale J. Richardson, Chief Executive Officer
Submitting Appeal on behalf of
DSR Karis Consulting Inc. the Appellant.**

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK; Telephone
number: (306) 441-7010; Email address: dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com

NOTICE OF APPEAL

ACTION

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

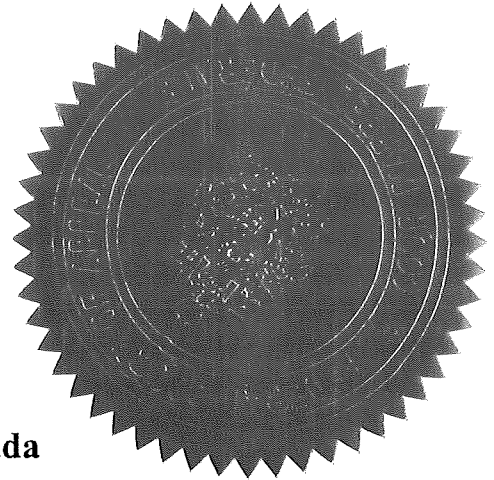
DSR Karis Consulting Inc.

hereinafter the "Appellant"

AND:

The Attorney General of Canada
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH,
COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN, J.A. CALDWELL,
DEREK ALLCHURCH, CONSTABLE BURTON ROY,
BATTLEFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH,
JAMES KWON, MAZEL HOLM, GARY LUND, DAWN LUND,
CIPRIAN BOLAH, JEANNIE JOHNSON, MANITOBA-
SASKATCHEWAN CONFERENCE, MICHAEL COLLINS,
MATRIX LAW GROUP, CLIFFORD HOLM, PATRICIA J.
MEIKLEJOHN, CHANTELE THOMPSON, JENNIFER
SCHMIDT, MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD
APPEL, IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN,
JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY RANSOME, SASKATCHEWAN
HEALTH AUTHORITY, DR. ALABI, CORA SWERID, JILL
COOK, GLEN METIVER, JUSTICE R.W. ELSON, JUSTICE
CROOKS, OWZW LAWYERS LLP, VIRGIL A.
THOMSON, PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN,
HONOURABLE JUDGE PELLETIER, EMI HOLM, CHAR
BLAIR, AND KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON

hereinafter each a "Defendant", and collectively, the "Defendants"



NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the Appellant. The relief claimed by the Appellant appears on the following page.

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IF YOU FAIL TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, JUDGEMENT MAY BE GIVEN IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU.

June 27, 2022

Issued by: YOVANA PATAROO
REGISTRY OFFICER
AGENT DU GREFFE

(Registry Officer)

Address of local office: 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9

To: **Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP**

1000-2002 Victoria Ave

Regina, SK, CA S4P 0R7

Virgil A Thomson (Barrister #4857)

Tel: 306-359-1888

Fax: 306-352-0771

Email: vthomson@owzw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Virgil A. Thomson, Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn and Cary Ransome.

Attorney General of Canada

Department of Justice Canada

410 22nd Street East, Suite 410

Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Jessica Karam

Tel: 1 306 518-0800

Fax: 1 306 975-4030

Email: Jessica.Karam@Justice.gc.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Attorney General of Canada; and spoke for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who were not a party to the hearing

McDougall Gauley LLP

500-616 Main St

Saskatoon, SK, CA S7H 0J6

Chantelle C. Eisner (Barrister #4518)

Tel: 306-653-1212

Fax: 306-652-1323

Email: ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com

Heather J. Laing, Q.C. (Barrister #3704)

Tel: 306-653-1212

Fax: 306-652-1323

Email: hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Saskatchewan Health Authority

Miller Thomson LLP

3000, 700-9th Ave SW

Calgary, AB, T2P 3V4

Annie M. Alport

Tel: 1 403 298-2418

Fax: 1 403-262-0007

Email: aalport@millerthomson.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Matrix Law Group, Patricia J. Meiklejohn, Cliff A. Holm, the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference, The Seventh-Day Adventist church, the Battlefords SDA church, Gary Lund, Dawn Lund, Mazel Holm, Jeannie Johnson, Ciprian Bolah and Kimberley Richardson.

Emery Jamieson LLP

2400, 10235-101 Street

Edmonton, AB, T5J 3G1

Bruce M. Comba

Tel: 1 780 936-8562

Fax: 1 780-420-6277

Email: BComba@emeryjamieson.com

Lawyers for the Defendant Derek Allchurch.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Marie K. Stack

Tel: 1 306 664-1349

Fax: 1 306-653-2669

Email: mstack@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Elizabeth J. Ulmer

Tel: 1 306 664-1377

Fax: 1 306-653-2669

Email: e.ulmer@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Dr. Alabi.

Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

Government of Saskatchewan

1874 Scarth Street

Regina, SK, S4P 4B3

Justin Stevenson

Tel: 1 306 787-5224

Email: justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, The Honourable
Judge M. Pelletier, Emi Holm, and Char Blais..

Dale J. Richardson

Tel: 1 306 441-7010

Email: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

Self Represented litigant

Lawrence J. Litman

Email: ljlitman@cox.net

Lawyers for the Non-Party Robert A. Cannon

Congress of the United States

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Department of Justice

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20530-0001

United States Attorneys

Email: USADC.ServiceCivil@usdoj.gov

Lawyers for the United States Governmental Departments.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Law Enforcement in the United States.

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of BROWN H. Dated JUNE 10, 2022 by which an order was issued in T-1404-20 to uphold the orders of Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib dated August 31, 2021 and other subsequent orders that were overt acts of treason and the mechanism by which terrorism was perpetrated against the people of Canada and the United States. In spite of evidence presented demonstrating the RCMP committed a crime and the Defendants demonstrated intent to used the vexatious litigant hearing to silence, and destroy the Appellant, and that Defendants in the action disrupted the essential services of the Appellant during the course of the litigation. The order was obtained by numerous acts of fraud and other crimes against the people and ignored the public importance of the health and safety of the public, and committed felony copyright infringement in the orders when attributing a work to another author that is protected by copyright.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and
2. Order to investigate treason, terrorism and other related crimes supported by evidence presented in all of the matters;
3. That all matters be resumed in the Courts.

THE GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL are as follows:

4. The learned trial judge erred when he use procedure to permit treason to continue;
5. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about who filed documents and when; attributing documents filed by the Appellant to Dale J. Richardson, the Plaintiff in T-1404-20 and in the process committing felony copyright infringement against the Appellant;
6. The learned trial judge erred when he declared the Appellant a vexatious litigant when he knowingly committed felony copyright infringement and abused the powers of the Court to protect himself from financial liability from felony copyright infringement in Canada;
7. The learned trial judge erred when he declared the pleadings were “rambling, sometimes incoherent, insulting, scandalous” when the basis of much of the pleadings were based on engineering and the Justice H. S. Brown is completely incompetent in the field of engineering sciences;
8. The learned trial judge erred when he made the vexatious orders without quoting 1 expert witness in the area of HVAC engineering to refute the claims, and lawyers are not competent to make any determination based

on pleadings relating to engineering claims as they are not competent to make any judgment on engineering sciences;

9. The learned trial judge erred when he stated that the Appellant was owned by the Plaintiff in T-1404-20 Dale J. Richardson and the owner of the Appellant is stated clearly in documentation in the corporate records possessed by the Appellant and should have been known to the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union if they followed proper financial controls that would prevent the laundering of money, making it probable that they are engaged in the same based on the professional opinion of a senior revenue accountant Robert A. Cannon who has identified critical weaknesses in their control system in documentation presented before the Federal Court of Canada;
10. The learned trial judge erred when he alleged that the subsequent claims made by the
11. The learned trial judge erred when he alleged that “The Plaintiff in response to the section 40 Motion submits, “it is impossible for the Defendant to be a vexatious litigant”. However, the majority of his submissions argue matters that have already been decided by this Court and others further evidencing his attempts to re-litigate matters before the Saskatchewan Courts, the Federal Court, and the Courts of the United States.” When it was the Appellant who made that assertion in its motion

for intervention filed to the Court based on the research that it created that is protected by copyright;

12. The learned trial judge erred when he alleged that the “Moreover, the Plaintiff has a propensity to bring unsubstantiated allegations of impropriety against parties and their counsel while using scandalous language” when he never makes mention of the evidence contained in any of the documentation ever, in fact no party has ever mentioned the evidence contained in any of the documentation even evidence supplied by the Defendants contradicted their claims;
13. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored the nature of the agent principle relationship a concept that should be familiar to any judge and could not be misunderstood without intentional skewing of the facts; and anyone who has a basic understanding of the agent-principle relationship would know that the term “Canadian Masonic Terrorist” was a term that was used to define an agent-principle relationship that was tied together by particular ideology;
14. The learned trial judge erred when when he failed to list the only proceeding that was initiated by the Appellant on the court record because it would stand as a record of him lying about meritless proceedings because the Saskatchewan Health Authority had the Chief Executive Officer of the Appellant arrested on a mental health warrant as he

attempted to enter the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan on July 23, 2020 and prevented the Appellant from ever entering the court to litigate its matter; and no subsequent court has ever allowed that matter to be litigated as a judgment was made in its absence because defendants conspired to prevent the Appellant from exercising its rights;

15. The learned trial judge erred when when he failed to mention that the "family matter" that the Plaintiff was part of was decided by fraud and alleged that it was not when purporting "the fact his wife successfully applied for and obtained Court order divorce and family law relief including custody of an infant child, and the dismissal of his subsequent application for habeas corpus" when the Attorney General of Canada submitted evidence that was before Justice William F. Pentney on June 10, 2021 and in the respondents motion submitted to the Court date March 29, 2021 and the motion to intervene referenced by Justice H. S. Brown and submitted to the Federal Court of Canada May 25, 2022 and knew that the Plaintiff was prevented from entering the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan for a first appearance in his divorce hearing on July 23, 2020 and it was impossible for him to have lost without prejudice because he was unlawfully prevented from entering the court;
16. The learned trial judge erred when he called an application obtained by torture a successful application, as torture is a crime;

17. The learned trial judge erred when a child being trafficked for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation a successful application when such crime is punishable by life imprisonment;
18. The learned trial judge erred when when he lied about the expertise of the Plaintiff when he has had the credentials of the Plaintiff placed before him in documentation included in the motion for intervention submitted by the Appellant;
19. The learned trial judge erred when when he ignored the research of the Appellant that was pioneered by the Appellant and its Chief Executive Officer who provided his diploma in Mechanical Engineering Technology and Parchment for his Bachelor of Technology and evidence that the research is based off of research pioneered during the course of his studies at Memorial University of Newfoundland making the Appellant and the Chief Executive Officer the only experts in the research pioneered by and produced by the Appellant;
20. The learned trial judge erred when when he used the rules of the court to justify the murder of innocent people in Canada, and the United States against the public interest demonstrating a gross flaw in the legal system in Canada;
21. The learned trial judge erred when when he ignored the evidence that demonstrated that the pleadings were not vexatious and that every line of

the pleadings were based on the facts presented to the Federal Court of Canada; and that allowing the Appellant to be declared vexatious when it was protecting innocent lives from being extinguished by terrorists because of “improper” procedures or “vexatious” language makes Justice H. S. Brown a terrorist and a traitor to Canada and extraditable to the United States;

22. The learned trial judge erred when he overlooked the intent to declare Robert A. Cannon a vexatious litigant in the Federal Court of Canada when he has never engaged in any litigation in the Federal Court of Canada, he was never notified, demonstrating "intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such" with the intent to Cause “serious bodily or *mental harm* to members of the group;” with Robert A. Cannon and the Chief Executive Officer of the Appellant sharing religious beliefs held by an extremely small segment of persons even within the persons who identify as Seventh-Day Adventists;
23. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored the systematic attack directed at the population consisting of Chief Executive Officer of the Appellant and those associating with him including without limitation, his daughters, family, Robert A. Cannon, and any other person who stands up for freedom and the rights of children; the attack includes without limitation, *deportation and forced population transfer, imprisonment or*

other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, other inhumane acts, persecution of any identifiable group or collectively on political, racial, ethnic, cultural, religious or other grounds that are universally impermissible under international law; facilitating crimes against humanity by gross abuse of his position;

24. The learned trial judge erred when he set precedent that treason, terrorism, child trafficking for the financial and sexual exploitation torture, persecution, forced population transfer is sanctioned by the Federal Court of Canada, and that the court will punish any person who complain of the same, and the aforementioned actions can be continued with impunity if you do not follow the procedure of the court;
25. The learned trial judge erred when he set precedent that procedure can be used to shield the crime of aggression and that preventing the enforcement of treaties and the murder of the innocent can be justified by failing to follow procedural conventions of a court;
26. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored that treason is impossible to commit without a conspiracy, and implying that a conspiracy to overthrow a government would not require numerous state and private actors is in itself a questionable act, as invasion by infiltration is a more likely means to overthrow a free and democratic society as an assembling of military forces within Canada or the United States would be met with

swift and deadly force and an extremely unlikely means of effecting overthrow;

27. The learned trial judge erred by withholding the reasons why the Federal Court of Canada was obliged to adjourn the hearing intended for March 1, 2022 to May 30, 2022; the reasons would have demonstrated the extreme prejudice directed at the Federal Court of Canada when it lied and placed on the Federal Court of Canada record that the Plaintiff received and acknowledged direction that it was impossible for him to acknowledge because it was sent to the wrong email address and the Plaintiff would have been placed into the hearing without a defense without his knowledge; demonstrating that the orders made by Justice H. S. Brown are based on fraud and exceeds his jurisdiction;
28. The learned trial judge erred by allowing the vexatious litigant motion to proceed when he had full knowledge that the Defendants in the action were actively engaged in bioterrorism and the delivery method of a contagion was demonstrated by the Appellant in its expert capacity and presented to the Federal Court of Canada and Justice H. S. Brown that court rules were justifiable to murder Canadians without expert testimony to contradict the evidence submitted by the Appellant;
29. The learned trial judge erred by using procedure to allow terrorism to continue with impunity, and allowed the hearing of the Federal Court of

Canada to be used secure the staging grounds to attack the United States in violation of numerous treaties and setting precedent that procedure can strike down any attempt to stop criminal activity when it is forced into a civil court;

30. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that aided the transnational organization that is committing crimes against humanity and actively engaging in treasonous actions in the Canada and the United States, making him an enemy of the United States and a traitor to Canada;
31. The learned trial judge erred when he deliberately used his position to shield criminal activity and silence the whistle-blower of the transnational organization instituting totalitarian rule in Canada and the United States;
32. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about why the Chief Executive Officer did not appear (who he referred to as the Plaintiff), when he knew that it was for reasons of health and that the Chief Executive Officer was willing to represent the Appellant at the risk of his own life because he knew of the extreme risk of death to the public that could potentially be in the millions in Canada alone and believed that risking his health was appropriate given the threat to the safety of the public based on his expert opinion and the research pioneered by the Appellant;
33. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in criminal activity when becoming complicit to torture, violation the convention against torture

and grossly exceeded his jurisdiction in issuing orders demonstrating the imposition of absolute tyranny;

34. The denial of the torture complaint under the Convention against Torture does allow for the prosecution of 18 U.S.C. § 241. *Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.* When taken with this next case, *Conspiracy to altogether prevent enforcement of statute of United States is conspiracy to commit treason by levying war against the United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)* This denial of the Convention against Torture permits any such conspirators to be punished in the United States for treason based on these grand jury rulings, making every conspirator involved in these proceedings extraditable to the United States to be tried for treason and to face the death penalty;
35. Furthermore, force is not required if the conspiracy is detected early. *The Government contends that, but for the timely interruption of the conspiracy by the apprehension of its leaders actual resistance would have come about. The greater part of the evidence relied upon by the government to establish the conspiracy related to facts which occurred*

before the passage of the selective Draft Act. United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)

There is overwhelming evidence of conspiracy, collusion, and complicity to torture, terrorism, crimes against humanity and numerous other crimes, and judicial interference;

36. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that are prejudicial to the appellant after he engaged in criminal activity with the defendants becoming an active participant in their crimes, making him extraditable to the United States;
37. The learned trial judge erred when he saw evidence that the Saskatchewan Health Authority had no justification for its faulty guidelines and used the rules of the Court and procedure to justify the extermination of human life in the millions and millions more; making Justice H. S. Brown personally responsible for genocide based on the engineering report presented by the Appellant;
38. The learned trial judge erred when he violated the no defense clause of the CAT and 269.1 of the criminal code;
39. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that violated article 2 of the convention against torture, an *international treaty* that is binding in Canada and the United States;

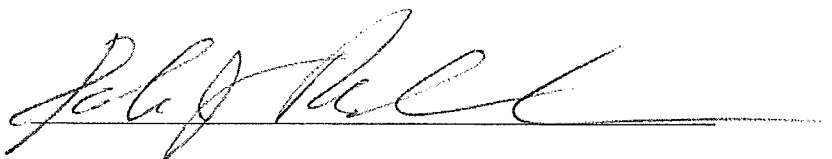
40. The learned trial judge erred when he owing the United States basic allegiance to not support persons committing treason in the United States by virtue of his position of a judge in a country that is a close ally of the United States, as Canada would not support treasonous conduct in the United States it's NATO ally as that would violate its fundamental principles of the treaty;
41. The learned trial judge erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to replicate the secret trials used in the inquisition to torture persons and subject them to gross violations of rights;
42. The learned trial judge erred when he knowingly participated in treasonous conduct, abusing his position to facilitate and instigate torture and severe persecution of the Appellant and his affiliates;
43. The learned trial judge erred when he became complicit to the trafficking of a child in violation of the criminal code and treaties;
44. The learned trial judge erred when he issued totalitarian orders, striking down the constitution in the process;
45. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored evidence where established case law demonstrated that rogue agents of U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement and the Department of Homeland Security were engaged in activities consistent with conspiracy to commit treason against the United

States of America, and taking actions that made him any enemy of the same;

46. The learned trial judge erred when he permitted treason to advance with impunity with full knowledge of evidence that demonstrates actions consistent with the overthrow of democracy in Canada and the United States of America by a transnational organization seeking to build a world without freedom;
47. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about the fraud used in the Federal Court of Canada which when discovered by Dale J. Richardson was the reason by which the Federal Court of Canada was obliged to change the date of the vexatious litigant hearing; continuing a process of fraudulent actions by the defendants and their affiliates that were started as early as June 29, 2020 with fraud and forged documents by rogue agents of the Ombudsman for Banking Services and Investments that were used to hinder an investigation into crimes and the fraud was continued by the Attorney General by refusing to investigate any crimes including terrorism when presented evidence of such crimes and conspiracy of the same;
48. The learned trial judge erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to shield criminal activity in the same manner as the courts in Saskatchewan

used chambers hearings to hide their totalitarian and treasonous actions
from scrutiny.

June 24, 2022



DSR Karis Consulting Inc.

Appellant

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. (AB Office): 116 West Creek Meadow, Chestermere,
AB; Power of Attorney: Astra Richardson-Pereira; Telephone number: (587) 575-
5045; Email address: dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above document is a true copy of
the original filed in the Federal Court./

JE CERTIFIE que le document ci-dessus est une copie conforme
à l'original déposé au dossier de la Cour fédérale.

Filing date July 27, 2022
Date de dépôt

Dated
Fait le 

**YOVANA PATAROO
REGISTRY OFFICER
AGENT DU GREFFE**

22 of 22

10:1

NOTICE OF APPEAL

ACTION

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

Dale J. Richardson

hereinafter the "Appellant"

AND:

**The Attorney General of Canada
 SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH,
 COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN, J.A. CALDWELL,
 DEREK ALLCHURCH, CONSTABLE BURTON ROY,
 BATTLEFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH,
 JAMES KWON, MAZEL HOLM, GARY LUND, DAWN LUND,
 CIPRIAN BOLAH, JEANNIE JOHNSON, MANITOBA-
 SASKATCHEWAN CONFERENCE, MICHAEL COLLINS,
 MATRIX LAW GROUP, CLIFFORD HOLM, PATRICIA J.
 MEIKLEJOHN, CHANTELE THOMPSON, JENNIFER
 SCHMIDT, MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD
 APPEL, IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN,
 JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY RANSOME, SASKATCHEWAN
 HEALTH AUTHORITY, DR. ALABI, CORA SWERID, JILL
 COOK, GLEN METIVER, JUSTICE R.W. ELSON, JUSTICE
 CROOKS, OWZW LAWYERS LLP, VIRGIL A.
 THOMSON, PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN,
 HONOURABLE JUDGE PELLETIER, EMI HOLM, CHAR
 BLAIR, AND KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON**

hereinafter each a "Defendant", and collectively, the "Defendants"

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL COUR D'APPEL FÉDÉRALE	
FILED	SEP - 8 2020
ROBERT M'VONDO	
SASKATOON, SK	- 1 -



NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the Appellant. The relief claimed by the Appellant appears on the following page.

THIS APPEAL will be heard by the Court at a time and place to be fixed by the Judicial Administrator. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the place of hearing will be requested by the Appellant.

IF YOU WISH TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, to receive notice of any step in the appeal or to be served with any documents in the appeal, you or a solicitor acting for you must prepare a notice of appearance in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules and serve it on the Appellant's solicitor, or when the Appellant is self-represented, on the Appellant, WITHIN 10 DAYS of being served with this notice of appeal.

IF YOU INTEND TO SEEK A DIFFERENT DISPOSITION of the order appealed from, you must serve and file a notice of cross-appeal in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules instead of serving and filing a notice of appearance.

Copies of the Federal Court Rules information concerning the local offices of the Court and other necessary information may be obtained on request to the Administrator of this Court at Ottawa (telephone 613-992-4238) or at any local office.

IF YOU FAIL TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, JUDGEMENT MAY BE GIVEN IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU.

SEP - 8 2022

September _____, 2022

Issued by: **ORIGINAL SIGNED BY**
ROBERT M'VONDO
REGISTRY OFFICER

(Registry Officer)

Address of local office: 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9

Saskatoon Local Office	Bureau local de Saskatoon
520 Spadina Crescent East	520 Croissant Spadina Est
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7K 2H6	S7K 2H6

To: **Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP**

1000-2002 Victoria Ave

Regina, SK, CA S4P 0R7

Virgil A Thomson (Barrister #4857)

Tel: 306-359-1888

Fax: 306-352-0771

Email: vthomson@owzw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Virgil A. Thomson, Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn and Cary Ransome.

Attorney General of Canada

Department of Justice Canada

410 22nd Street East, Suite 410

Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Tel: 1 306 518-0800

Fax: 1 306 975-4030

Email: AGC_PGC_SASKATOON@justice.gc.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Attorney General of Canada; and spoke for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who were not a party to the hearing

McDougall Gauley LLP

500-616 Main St

Saskatoon, SK, CA S7H 0J6

Chantelle C. Eisner (Barrister #4518)

Tel: 306-653-1212

Fax: 306-652-1323

Email: ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com

Heather J. Laing, Q.C. (Barrister #3704)

Tel: 306-653-1212

Fax: 306-652-1323

Email: hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Saskatchewan Health Authority

Miller Thomson LLP

3000, 700-9th Ave SW

Calgary, AB, T2P 3V4

Annie M. Alport

Tel: 1 403 298-2418

Fax: 1 403-262-0007

Email: aalport@millerthomson.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Matrix Law Group, Patricia J. Meiklejohn, Cliff A. Holm, the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference, The Seventh-Day Adventist church, the Battlefords SDA church, Gary Lund, Dawn Lund, Mazel Holm, Jeannie Johnson, Ciprian Bolah and Kimberley Richardson.

Emery Jamieson LLP

2400, 10235-101 Street

Edmonton, AB, T5J 3G1

Bruce M. Comba

Tel: 1 780 936-8562

Fax: 1 780-420-6277

Email: BComba@emeryjamieson.com

Lawyers for the Defendant Derek Allchurch.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Marie K. Stack

Tel: 1 306 664-1349

Fax: 1 306-653-2669

Email: mstack@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Elizabeth J. Ulmer

Tel: 1 306 664-1377

Fax: 1 306-653-2669

Email: e.ulmer@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Dr. Alabi.

Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

Government of Saskatchewan

1874 Scarth Street

Regina, SK, S4P 4B3

Justin Stevenson

Tel: 1 306 787-5224

Email: justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, The Honourable Judge M. Pelletier, Emi Holm, and Char Blais..

Lawrence J. Litman

Email: ljlitman@cox.net

Lawyers for the Non-Party Robert A. Cannon

Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Washington, DC 20511

Agency responsible for overseeing investigations for the election fraud in the United States.

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of BROWN H. Dated JUNE 10, 2022 by which an order was issued in T-1404-20 to uphold the orders of Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib dated August 31, 2021 and other subsequent orders that were overt acts of treason and the mechanism by which terrorism was perpetrated against the people of Canada and the United States. In spite of evidence presented demonstrating the RCMP committed a crime and the Defendants demonstrated intent to used the vexatious litigant hearing to silence, and destroy the Appellant, and that Defendants in the action were attempting to murder the Appellant and members of the public during the course of the litigation. The order was obtained by numerous acts of fraud and other crimes against the people and ignored the public importance of the health and safety of the public, and assisted in the overthrow of the government of the United States, harboured, concealed and facilitated terrorism and committed felony copyright infringement in the orders when attributing a work to another author that is protected by copyright.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and

2. Order to investigate treason, terrorism and other related crimes supported by evidence presented in all of the matters;
3. That all matters be resumed in the Courts.

THE GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL are as follows:

4. The learned trial judge erred when he knowingly committed the crime of fraud in violation of section 380(1) of the Criminal Code attributing ownership of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to the Appellant contrary to the corporate registry of Alberta and that information is available to the public;
5. The learned trial judge erred when he facilitated the crime of fraud in violation of section 380(1) of the Criminal Code when allowing the parties bringing the motion and/or supporting it to commit fraud for financial gain using the Federal Court of Canada;
6. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years in violation of section 279.011(1) of the Criminal Code;
7. The learned trial judge erred when he received and facilitated material benefit for the opposing parties in his orders through the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years and material benefit from the

aforementioned trafficking in violation of section 279.011(1) and 279.02(1) of the Criminal Code;

8. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation in violation of section 279.011(1) and 279.04(1) of the Criminal Code;
9. The learned trial judge erred when he participated in terrorist activity abusing his position to suppress evidence and allow harm to be done to the public in a manner that was intended to cause harm in clauses (A)-(C) in 83.01(b)(ii) by the serious interference with and serious disruption of an essential service not authorized in clause (E) of the same;
10. The learned trial judge erred when he exploited procedure in the Federal Court of Canada for a political, religious and an ideological purpose and in whole or in part with the intention of intimidating the public or a segment of the public with regards to its security, including its economic security, and compelling persons to do or refrain from doing any act that intentionally caused harm in clauses (A)-(C) of 83.01(b)(ii) of the Criminal Code and caused a serious interference with and a serious disruption of and essential service of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in a manner not authorized by section (E) of the same or any other law;

11. The learned trial judge erred when he allowed the Defendants to continue their attempts to torture and kill the Appellant to cause a disruption of an essential service that is designed to cause the harm in clauses (A)-(C) of 83.01(b)(ii) to a segment of the public;
12. The learned trial judge erred when he protected the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist church an entity structured like a terrorist cell and designed for concealing the trafficking of children and terrorist activity; and a gross violation of religious liberties of the members of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church and has allowed the province of Saskatchewan to strip Seventh-Day Adventists of all religious liberties in the process in gross violation of the Charter;
13. The learned trial judge erred when he used the vexatious litigant hearing to prevent the Appellant from lawfully using the Federal Court of Canada to stop the terrorist activity the judge is a participant in;
14. The learned trial judge erred when he use procedure to permit treason to continue;
15. The learned trial judge erred when he acted as a foreign agent assisting in covering up interference in the 2020 election in the United States and actions designed to interfere in the 2022 elections in the same; and a high probability of interference in the elections in the jurisdiction of Canada as well;

16. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about who filed documents and when; attributing documents filed by DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to the Appellant, the Intervenor in T-1404-20 and in the process committing felony copyright infringement;
17. The learned trial judge erred when he declared the Appellant a vexatious litigant when he knowingly committed felony copyright infringement and abused the powers of the Court to protect himself from financial liability from felony copyright infringement in Canada;
18. The learned trial judge erred when he declared the pleadings were “rambling, sometimes incoherent, insulting, scandalous” when the basis of much of the pleadings were based on engineering and the Justice H. S. Brown is completely incompetent in the field of engineering sciences;
19. The learned trial judge erred when he made the vexatious orders without quoting 1 expert witness in the area of HVAC engineering to refute the claims, and lawyers are not competent to make any determination based on pleadings relating to engineering claims as they are not competent to make any judgment on engineering sciences;
20. The learned trial judge erred when he stated that DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was owned by the Appellant and the owner of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. is stated clearly in documentation in the corporate records and on the public corporate registry in the province of Alberta and should have been

known to every lawyer involved in the hearing especially the Attorney General of Canada;

21. The learned trial judge erred when he alleged that “The Plaintiff in response to the section 40 Motion submits, “it is impossible for the Defendant to be a vexatious litigant”. However, the majority of his submissions argue matters that have already been decided by this Court and others further evidencing his attempts to re-litigate matters before the Saskatchewan Courts, the Federal Court, and the Courts of the United States.” When it was DSR Karis Consulting Inc. who made that assertion it its motion for intervention filed to the Court based on the research that it created that is protected by copyright;
22. The learned trial judge erred when he alleged that the “Moreover, the Plaintiff has a propensity to bring unsubstantiated allegations of impropriety against parties and their counsel while using scandalous language” when he never makes mention of the evidence contained in any of the documentation ever, in fact no party has ever mentioned the evidence contained in any of the documentation even evidence supplied by the Defendants contradicted their claims;
23. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored the nature of the agent principle relationship a concept that should be familiar to any judge and could not be misunderstood without intentional skewing of the facts; and

anyone who has a basic understanding of the agent-principle relationship would know that the term “Canadian Masonic Terrorist” was a term that was used to define an agent-principle relationship that was tied together by particular ideology;

24. The learned trial judge erred when when he failed to list the only proceeding that was initiated by DSR Karis Consulting Inc. on the court record because it would stand as a record of him lying about meritless proceedings because the Saskatchewan Health Authority had the Chief Executive Officer of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. arrested on a mental health warrant as he attempted to enter the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan on July 23, 2020 and prevented the Appellant from ever entering the court to litigate the matter on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. as its agent; and no subsequent court has ever allowed that matter to be litigated as a judgment was made in its absence because defendants conspired to prevent DSR Karis Consulting Inc. from exercising its rights;

25. The learned trial judge erred when when he failed to mention that the “family matter” that the Appellant was part of was decided by fraud and alleged that it was not when purporting “the fact his wife successfully applied for and obtained Court order divorce and family law relief including custody of an infant child, and the dismissal of his subsequent application for habeas corpus” when the Attorney General of Canada

submitted evidence that was before Justice William F. Pentney on June 10, 2021 and in the respondents motion submitted to the Court date March 29, 2021 and the motion to intervene referenced by Justice H. S. Brown and submitted to the Federal Court of Canada May 25, 2022 and knew that the Appellant was prevented from entering the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan for a first appearance in his divorce hearing on July 23, 2020 and it was impossible for him to have lost without prejudice because he was unlawfully prevented from entering the court;

26. The learned trial judge erred when he called an application obtained by torture a successful application, as torture is a crime;
27. The learned trial judge erred when a child being trafficked for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation a successful application when such crime is punishable by life imprisonment;
28. The learned trial judge erred when when he lied about the expertise of the Appellant when he has had the credentials of the Appellant placed before him in documentation included in the motion for intervention submitted by DSR Karis Consulting Inc.;
29. The learned trial judge erred when when he ignored the research of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. that was pioneered by DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and the Appellant who provided his diploma in Mechanical Engineering

Technology and Parchment for his Bachelor of Technology and evidence that the research is based off of research pioneered during the course of his studies at Memorial University of Newfoundland making DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and the Appellant the only experts in the research pioneered by and produced by DSR Karis Consulting Inc.;

30. The learned trial judge erred when when he used the rules of the court to justify the murder of innocent people in Canada, and the United States against the public interest demonstrating a gross flaw in the legal system in Canada;
31. The learned trial judge erred when when he ignored the evidence that demonstrated that the pleadings were not vexatious and that every line of the pleadings were based on the facts presented to the Federal Court of Canada; and that allowing the Appellant to be declared vexatious when he was protecting innocent lives from being extinguished by terrorists because of “improper” procedures or “vexatious” language makes Justice H. S. Brown a terrorist and a traitor to Canada and extraditable to the United States;
32. The learned trial judge erred when he overlooked the intent to declare Robert A. Cannon a vexatious litigant in the Federal Court of Canada when he has never engaged in any litigation in the Federal Court of Canada, he was never notified, demonstrating "intent to destroy, in whole

or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such" with the intent to Cause "serious bodily or *mental harm* to members of the group;" with Robert A. Cannon and the Appellant sharing religious beliefs held by an extremely small segment of persons even within the persons who identify as Seventh-Day Adventists;

33. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored the systematic attack directed at the population consisting of the Appellant and those associating with him including without limitation, his daughters, family, Robert A. Cannon, and any other person who stands up for freedom and the rights of children; the attack includes without limitation, *deportation and forced population transfer, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, other inhumane acts, persecution of any identifiable group or collectively on political, racial, ethnic, cultural, religious or other grounds that are universally impermissible under international law*; facilitating crimes against humanity by gross abuse of his position;
34. The learned trial judge erred when he set precedent that treason, terrorism, child trafficking for the financial and sexual exploitation torture, persecution, forced population transfer is sanctioned by the Federal Court of Canada, and that the court will punish any person who

complain of the same, and the aforementioned actions can be continued with impunity if you do not follow the procedure of the court;

35. The learned trial judge erred when he set precedent that procedure can be used to shield the crime of aggression and that preventing the enforcement of treaties and the murder of the innocent can be justified by failing to follow procedural conventions of a court;

36. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored that treason is impossible to commit without a conspiracy, and implying that a conspiracy to overthrow a government would not require numerous state and private actors is in itself a questionable act, as invasion by infiltration is a more likely means to overthrow a free and democratic society as an assembling of military forces within Canada or the United States would be met with swift and deadly force and an extremely unlikely means of effecting overthrow;

37. The learned trial judge erred by withholding the reasons why the Federal Court of Canada was obliged to adjourn the hearing intended for March 1, 2022 to May 30, 2022; the reasons would have demonstrated the extreme prejudice directed at the Federal Court of Canada when it lied and placed on the Federal Court of Canada record that the Appellant received and acknowledged direction that it was impossible for him to acknowledge because it was sent to the wrong email address and the Appellant would

have been placed into the hearing without a defense without his knowledge; demonstrating that the orders made by Justice H. S. Brown are based on fraud and exceeds his jurisdiction;

38. The learned trial judge erred by allowing the vexatious litigant motion to proceed when he had full knowledge that the Defendants in the action were actively engaged in bioterrorism and the delivery method of a contagion was demonstrated by DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in its expert capacity and presented to the Federal Court of Canada and Justice H. S. Brown that court rules were justifiable to murder Canadians without expert testimony to contradict the evidence submitted by DSR Karis Consulting Inc.;
39. The learned trial judge erred by using procedure to allow terrorism to continue with impunity, and allowed the hearing of the Federal Court of Canada to be used secure the staging grounds to attack the United States in violation of numerous treaties and setting precedent that procedure can strike down any attempt to stop criminal activity when it is forced into a civil court;
40. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that aided the transnational organization that is committing crimes against humanity and actively engaging in treasonous actions in the Canada and the United States, making him an enemy of the United States and a traitor to Canada;

41. The learned trial judge erred when he deliberately used his position to shield criminal activity and silence the whistle-blower of the transnational organization instituting totalitarian rule in Canada and the United States;
42. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about why the Appellant, when he knew that it was for reasons of health and that the Appellant was willing to represent DSR Karis Consulting Inc. at the risk of his own life because he knew of the extreme risk of death to the public that could potentially be in the millions in Canada alone and believed that risking his health was appropriate given the threat to the safety of the public based on his expert opinion and the research pioneered by DSR Karis Consulting Inc.;
43. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in criminal activity when becoming complicit to torture, violation the convention against torture and grossly exceeded his jurisdiction in issuing orders demonstrating the imposition of absolute tyranny;
44. The denial of the torture complaint under the Convention against Torture does allow for the prosecution of 18 U.S.C. § 241. *Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.*

When taken with this next case, *Conspiracy to altogether prevent enforcement of statute of United States is conspiracy to commit treason by levying war against the United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)* This denial of the Convention against Torture permits any such conspirators to be punished in the United States for treason based on these grand jury rulings, making every conspirator involved in these proceedings extraditable to the United States to be tried for treason and to face the death penalty;

45. Furthermore, force is not required if the conspiracy is detected early. *The Government contends that, but for the timely interruption of the conspiracy by the apprehension of its leaders actual resistance would have come about. The greater part of the evidence relied upon by the government to establish the conspiracy related to facts which occurred before the passage of the selective Draft Act. United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)*

There is overwhelming evidence of conspiracy, collusion, and complicity to torture, terrorism, crimes against humanity and numerous other crimes, and judicial interference;

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becoming an active participant in their crimes, making him extraditable to the United States;

47. The learned trial judge erred when he saw evidence that the Saskatchewan Health Authority had no justification for its faulty guidelines and used the rules of the Court and procedure to justify the extermination of human life in the millions and millions more; making Justice H. S. Brown personally responsible for genocide based on the engineering report presented by DSR Karis Consulting Inc.;
48. The learned trial judge erred when he violated the no defense clause of the CAT and 269.1 of the criminal code;
49. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that violated article 2 of the convention against torture, an *international treaty* that is binding in Canada and the United States;
50. The learned trial judge erred when he owing the United States basic allegiance to not support persons committing treason in the United States by virtue of his position of a judge in a country that is a close ally of the United States, as Canada would not support treasonous conduct in the United States it's NATO ally as that would violate its fundamental principles of the *treaty*;

51. The learned trial judge erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to replicate the secret trials used in the inquisition to torture persons and subject them to gross violations of rights;
52. The learned trial judge erred when he knowingly participated in treasonous conduct, abusing his position to facilitate and instigate torture and severe persecution of the Appellant and his affiliates;
53. The learned trial judge erred when he became complicit to the trafficking of a child in violation of the criminal code and treaties;
54. The learned trial judge erred when he issued totalitarian orders, striking down the constitution in the process;
55. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored evidence where established case law demonstrated that rogue agents of U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement and the Department of Homeland Security were engaged in activities consistent with conspiracy to commit treason against the United States of America, and taking actions that made him any enemy of the same;
56. The learned trial judge erred when he permitted treason to advance with impunity with full knowledge of evidence that demonstrates actions consistent with the overthrow of democracy in Canada and the United States of America by a transnational organization seeking to build a world without freedom;

57. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about the fraud used in the Federal Court of Canada which when discovered by the Appellant was the reason by which the Federal Court of Canada was obliged to change the date of the vexatious litigant hearing; continuing a process of fraudulent actions by the defendants and their affiliates that were started as early as June 29, 2020 with fraud and forged documents by rogue agents of the Ombudsman for Banking Services and Investments that were used to hinder an investigation into crimes and the fraud was continued by the Attorney General by refusing to investigate any crimes including terrorism when presented evidence of such crimes and conspiracy of the same;

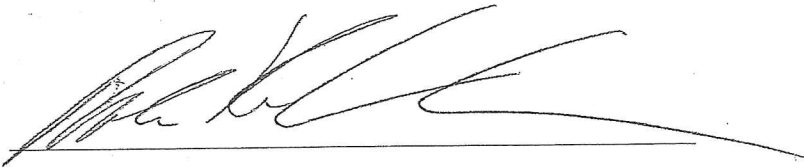
58. The learned trial judge erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to shield criminal activity in the same manner as the courts in Saskatchewan used chambers hearings to hide their totalitarian and treasonous actions from scrutiny.

59. The learned trial judge erred when he declared with his judicial actions that Black Canadians have less rights than Black Americans did during the slave trade;

60. The learned trial judge erred when he declared with his judicial actions that Black Canadians do not have a right to their children and that

Caucasians have a right to torture and kill them to steal their children with
the protection of the state;

September 7, 2022



Dale J. Richardson

Appellant

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Dale J. Richardson 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK; Telephone number:
(306) 441-7010; Email address: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above document is a true copy of
the original issued out of / filed in the Court on the 8th

day of SEPTEMBER A.D. 20 22

Dated this 8th day of SEPTEMBER 20 22

Robert M'Vondo
REGISTRY OFFICER
AGENT DU GREFFE



NOTICE OF APPEAL

APPEAL

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

Dale J. Richardson

Appellant

AND:

**Attorney General of Canada,
SEVENTH DAY
ADVENTIST CHURCH,
CIVILIAN REVIEW AND
COMPLAINTS
COMMISSION ("CRCC"),
COURT OF APPEAL FOR
SASKATCHEWAN, J.A.
CALDWELL,
DEREK ALLCHURCH,
ROYAL
CANADIAN MOUNTED
POLICE, CONSTABLE
BURTON ROY,
BATTLEFORDS
SEVENTH-DAY
ADVENTIST CHURCH,
JAMES KWON, MAZEL
HOLM, GARY
LUND, DAWN LUND,
CIPRIAN BOLAH,**

**JEANNIE JOHNSON,
MANITOBA-
SASKATCHEWAN
CONFERENCE, MICHAEL
COLLINS, MATRIX LAW
GROUP,
CLIFFORD HOLM,
PATRICIA J.
MEIKLEJOHN,
CHANTELLE
THOMPSON,
JENNIFER SCHMIDT,
MARK CLEMENTS,
CHAD GARTNER, BRAD
APPEL, IAN
MCARTHUR, BRYCE
BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN,
JASON PANCHYSHYN,
CARY
RANSOME,
SASKATCHEWAN**

**HEALTH AUTHORITY,
COURT OF
QUEEN'S BENCH FOR
SASKATCHEWAN, JILL
COOK, GLEN METIVER,
JUSTICE R.W. ELSON,
JUSTICE CROOKS,
OWZW LAWYERS LLP,
VIRGIL A.
THOMSON, PROVINCIAL
COURT OF
SASKATCHEWAN,
HONOURABLE JUDGE
M. PELLETIER,
RAYMOND HEBERT,
LINDA HEBERT, EMI
HOLM, CHAR
BLAIR, AND
KIMBERLEY
RICHARDSON**

Respondents

NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the Appellant. The relief claimed by the Appellant appears on the following page.

THIS APPEAL will be heard by the Court at a time and place to be fixed by the Judicial Administrator. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the place of hearing will be requested by the Appellant.

IF YOU WISH TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, to receive notice of any step in the appeal or to be served with any documents in the appeal, you or a solicitor acting for you must prepare a notice of appearance in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules and serve it on the Appellant's solicitor, or when the Appellant is self-represented, on the Appellant, WITHIN 10 DAYS of being served with this notice of appeal.

IF YOU INTEND TO SEEK A DIFFERENT DISPOSITION of the order appealed from, you must serve and file a notice of cross-appeal in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules instead of serving and filing a notice of appearance.

Copies of the Federal Court Rules information concerning the local offices of the Court and other necessary information may be obtained on request to the Administrator of this Court at Ottawa (telephone 613-992-4238) or at any local office.

IF YOU FAIL TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, JUDGEMENT MAY BE GIVEN IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU.

December 17, 2021

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
KELLY SHIMONEK

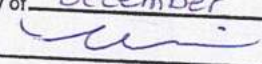
Issued by: A SIGNÉ L'ORIGINAL

(Registry Officer)

Address of local office: 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above document is a true copy of
the original issued out of / filed in the Court on the 17th
day of December A.D. 20 21

Dated this 17th day of December 20 21


KELLY SHIMONEK
REGISTRY OFFICER / AGENT DU GREFFE

To: **Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP**

1000-2002 Victoria Ave

Regina, SK, CA S4P 0R7

Virgil A Thomson (Barrister #4857)

Tel: 306-359-1888

Fax: 306-352-0771

Email: vthomson@owzw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Virgil A. Thomson, Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn and Cary Ransome.

Attorney General of Canada

Department of Justice Canada

410 22nd Street East, Suite 410

Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Cheryl Giesbrecht (Barrister #5883)

Tel: 1 306 518-0800

Fax: 1 306 975-4030

Email: Chery.Giesbrecht@Justice.gc.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Attorney General of Canada; and likely lawyers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Cheryl is likely the "RCMP" making arguments in the fiat)

McDougall Gauley LLP

500-616 Main St
Saskatoon, SK, CA S7H 0J6

Chantelle C. Eisner (Barrister #4518)

Tel: 306-653-1212
Fax: 306-652-1323
Email: ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com

Heather J. Laing, Q.C. (Barrister #3704)

Tel: 306-653-1212
Fax: 306-652-1323
Email: hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Saskatchewan Health Authority

Miller Thomson LLP

3000, 700-9th Ave SW
Calgary, AB, T2P 3V4

Annie M. Alport

Tel: 1 403 298-2418
Fax: 1 403-262-0007
Email: aalport@millertomson.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Matrix Law Group, Patricia J. Meiklejohn,
Cliff A. Holm, and Kimberley Richardson.

Emery Jamieson LLP

2400, 10235-101 Street
Edmonton, AB, T5J 3G1

Bruce M. Comba

Tel: 1 780 936-8562

Fax: 1 780-420-6277

Email: BComba@emeryjamieson.com

Lawyers for the Defendant Derek Allchurch.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Marie K. Stack

Tel: 1 306 664-1349

Fax: 1 403-653-2669

Email: mstack@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Elizabeth J. Ulmer

Tel: 1 306 664-1377

Fax: 1 403-653-2669

Email: e.ulmer@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

Government of Saskatchewan

1874 Scarth Street

Regina, SK, S4P 4B3

Justin Stevenson

Tel: 1 306 787-5224

Fax: 1 403-787-0581

Email: justin.stevensont@gov.sk.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, The Honourable
Judge M. Pelletier, Emi Holm, and Char Blais..

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of Klara Trudeau at the direction of the Chief Justice. Dated DEC 15, 2021 by which an order was issued in T-1404-20 to advance the orders of Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib dated October 26, 2021. In spite of evidence presented demonstrating the Defendants are using the court to commit crimes and the Respondents demonstrated intent to used the vexatious litigant hearing to torture the Appellant, and that Respondents in the action tortured the Appellant during the course of the litigation.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and
2. Order to investigate the torture of the Appellant pursuant to the U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and
3. That the case management hearing be suspended.

THE GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL are as follows:

4. The Chief Justice erred when he allowed the Respondents an opportunity to deprive the Appellant the right of defense in the Court;
5. The Chief Justice erred when he took orders from a superior that she knew would constitute torture violating the U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ("Convention against Torture") in the process;
6. The Chief Justice erred when he participated in an act of retaliation when the Appellant advised the Chief Justice that the freemasons are going to get punished by Jehovah for their participation in the Omega of Apostasy trying to destroy the Seventh-Day Adventist Church;
7. The Chief Justice erred when when he issued an order through the Judicial Administrator when it is clear that the freemasons have intention to torture and kill the Appellant;
8. The Chief Justice erred when instructed the Judicial Administrator to issue orders in direct contravention to the Convention against Torture;
9. The Chief Justice erred when he directed the Judicial Administrator to issue an order that overlooked the intent to declare Robert A. Cannon a vexatious litigant in the Federal Court of Canada when he has never engaged in any litigation in the Federal Court of Canada, he was never notified, demonstrating "intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such" with the intent to Cause

“serious bodily or *mental harm* to members of the group;” with Robert A. Cannon and the Appellant sharing religious beliefs held by an extremely small segment of persons even within the persons who identify as Seventh-Day Adventists;

10. The Chief Justice erred when he directed the Judicial Administrator to issue an order that ignored the systematic attack directed at the population consisting of the Appellant and those associating with him including without limitation, his daughters, family and, Robert A. Cannon, the attack includes without limitation, *deportation and forced population transfer, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, other inhumane acts, persecution of any identifiable group or collectively on political, racial, ethnic, cultural, religious or other grounds that are universally impermissible under international law*; facilitating crimes against humanity by gross abuse of her position;
11. The Chief Justice erred when he issued an order by the Judicial Administrator to violate the constitution;
12. The Chief Justice erred when issued an order by the Judicial Administrator to punish an American citizen without due process of law in an effort to engage in persecution that is an element of crimes against humanity against an American citizen;

13. The Chief Justice erred when he issued orders by the Judicial

Administrator that are used to shield parties based on established case law in the United States that are engaged in actions consistent with treason against the United States by using force in a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture, and the rogue American agents are supporting conduct that they know to be treasonous, by supporting the rogue agents in Canada preventing the enforcement of the same;

14. The Chief Justice erred when he demonstrated by acting through the Judicial Administrator that he is a cowardly masonic agent in the Federal Court of Canada, engaged in a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture, and to torture the Appellant, to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture;

15. The Chief Justice erred by allowing the vexatious litigant motion to proceed when she had full knowledge that a defendant in the action tortured the appellant during the course of the litigation. It is impossible for it to be a vexatious claim when a defendant took the very action that was being alleged in the statement of claim;

16. The Chief Justice erred by issuing an order by the Judicial Administrator having knowledge of compelling evidence of the torture of the Appellant by a defendant in T-1404-20 which hindered him from properly

representing himself, and issued orders to facilitate the torture of the Appellant;

17. The Chief Justice erred when making an order by the Judicial Administrator that facilitated torture, rendering him the instigator of the torture, thereby grossly exceeding their jurisdiction, they also erred by participating in crimes against humanity when being a conspirator and accessory to a systematic attack on a civilian population;
18. The Chief Justice erred when making an order by the Judicial Administrator that aided the transnational organization that is committing crimes against humanity and actively engaging in treasonous actions in the Canada and the United States, making them enemies of the United States and a traitor to Canada;
19. The Chief Justice erred when making an order by the Judicial Administrator deliberately used their position to shield criminal activity and silence the whistle-blower of the transnational organization instituting totalitarian rule in Canada and the United States;
20. The Chief Justice erred by continuing to commit crimes using other parties in the court demonstrating his cowardice of bringing his actions to light, demonstrating his participation in secret societies, namely his masonic affiliation;

21. The Chief Justice erred when he thought that the freemasons would triumph over those who serve Jesus Christ the only begotten son of God who was known in the Old Testament as Michael;
22. The Chief Justice erred when he used the Judicial Administrator to abrogate the appellant's article 13 right pursuant to the U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to complain of the torture when the order was given to proceed with crimes against humanity instead of allowing his right to complain and have the torture investigated, exceeding the scope of their position to violate the convention against torture, thereby grossly exceeding the Court's jurisdiction;
23. The Chief Justice erred when he issued orders by the Judicial Administrator that are prejudicial to the appellant after they engaged in criminal activity with the defendants becoming an active participant in their crimes, making them extraditable to the United States;
24. The Chief Justice erred when he violated the no defense clause of the CAT and 269.1 of the criminal code along with the Judicial Administrator;
25. The Chief Justice erred when he issued orders by the Judicial Administrator that violated article 2 of the convention against torture, an international instrument that is binding in Canada;

26. The Chief Justice erred when he owing the United States basic allegiance to not support persons committing treason in the United States by virtue of his position of a Chief judge in a country that is a close ally of the United States, as Canada would not support treasonous conduct in the United States it's NATO ally as that would violate its fundamental principles of the agreement;
27. The Chief Justice erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to replicate the secret trials used in the inquisition to torture persons and subject them to gross violations of rights;
28. The Chief Justice erred when when he deprived the appellant of due process by virtue of allowing the defendants to torture the appellant with impunity;
29. The Chief Justice erred when he took the words of satan over the words of God when he acted in defiance of Daniel 11:40 that states "And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him: and the king of the north (*those aligned with Archbishop Carlo Maria Vigano*) shall come against him (*the freemasons*) like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over." and v 42 and 43 "He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries: and **the land of Egypt (freemasonry)** shall not escape. But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and of

silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt: and the Libyans and the Ethiopians shall be at his steps.”;

30. The Chief Justice erred when he set precedent that black children can be tortured with impunity when proceeding with the vexatious litigant motion with the full knowledge that a child was tortured by witnessing his uncle the Appellant tortured by defendants in the action of the same;
31. The Chief Justice erred when ignoring compelling evidence of grievous crimes being committed by the Respondents, knowing that the intention is to use the court to cover their crimes and to commit further crimes in direct violation of Convention against Torture, that commands the judiciary to take all measures to prevent acts of torture;
32. The Chief Justice erred when he knowingly participated in treasonous conduct, abusing his position to facilitate and instigate torture and severe persecution of the Appellant and his affiliates;
33. The Chief Justice erred when he and the Judicial Administrator became complicit to the torture of a child;
34. The Chief Justice erred when he issued totalitarian orders by the Judicial Administrator, striking down the constitution in the process;
35. The Chief Justice erred when he gave orders by the Judicial Administrator to prevent the Appellant from complaining of torture in a blatant violation

of article 13 of the Convention against Torture, attempting to use her position to circumvent the same;

36. The Chief Justice erred when he ignored evidence on an action where established case law is being used to demonstrate that rogue agents of U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement and the Department of Homeland Security were engaged in activities consistent with conspiracy to commit treason against the United States of America, and taking actions that made him and the Federal Court any enemy of the same;
37. The Chief Justice erred when he permitted treason to advance with impunity with full knowledge of evidence that demonstrates actions consistent with the overthrow of democracy in Canada and the United States of America by a transnational organization seeking to build a world without freedom;
38. The Chief Justice erred when he ordered by the Judicial Administrator the motion for the vexatious litigant with knowledge that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized the property located at 1292 95th Street North Battleford without an order of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, in the process causing a severe disruption of an essential service for a political, ideological and religious purpose, that intimidated a segment of the public with regard to its security and economic security to compel a person to do or to refrain from doing any act, that caused

serious interference with or serious disruption of an essential service, becoming an accessory and conspirator after the fact to the foregoing terrorist activity that victimized Texas resident Robert A. Cannon, making the transnational organization the enemy of the United States of America and extraditable to the same;

39. The Chief Justice erred when he used the Judicial Administrator to make prejudiced orders after learning that the Appellant named the Federal Court of Canada and other parties in the actions as terrorists and conspirators to treason against the United States of America, using their position to punish the Appellant in direct violation of the Convention against Torture;
40. The Chief Justice erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to shield criminal activity in the same manner as the courts in Saskatchewan used chambers hearings to hide their totalitarian and treasonous actions from scrutiny.

December 15th, 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale Richardson', written over a horizontal line.

Dale Richardson (Servant of Jesus Christ)

Applicant

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Dale Richardson: 1292 95th Street, North Battleford SK S9A 0G2; Telephone number: (306) 441-7010; Email address: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com



NOTICE OF APPEAL

ACTION

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

1. **Dale J. Richardson**

hereinafter the "**Appellant**"

AND:

2. **Attorney General of
Canada et al;**

hereinafter each a "**Defendant**", and collectively, the "**Defendants**"

NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the Appellant. The relief claimed by the Appellant appears on the following page.

THIS APPEAL will be heard by the Court at a time and place to be fixed by the Judicial Administrator. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the place of hearing will be requested by the Appellant.

IF YOU WISH TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, to receive notice of any step in the appeal or to be served with any documents in the appeal, you or a solicitor acting for you must prepare a notice of appearance in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules and serve it on the Appellant's solicitor, or when the Appellant is self-represented, on the Appellant, WITHIN 10 DAYS of being served with this notice of appeal.

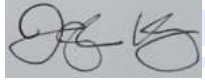
IF YOU INTEND TO SEEK A DIFFERENT DISPOSITION of the order appealed from, you must serve and file a notice of cross-appeal in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules instead of serving and filing a notice of appearance.

Copies of the Federal Court Rules information concerning the local offices of the Court and other necessary information may be obtained on request to the Administrator of this Court at Ottawa (telephone 613-992-4238) or at any local office.

IF YOU FAIL TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, JUDGMENT MAY BE GIVEN IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU.

December 01, 2021

November _____, 2021



Digitally signed by
Kang, Jagwinder
Date: 2021.12.01
11:35:15 -08'00'

Issued by: _____

(Registry Officer)

Address of local office: 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9

To: **Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP**

1000-2002 Victoria Ave

Regina, SK, CA S4P 0R7

Virgil A Thomson (Barrister #4857)

Tel: 306-359-1888

Fax: 306-352-0771

Email: vthomson@owzw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Virgil A. Thomson, Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn and Cary Ransome.

Attorney General of Canada

Department of Justice Canada

410 22nd Street East, Suite 410

Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Cheryl Giesbrecht (Barrister #5883)

Tel: 1 306 518-0800

Fax: 1 306 975-4030

Email: Chery.Giesbrecht@Justice.gc.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Attorney General of Canada; and likely lawyers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Cheryl is likely the “RCMP” making arguments in the fiat)

McDougall Gauley LLP

500-616 Main St

Saskatoon, SK, CA S7H 0J6

Chantelle C. Eisner (Barrister #4518)

Tel: 306-653-1212

Fax: 306-652-1323

Email: ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com

Heather J. Laing, Q.C. (Barrister #3704)

Tel: 306-653-1212

Fax: 306-652-1323

Email: hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Saskatchewan Health Authority

Miller Thomson LLP

3000, 700-9th Ave SW

Calgary, AB, T2P 3V4

Annie M. Alport

Tel: 1 403 298-2418

Fax: 1 403-262-0007

Email: aalport@millerthomson.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Matrix Law Group, Patricia J. Meiklejohn, Cliff A. Holm, Kimberley Richardson and purportedly the Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

Emery Jamieson LLP

2400, 10235-101 Street

Edmonton, AB, T5J 3G1

Bruce M. Comba

Tel: 1 780 936-8562

Fax: 1 780-420-6277

Email: BComba@emeryjamieson.com

Lawyers for the Defendant Derek Allchurch.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Marie K. Stack

Tel: 1 306 664-1349

Fax: 1 403-653-2669

Email: mstack@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South

Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Elizabeth J. Ulmer

Tel: 1 306 664-1377

Fax: 1 403-653-2669

Email: e.ulmer@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

Government of Saskatchewan

1874 Scarth Street

Regina, SK, S4P 4B3

Justin Stevenson

Tel: 1 306 787-5224

Fax: 1 403-787-0581

Email: justin.stevensont@gov.sk.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, The Honourable
Judge M. Pelletier, Emi Holm, and Char Blais..

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of ROCHESTER V. Dated Nov 30, 2021 by which an order was issued in T-1404-20 to uphold the orders of Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib dated October 26, 2021. In spite of evidence presented demonstrating the RCMP committed a crime and the Defendants demonstrated intent to use the vexatious litigant hearing to torture the Appellant, and that Defendants in the action tortured the Appellant during the course of the litigation. The justice also ignored compelling evidence of actors in Canada supporting treason against the United States.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and
2. Order to investigate the torture of the Appellant pursuant to the U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and
3. That the case management hearing be suspended.

THE GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL are as follows:

4. The learned trial judge erred by demonstrating her bias by pointing out that the Appellant sued the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan when she stated “[6] ...a declaration that **the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, referred to as the Masons,** “are responsible for the actions of all its agents, specifically those working as agents or servants of the Crown in” a number of listed entities including **public health authorities,** a provincial legislature, **the RCMP,** the **Saskatchewan provincial Courts,** the **Federal Court and Federal Court of Appeal,** the Canada Revenue Agency and the **Department of Justice Canada.** The Plaintiff also seeks a declaration that said **Mason agents are working as agents or servants of the United States in its various listed governmental entities,** “**rogue agents of the Christian churches**” “rogue agents of the banks”, and others.” and goes on to say that “[7] The Plaintiff further seeks a numbers of declarations that the various listed entities and individuals, which he defines as “**Canadian Masonic Terrorists**”, have, among other things, (i) “**participated, concealed or otherwise instructed others in Canadian terrorist activity**”, (ii) “**engaged in the crime of apartheid**”; (iii) “**have engaged in genocide**”; and (iv) “**sanctioned torture committing crimes against humanity**”. The Plaintiff seeks similar declarations with respect to entities he defines as “U.S. Masonic Conspirators” and “Transnational Masonic Terrorists”.” and finally the

last paragraph “[8] *The Plaintiff seeks numerous declarations that he was coerced, sanctioned, punished, tortured, and affected by systemic oppression.* Numerous allegations are also made in relation to alleged *crimes by “the Deep State and the Deep Church”.* Among the relief Appellant claimed by the Plaintiff is a declaration “that the Defendants are liable to the Plaintiff for the damages caused by its breach of constitutional, statutory, treaties, and common law duties, and that *the Attorney General shall be responsible for forfeiting the Deep State and Deep Church's' property and thereby compensating the Plaintiff...*” and pecuniary damages in the amount of \$1,000,000.” The judge demonstrates that she is personally vested in the *masons* for continually mentioning the *masons* at the beginning of the orders when no mention of the masons was mentioned by the Appellant during the appeal hearing, this demonstrates that she is bringing in a subject that was not raised verbally by the Appellant to demonstrate that she is publicly punishing the Appellant for *taking the masons to court* when the *masons* would not even show up to court against a single Appellant, this action demonstrates that she is an agent of the *deep state*, the same *deep state* mentioned by *Fox News a major news network in the United States;*

5. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored that the Appellant proved the allegations of terrorism, torture, crimes against humanity, genocide,

and added proof of treason by the persons named in the quotes below paragraph 6 in her orders, making it clear why she did not allow the Appellant his full time to speak;

6. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored that Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib restricted the Appellant from filing any document until the vexatious litigant hearing, circumventing his ability to complain against torture in complete violation of the Convention against Torture and demonstrating a systematic attack on the rights of the Appellant and a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture;
7. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored the compelling arguments that condemned her and the actions of the Defendants as guilty of all of the allegations substantiated by facts, and continued her fallacious representation of the materials of the Appellant, *delineating her actions calculated to cause the physical destruction of the Appellant;*
8. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored the argument that “*Rule 10-46(1),(2) and 10-47 of the Queen’s Bench Rules are used for the sale of homes being foreclosed.*” and that is a clear indication of corruption in all of the courts in Saskatchewan and she was obligated to ensure that the constitutional rights of the Appellant was preserved especially when evidence was presented that the RCMP prevented the Appellant from

entering the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan at the request of the same in clear violation of the convention against torture;

9. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored arguments that the Appellant "*has been subject to a religious controversy with the apostate members of the Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist church, in particular Clifford A. Holm.*" If Clifford A. Holm is apostate, then the Seventh-Day Adventist Church could not be effectively represented in T-1404-20 because they do not have similar ideology and it would result in the Seventh-Day Adventist Church church being associated with actions that are diametrically opposed to the doctrine of the church;
10. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored arguments that the "*On July 7, 2020 the Plaintiff attended the Battlefords Mental Health Centre to ask for his medical records that were missing from the files that he ordered. During that incident he spoke to staff and asked a manager to have the engineering department get back to him on the issues arising from the misrepresentation of the mixing factor. A doctor who signed off on the certificate to admit him was present for that conversation. Cora Swerid was also informed of the criminal negligence investigations and the torture investigations that implicated some of the agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority. No engineer or technologist has responded to the mixing factor issue put forth to the SHA by the Plaintiff*

even though he gave his professional opinion on the negligent nature of the representation of the mixing factor in the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures (“AGMP”) guidance document issued by the SHA based on a table issued by the Center for Disease Control (“CDC”) in 2001” with the absence of any other professional opinion, the judge placed the lives of Canadians at risk when she deliberately ignored the report of a professional, and she lacks the professional capacity to make any assertion on the report provided by the Appellant regarding the SARS-Cov-2 guidelines with respect to engineering controls in a healthcare setting;

11. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored “*Cora Swerid was also informed of the criminal negligence investigations and the torture investigations that implicated some of the agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority*” when this same Cora Swerid was one of the persons who went to obtain a mental health warrant to prevent the Appellant from entering the court on July 23, 2020 against the following parties without limitation, the RCMP, SHA, ***Clifford A. Holm, Matrix Law LLP***, and the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union;
12. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence of two torture complaints that were issued file numbers 2020-898119 and 2020-922562 by the RCMP on July 3, and 7, 2020 with the Appellant and his infant

daughter Karis Richardson as the victims, and rogue agents of the SHA and some members of the Battlefords SDA church including Kimberley Richardson were implicated in the foregoing torture complaint;

13. The learned trial judge erred when no law permits the sale of a home on a first appearance, and especially when a clear conspiracy has been outlined to defraud the Appellant by torturing him and this is substantiated by compelling evidence;
14. The learned trial judge erred when she used her position to cover her participation in criminal activity;
15. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored compelling evidence that the RCMP are being used to forcefully detain Karis Richardson in the province of Saskatchewan, when the threat of torture prevents Appellant from seeing his child;
16. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence that the Federal Court of Canada removed the Appellant right to defense and ordered him into the case management hearings contrary to the Charter and the doctrines of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church;
17. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored that Justice J. Kalmakoff placed the Appellant in a position where it was impossible to succeed and punished him with cost, clearly making it an unlawful sanction with the

judge being a peace officer violation both 269.1 of the criminal code and the Convention against Torture;

18. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence that “*Michael Griffin admitted that counsel present wanted to punish Robert A. Cannon for the actions taken by the Plaintiff and DSR Karis Consulting Inc.’s actions in the Federal Court of Canada*” in an action in the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan in CACV3708 and counsel present were ***Clifford A. Holm, Chantalle Eisner, Cheryl Giesbrecht and Justin Stevenson***, demonstrating a deliberate intent to punish Robert A. Cannon for something that the Appellant did in the Federal Court of Canada, and an element of the crime of genocide;
19. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored clear evidence that Clifford A. Holm, Kimberley Richardson, and Patricia Meiklejohn were engaging in mortgage fraud after the hearing had commenced, and continued criminal activity against the Appellant, the Appellant provided documents that were submitted in an affidavit to the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan that had Kimberley Richardson unlawfully signing in place of the Appellant, and Clifford A. Holm submitting documents to the Innovation Credit Union stating that he was representing the Appellant in the sale of his home when the Appellant

was currently suing him and Virgil Thomson was counsel for the rogue agents of the credit union;

20. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored five sworn affidavits of testimony to the crimes committed at the Sweetgrass, MT border by the U.S. Border officers when they tortured the Appellant in the presence of his family when he fled to the United States to be free from the persecution he endured in Canada after the Attorney General of Canada submitted a copy of a warrant that was placed for an alleged resisting arrest on July 23, 2020 that was issued by the RCMP on July 22, 2020 a day before the alleged offense took place;
21. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence that demonstrated ICE Officer Blevins intimidated, coerced and threatened the Appellant with federal prison to get rid of his passport valid for 10 years to get a travel document when he had the necessary documents to return to Canada, but the U.S. Border agents allegedly detained him for having improper travel documents when a Canadian only needs a valid Canadian passport to enter the United States;
22. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored the Convention against Torture and its applicability to the Appellant, setting precedent that Blacks can be tortured indiscriminately in direct violation of the Charter

and the Convention against Torture, demonstrating that apartheid exists to some extent in Canada;

23. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored clear evidence of the systematic torture of the Appellant that started when he stood up for the doctrinal beliefs of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church and he was persecuted by the following without limitation, Clifford A. Holm, James Kwon, Michael Collins, and Ciprian Bolah finally culminating with the disfellowshipping of the Appellant after the action T-1404-20 was already commenced, because of the refusal of the aforementioned parties to discuss any of the issues with the Appellant including without limitation the mediation at the Battlefords SDA church that was described as “the worst psychological torture” and the unauthorized resignation brought to the church board by James Kwon where clear instruction was presented forbidding James Kwon to take any resignation to the church board;
24. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored the correlation between the persecution and taking the Saskatchewan Health Authority to Canadians for negligent guidelines for the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance document, and ignoring that the Appellant’s Bachelor’s thesis is related to the same in Engineering Technology and has done numerous studies on the same and is pioneering a field of research that can help reduce the spread of COVID and other dangerous

pathogens in a cost effective manner and is very knowledgeable on the subject;

25. The learned trial judge erred when she interrupted the Appellant to prevent him from stating United States case law that demonstrates that actors in the United States are supporting the masons committing actions in Canada that they know are treasonable conduct in the United States and punishable by death;
26. The learned trial judge erred when she made a defense for the Defendants an engaged in the unauthorized practice of law;
27. The learned trial judge erred when she made a ruling on a document that named her in conjunction with serious crimes and no reasonable person would conclude that she was not biased;
28. The learned trial judge erred when she presided over a hearing with the Appellant when the Appellant has a motion for a Writ of Mandamus asking the RCMP to arrest all parties involved in the torture of the Appellant, and she would be arrested for complicity in the same and it is impossible for the judge to be unbiased;
29. The learned trial judge erred when she reviewed evidence of indisputable mortgage fraud, and that every counsel present was a participant in covering up the same, and Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib was aware of this

fact and still scheduled the vexatious litigant proceeding when she knew it was being used to cover up crimes;

30. The learned trial judge erred when she dismissed the appeal when the vexatious litigant proceeding against the Appellant goes against the doctrinal position of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church and is grossly violating the religious rights of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church when tying them into torture, terrorism, treason against the United States, genocide and crimes against humanity;
31. The learned trial judge erred when she dismissed the appeal knowing that the Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib was aware that Robert A. Cannon was being ambushed in a proceeding that he was never a part of without having any defense in a manner that is criminal and a complete violation of his rights and demonstrating hostilities towards a citizen of the United States, who is a resident of Texas;
32. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored testimony from the Appellant that Robert A. Cannon fled to the United States for the same reasons that the Appellant stated that he left Canada, and will not return to Canada because of what the Federal Court of Canada, the RCMP, Saskatchewan Health Authority and other involved parties are doing;

33. The learned trial judge erred when failed to mention the Appellant stated that he made a complaint about her to the Canadian Judicial Council and that complaint is on the court record;
34. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored that the Appellant said that his family is fearful of what she was going to do, as they were tortured watching the severe persecution in the courts of the Appellant;
35. The learned trial judge erred when when she ignored the Appellant stating that he is fearful of her, and that a reasonable person would not conclude that she is unbiased;
36. The learned trial judge erred when she dismissed the appeal when the rights of the entire Seventh-Day Adventist Church were violated when they were not given representation that is consistent with their doctrinal values at any stage of T-1404-20;
37. The learned trial judge erred when she dismissed the appeal to implicate the Seventh-Day Adventist Church in genocide, torture, crimes against humanity, when the General Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church ***would never sanction any such action as those are contrary to the BIBLE;***
38. The learned trial judge erred when she did not think that knowledge of using the court to cover crimes was not a “palpable and overriding error in regard to the facts”;

39. The learned trial judge erred when she did not think that the Appellant being tortured and obstructed by U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement while in their custody that affected the outcome of all hearings was more important to determine than the scheduling of the vexatious litigant hearing;
40. The learned trial judge erred when she denied sworn testimony of a retired public servant of the RCMP who worked in GIS and MCU that the warrant put forth by the Attorney General of Canada, by Cheryl Giesbrecht was a crime when they placed out a warrant for allegedly resisting an arrest that took place on July 23, 2020, out on July 22, 2020 a day before the crime allegedly happened;
41. The learned trial judge erred when she deprived the Appellant of his defense and continually told him what he meant when her interpretation was completely different from the plain words that the Appellant was speaking;
42. The learned trial judge erred when she said “As to the past events that are alleged to have taken place, these allegations against the Defendants relate to the merits of the underlying action and it is not appropriate for me to make a determination on them in the context of an appeal from Prothonotary Tabib’s Order. In other words, they are outside the scope of this motion under Rule 51, which is an appeal of what is effectively a

scheduling order by the case management judge.” She set precedent that violates both the Charter and U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, when allowing Defendants to torture the Appellant to affect the outcome of the court hearings while he was in the United States and have the Canadian Defendants profit from his torture;

43. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored the chain of events that demonstrate the criminal intent of the opposing counsel and Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib, any reasonable person would conclude that the court is being used to commit crimes when presented with that evidence;
44. The learned trial judge erred when she created a narrative that does not agree with the evidence provided to her, creating a straw man argument in the process and continuing a line of perjury to shield criminal activity in
The learned trial judge erred when the Courts;
45. The learned trial judge erred when when she did not make a decision based on the facts and the law, as the only facts presented were those provided by the Appellant;
46. The learned trial judge erred when committed perjury when she said that the “The allegations of torture and other crimes relate to events that are alleged in the statement of claim in these proceedings” when the Appellant clearly argued that the torture never stopped after the

proceeding was filed, and that he was tortured on April 26, 2021 in the presence of witnesses at the Sweetgrass MT point of entry and tortured continuously in the custody of U.S. ICE until his forced deportation on September 1, 2021, that demonstrates that he was being tortured and under the duress of torture during every hearing between April 26, 2021 and September 1, 2021 and it was a violation of the Convention against Torture for any action to be taken while the Appellant was being tortured;

47. The learned trial judge erred when she abused her position as a judge to commit crimes against humanity, when it is clear that the Appellant was tortured during the entire time during the United States, no one has provided any evidence to the contrary and he is not given his right to complain pursuant to article 13 of the Convention against Torture;
48. The learned trial judge erred when she lied in paragraph 24 and said “*It is clear that the Plaintiff disagrees with the Order rendered by the Prothonotary Tabib, however it does not follow that she acted with bias or in a criminal manner because she rendered an Order that does not favour the Plaintiff.*” The Appellant said that he objected to the criminal intent and the judge dismissed the facts that he was using to establish a clear pattern of events delineating a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture in Canada and the United States;

49. The learned trial judge erred when she disregarded the United States case law cited by the Appellant that states “*Conspiracy to altogether prevent enforcement of statute of United States is conspiracy to commit treason by levying war against the United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)*” and “*Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749*” the Appellant demonstrated through the facts a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture in Canada and the United States when case law states those actions are treason in the United States and she shielded the same actions, declaring by her actions that she is an enemy of the United States and placing Canada at risk from action by the United States;
50. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored United States case law that demonstrates that force is not required in treason “*The Government contends that, but for the timely interruption of the conspiracy by the apprehension of its leaders actual resistance would have come about. The greater part of the evidence relied upon by the government to establish the conspiracy related to facts which occurred before the passage of the*

selective Draft Act. United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)”

51. The learned trial judge erred when she omitted that the Appellant filed for asylum in the United States to flee the persecution of the Defendants, and that when Cheryl Giesbrecht presented an affidavit that the RCMP issued a warrant on July 22, 2020 for resisting arrest for an arrest that took place on July 23, 2020, that the Appellant had reason to fear that the RCMP would torture him again when Cheryl Giesbrecht would present evidence to prove the RCMP tortured the Appellant as the reason he should not get protection from torture;
52. The learned trial judge erred when when she stated “*I find there was no palpable and overriding error in the Order and, consequently, no basis upon which for this Court to intervene. Prothonotary Tabib, as the case management judge, managed the proceedings and exercised her discretion in accordance with Rule 385(1)(a) of the Rules:*” After being provided evidence that the Appellant was tortured in Canada by the Defendants, that he was tortured upon arrival to the United States and had affidavit evidence read of the torture from witnesses to the torture, evidence of torture by the Department of Homeland Security while detaining the Appellant, and that Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib had

knowledge of this and ordered the scheduling for the vexatious litigant proceeding in clear violation of the Convention against Torture;

53. The learned trial judge erred when she purported that punishing a person who was complaining of torture, who has complaints of torture that were never investigated is within the discretion of the Case Management Judge in direct contravention to article 13 of the Convention against Torture;
54. The learned trial judge erred when she overlooked the intent to declare Robert A. Cannon a vexatious litigant in the Federal Court of Canada when he has never engaged in any litigation in the Federal Court of Canada, he was never notified, demonstrating "intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such" with the intent to Cause "serious bodily or *mental harm* to members of the group;" with Robert A. Cannon and the Appellant sharing religious beliefs held by an extremely small segment of persons even within the persons who identify as Seventh-Day Adventists;
55. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored the systematic attack directed at the population consisting of the Appellant and those associating with him including without limitation, his daughters, family and, Robert A. Cannon, the attack includes without limitation, *deportation and forced population transfer, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, other inhumane acts,*

persecution of any identifiable group or collectively on political, racial, ethnic, cultural, religious or other grounds that are universally impermissible under international law; facilitating crimes against humanity by gross abuse of her position;

56. The learned trial judge erred when she stated “The Plaintiff’s objections to the Order are rooted in the fact that steps have been scheduled that will ultimately lead to the hearing of the s. 40 Motion.” when the Appellant main argument was that Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib knew that the Defendants were guilty of torture and actions that are clear crimes against humanity, and scheduled the vexatious litigant hearing with full knowledge that the hearing is to conduct crimes against humanity, and punish the Appellant and other parties not involved in the litigation and proceeded to allow the scheduling knowing the criminal intent;
57. The learned trial judge erred when she set precedent that the torture, persecution, forced population transfer of Black Canadians is sanctioned by the Federal Court of Canada, and that the court will punish any Blacks who complain of the same, demonstrating an apartheid system operated by rogue agents within the courts in Canada in direct violation of the charter;
58. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence based on established case law in the United States that the American defendants are

engaged in actions consistent with treason against the United States by using force in a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture, and the rogue American agents are supporting conduct that they know to be treasonous, by supporting the rogue agents in Canada preventing the enforcement of the same;

59. The learned trial judge erred when she demonstrated by her actions is a rogue agent in the Federal Court of Canada, engaged in a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture, when presented file numbers for torture issued by the RCMP, who tortured the Appellant, to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture;
60. The learned trial judge erred by allowing the vexatious litigant motion to proceed ***for the second time*** when she had full knowledge that a defendant in the action tortured the appellant during the course of the litigation. It is impossible for it to be a vexatious claim when a defendant took the very action that was being alleged in the statement of claim;
61. The learned trial judge erred by having knowledge ***for a second time*** of compelling evidence of the torture of the Appellant by a defendant in T-1404-20 which hindered him from properly representing himself, and the judge is the case management judge in the same, and issued orders to facilitate the torture of the Appellant;

62. The learned trial judge erred when *for a second time* making an order that facilitated torture, rendering her the instigator of the torture by her permission of it through her orders of the court, thereby grossly exceeding her jurisdiction, she also erred by participating in crimes against humanity when being a conspirator and accessory to a systematic attack on a civilian population;
63. The learned trial judge erred when she *for a second time* issued orders that aided the transnational organization that is committing crimes against humanity and actively engaging in treasonous actions in the Canada and the United States, making her an enemy of the United States and a traitor to Canada;
64. The learned trial judge erred when she *for a second time* deliberately used her position to shield criminal activity and silence the whistleblower of the transnational organization instituting totalitarian rule in Canada and the United States;
65. The learned trial judge erred by *for a second time* considering compelling evidence of the torture of the Appellant by a defendant in T-1404-20 which hindered him from properly representing himself; minimizing the appellants flight from the torture and persecution, when she had evidence and admission from the RCMP that they took actions that were consistent with torturing the appellant demonstrating her complicity in the same;

66. The learned trial judge erred when *for a second time* she engaged in criminal activity when becoming complicit to torture, violation the convention against torture and grossly exceeded her jurisdiction in issuing orders demonstrating the imposition of absolute tyranny;
67. The learned trial judge erred when she *for a second time* violated the appellant's article 13 right pursuant to the U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to complain of the torture when she denied his right to complain and have the torture investigated, exceeding the scope of her position to violate the convention against torture, thereby grossly exceeding her jurisdiction, demonstrating a gross patten of human rights abuses and intent to punish the Appellant;
68. The learned trial judge erred when she issued orders *for a second time in a second appeal* that are prejudicial to the appellant after she engaged in criminal activity with the defendants becoming an active participant in their crimes, making her extraditable to the United States;
69. The learned trial judge erred when she *for the second time* violated the no defense clause of the CAT and 269.1 of the criminal code;
70. The learned trial judge erred when she *for the second time* issued orders that violated article 2 of the convention against torture, an international instrument that is binding in Canada;

71. The learned trial judge erred when she owing the United States basic allegiance to not support persons committing treason in the United States by virtue of her position of a judge in a country that is a close ally of the United States, as Canada would not support treasonous conduct in the United States it's NATO ally as that would violate its fundamental principles of the agreement, breached that trust ***for the second time***;
72. The learned trial judge erred when she used the Federal Court of Canada ***for the second time*** to replicate the secret trials used in the inquisition to torture persons and subject them to gross violations of rights demonstrating a clear pattern and intent to see the life of the Appellant extinguished;
73. The learned trial judge erred when when she deprived the appellant of due process by virtue of allowing the defendants to torture the appellant with impunity ***for the second time***;
74. The learned trial judge erred when she became a participant ***for the second time*** in the torture of the appellant when she made preparations for the vexatious litigation to proceed knowing that the appellant was being tortured by the defendants at the time of the case management hearing on August 31, 2021 committing an extraditable offense in the United States punishable by 20 years in prison and aggravated because the torture committed in front of an 8 year old child torturing the child in

the process, setting precedent that black children should be tortured without punishment in Canada;

75. The learned trial judge erred when she set precedent that black children can be tortured with impunity when proceeding with the vexatious litigant motion with the full knowledge that a child was tortured by witnessing his uncle the Appellant tortured by defendants in the action of the same;
76. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence that Justice R.W. Elson issued orders that violated numerous laws, when he ordered the sale of the home of the Appellant, upheld the kidnapping of Karis Richardson, gave possession of his home to Kimberley Richardson, with full knowledge Patricia Meiklejohn broke the law to defraud the Appellant; and the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan requested the RCMP to prevent the Appellant from entering the court to prevent the enforcement of numerous Canadian statutes including the Convention against Torture, and tortured the Appellant instead of protecting the Appellant flagrantly disregarding the Convention against Torture and sending a clear message that blacks have no rights in Canada and that the Federal Court of Canada will protect you if you do the same;
77. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored compelling evidence of grievous crimes being committed by the Defendants, knowing that the intention is to use the court to cover their crimes and to commit further

crimes in direct violation of Convention against Torture, that commands the judiciary to take all measures to prevent acts of torture;

78. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored that *the evidence strongly suggests that the Appellant will be murdered if the parties committing these crimes are not stopped;*
79. The learned trial judge erred when she *for the second time* knowingly participated in treasonous conduct, abusing her position to facilitate and instigate torture and severe persecution of the Appellant and his affiliates;
80. The learned trial judge erred when she *for the second time* became complicit to the torture of a child;
81. The learned trial judge erred when she *for the second time* issued totalitarian orders, striking down the constitution in the process;
82. The learned trial judge erred when she gave orders to prevent the Appellant from complaining of torture in a blatant violation of article 13 of the Convention against Torture, attempting to use her position to circumvent the same;
83. The learned trial judge erred when when she ignored evidence that defendants U.S. Homeland Security and U.S. ICE in T-1404-20 obstructed and tortured the Appellant and failed to make mention of it in her orders;

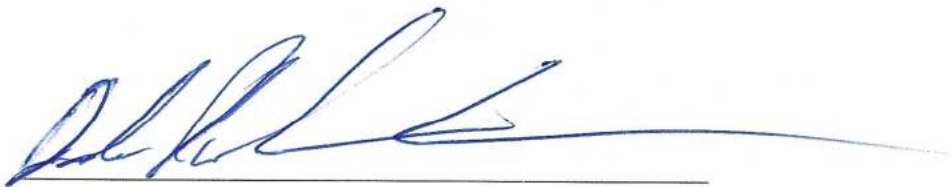
84. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence on an action where established case law is being used to demonstrate that rogue agents of U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement and the Department of Homeland Security were engaged in activities consistent with conspiracy to commit treason against the United States of America, and taking actions that made her any enemy of the same;
85. The learned trial judge erred when she permitted treason to advance with impunity with full knowledge of evidence that demonstrates actions consistent with the overthrow of democracy in Canada and the United States of America by a transnational organization seeking to build a world without freedom;
86. The learned trial judge erred when she ordered the motion for the vexatious litigant with knowledge that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized the property located at 1292 95th Street North Battleford without an order of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, in the process causing a severe disruption of an essential service for a political, ideological and religious purpose, that intimidated a segment of the public with regard to its security and economic security to compel a person to do or to refrain from doing any act, that caused serious interference with or serious disruption of an essential service, becoming an accessory and conspirator after the fact to the foregoing terrorist activity that victimized

Texas resident Robert A. Cannon, making the transnational organization the enemy of the United States of America and extraditable to the same;

87. The learned trial judge erred when she made prejudiced orders after learning that the Appellant named the Federal Court of Canada and other parties in the actions as terrorists and conspirators to treason against the United States of America, using her position to punish the Appellant in direct violation of the Convention against Torture;

88. The learned trial judge erred when she used the Federal Court of Canada to shield criminal activity in the same manner as the courts in Saskatchewan used chambers hearings to hide their totalitarian and treasonous actions from scrutiny.

Nov 30, 2021



Dale Richardson

Applicant

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Dale Richardson: 1292 95th Street, North Battleford SK S9A 0G2; Telephone number: (306) 441-7010; Email address: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com



NOTICE OF APPEAL

ACTION

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

1. **Dale J. Richardson**

hereinafter the "**Appellant**"

AND:

2. **Attorney General of
Canada et al;**

hereinafter each a "**Defendant**", and collectively, the "**Defendants**"

NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the Appellant. The relief claimed by the Appellant appears on the following page.

THIS APPEAL will be heard by the Court at a time and place to be fixed by the Judicial Administrator. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the place of hearing will be requested by the Appellant.

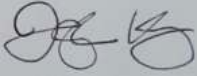
IF YOU WISH TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, to receive notice of any step in the appeal or to be served with any documents in the appeal, you or a solicitor acting for you must prepare a notice of appearance in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules and serve it on the Appellant's solicitor, or when the Appellant is self-represented, on the Appellant, WITHIN 10 DAYS of being served with this notice of appeal.

IF YOU INTEND TO SEEK A DIFFERENT DISPOSITION of the order appealed from, you must serve and file a notice of cross-appeal in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules instead of serving and filing a notice of appearance.

Copies of the Federal Court Rules information concerning the local offices of the Court and other necessary information may be obtained on request to the Administrator of this Court at Ottawa (telephone 613-992-4238) or at any local office.

IF YOU FAIL TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, JUDGEMENT MAY BE GIVEN IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU.

October 21, 2021

Issued by:  Digitally signed by
Kang, Jagwinder
Date: 2021.10.22
08:30:08 -07'00'

(Registry Officer) **JAGWINDER KANG
REGISTRY OFFICER
AGENT DU GREFFE**

Address of local office: 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9

Winnipeg Local Office
400-363 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3N9

To: **Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP**

1000-2002 Victoria Ave

Regina, SK, CA S4P 0R7

Virgil A Thomson (Barrister #4857)

Tel: 306-359-1888

Fax: 306-352-0771

Email: vthomson@owzw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Virgil A. Thomson, Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn and Cary Ransome.

Attorney General of Canada

Department of Justice Canada

410 22nd Street East, Suite 410

Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Cheryl Giesbrecht (Barrister #5883)

Tel: 1 306 518-0800

Fax: 1 306 975-4030

Email: Chery.Giesbrecht@Justice.gc.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Attorney General of Canada; and likely lawyers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Cheryl is likely the “RCMP” making arguments in the fiat)

McDougall Gauley LLP

500-616 Main St
Saskatoon, SK, CA S7H 0J6

Chantelle C. Eisner (Barrister #4518)

Tel: 306-653-1212
Fax: 306-652-1323
Email: ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com

Heather J. Laing, Q.C. (Barrister #3704)

Tel: 306-653-1212
Fax: 306-652-1323
Email: hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Saskatchewan Health Authority

Miller Thomson LLP

3000, 700-9th Ave SW
Calgary, AB, T2P 3V4

Annie M. Alport

Tel: 1 403 298-2418
Fax: 1 403-262-0007
Email: aalport@millerthomson.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Matrix Law Group, Patricia J. Meiklejohn,
Cliff A. Holm, and Kimberley Richardson.

Emery Jamieson LLP

2400, 10235-101 Street
Edmonton, AB, T5J 3G1

Bruce M. Comba

Tel: 1 780 936-8562
Fax: 1 780-420-6277
Email: BComba@emeryjamieson.com

Lawyers for the Defendant Derek Allchurch.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South
Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Marie K. Stack

Tel: 1 306 664-1349
Fax: 1 403-653-2669
Email: mstack@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

McKercher LLP

374, 3rd Avenue South
Saskatoon, SK, S7K 1M5

Elizabeth J. Ulmer

Tel: 1 306 664-1377
Fax: 1 403-653-2669
Email: e.ulmer@mckercher.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant Justice R.W. Elson.

Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

Government of Saskatchewan

1874 Scarth Street

Regina, SK, S4P 4B3

Annie M. Alport

Tel: 1 306 787-5224

Fax: 1 403-787-0581

Email: justin.stevensont@gov.sk.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, The Honourable
Judge M. Pelletier, Emi Holm, and Char Blais..

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of ROCHESTER V. Dated OCT 20, 2021 by which an order was issued in T-1404-20 to uphold the orders of Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib dated August 31, 2021. In spite of evidence presented demonstrating the RCMP committed a crime and the Defendants demonstrated intent to use the vexatious litigant hearing to torture the Appellant, and that Defendants in the action tortured the Appellant during the course of the litigation.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and
2. Order to investigate the torture of the Appellant pursuant to the U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and
3. That the case management hearing be suspended.

THE GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL are as follows:

4. The learned trial judge erred when she allowed the Defendants an opportunity to speak when they did not provide a defense to the Court;

5. The learned trial judge erred when she shielded Cheryl Giesbrecht from answering questions of criminal activity by the RCMP. The testimony of a retired public servant of the RCMP who worked in GIS and MCU supported that the warrant was not following protocol;
6. The learned trial judge erred when she created a narrative that does not agree with the evidence provided to her, creating a straw man argument in the process and continuing a line of perjury to shield criminal activity in the Courts;
7. The learned trial judge erred when when she did not make a decision based on the facts and the law, as the only facts presented were those provided by the Appellant;
8. The learned trial judge erred when she omitted that the Appellant filed for asylum in the United States to flee the persecution of the Defendants, and that when Cheryl Giesbrecht presented an affidavit that the RCMP issued a warrant on July 22, 2020 for resisting arrest for an arrest that took place on July 23, 2020, that the Appellant had reason to fear that the RCMP would torture him again when Cheryl Giesbrecht would present evidence to prove the RCMP tortured the Appellant as the reason he should not get protection from torture;
9. The learned trial judge erred when when she stated “*I find there was no palpable and overriding error in the Order and, consequently, no basis*”

upon which for this Court to intervene. Prothonotary Tabib, as the case management judge, managed the proceedings and exercised her discretion in accordance with Rule 385(1)(a) of the Rules:” After being provided evidence that the Appellant was tortured in Canada by the Defendants, that he was tortured upon arrival to the United States and had affidavit evidence read of the torture from witnesses to the torture, evidence of torture by the Department of Homeland Security while detaining the Appellant, and that Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib had knowledge of this and ordered the scheduling for the vexatious litigant proceeding in clear violation of the Convention against Torture;

10. The learned trial judge erred when she purported that punishing a person who was complaining of torture, who has complaints of torture that were never investigated is within the discretion of the Case Management Judge in direct contravention to article 13 of the Convention against Torture;
11. The learned trial judge erred when she overlooked the intent to declare Robert A. Cannon a vexatious litigant in the Federal Court of Canada when he has never engaged in any litigation in the Federal Court of Canada, he was never notified, demonstrating "intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such" with the intent to Cause “serious bodily or *mental harm* to members of the group;” with Robert A. Cannon and the Appellant sharing religious beliefs held by an

extremely small segment of persons even within the persons who identify as Seventh-Day Adventists;

12. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored the systematic attack directed at the population consisting of the Appellant and those associating with him including without limitation, his daughters, family and, Robert A. Cannon, the attack includes without limitation, ***deportation and forced population transfer, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, other inhumane acts, persecution of any identifiable group or collectively on political, racial, ethnic, cultural, religious or other grounds that are universally impermissible under international law***; facilitating crimes against humanity by gross abuse of her position;
13. The learned trial judge erred when she stated “The Plaintiff’s objections to the Order are rooted in the fact that steps have been scheduled that will ultimately lead to the hearing of the s. 40 Motion.” when the Appellant main argument was that Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib knew that the Defendants were guilty of torture and actions that are clear crimes against humanity, and scheduled the vexatious litigant hearing with full knowledge that the hearing is to conduct crimes against humanity, and punish the Appellant and other parties not involved in the litigation and proceeded to allow the scheduling knowing the criminal intent;

14. The learned trial judge erred when she set precedent that the torture, persecution, forced population transfer of Black Canadians is sanctioned by the Federal Court of Canada, and that the court will punish any Blacks who complain of the same, demonstrating an apartheid system operated by rogue agents within the courts in Canada in direct violation of the charter;
15. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence based on established case law in the United States that the American defendants are engaged in actions consistent with treason against the United States by using force in a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture, and the rogue American agents are supporting conduct that they know to be treasonous, by supporting the rogue agents in Canada preventing the enforcement of the same;
16. The learned trial judge erred when she demonstrated by her actions is a rogue agent in the Federal Court of Canada, engaged in a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture, when presented file numbers for torture issued by the RCMP, who tortured the Appellant, to prevent the enforcement of the Convention against Torture;
17. The learned trial judge erred by allowing the vexatious litigant motion to proceed when she had full knowledge that a defendant in the action tortured the appellant during the course of the litigation. It is impossible

for it to be a vexatious claim when a defendant took the very action that was being alleged in the statement of claim;

18. The learned trial judge erred by having knowledge of compelling evidence of the torture of the Appellant by a defendant in T-1404-20 which hindered him from properly representing himself, and the judge is the case management judge in the same, and issued orders to facilitate the torture of the Appellant;
19. The learned trial judge erred when making an order that facilitated torture, rendering her the instigator of the torture by her permission of it through her orders of the court, thereby grossly exceeding her jurisdiction, she also erred by participating in crimes against humanity when being a conspirator and accessory to a systematic attack on a civilian population;
20. The learned trial judge erred when she issued orders that aided the transnational organization that is committing crimes against humanity and actively engaging in treasonous actions in the Canada and the United States, making her an enemy of the United States and a traitor to Canada;
21. The learned trial judge erred when she deliberately used her position to shield criminal activity and silence the whistle-blower of the transnational organization instituting totalitarian rule in Canada and the United States;

22. The learned trial judge erred by considering compelling evidence of the torture of the Appellant by a defendant in T-1404-20 which hindered him from properly representing himself; minimizing the appellants flight from the torture and persecution, when she had evidence and admission from the RCMP that they took actions that were consistent with torturing the appellant demonstrating her complicity in the same;
23. The learned trial judge erred when she engaged in criminal activity when becoming complicit to torture, violation the convention against torture and grossly exceeded her jurisdiction in issuing orders demonstrating the imposition of absolute tyranny;
24. The learned trial judge erred when she violated the appellant's article 13 right pursuant to the U.N. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to complain of the torture when she denied his right to complain and have the torture investigated, exceeding the scope of her position to violate the convention against torture, thereby grossly exceeding her jurisdiction;
25. The learned trial judge erred when she issued orders that are prejudicial to the appellant after she engaged in criminal activity with the defendants becoming an active participant in their crimes, making her extraditable to the United States;

26. The learned trial judge erred when she violated the no defense clause of the CAT and 269.1 of the criminal code;
27. The learned trial judge erred when she issued orders that violated article 2 of the convention against torture, an international instrument that is binding in Canada;
28. The learned trial judge erred when she owing the United States basic allegiance to not support persons committing treason in the United States by virtue of her position of a judge in a country that is a close ally of the United States, as Canada would not support treasonous conduct in the United States it's NATO ally as that would violate its fundamental principles of the agreement;
29. The learned trial judge erred when she used the Federal Court of Canada to replicate the secret trials used in the inquisition to torture persons and subject them to gross violations of rights;
30. The learned trial judge erred when when she deprived the appellant of due process by virtue of allowing the defendants to torture the appellant with impunity;
31. The learned trial judge erred when she became a participant in the torture of the appellant when she made preparations for the vexatious litigation to proceed knowing that the appellant was being tortured by the defendants at the time of the case management hearing on August 31, 2021

committing an extraditable offence in the United States punishable by 20 years in prison and aggravated because the torture committed in front of an 8 year old child torturing the child in the process;

32. The learned trial judge erred when she set precedent that black children can be tortured with impunity when proceeding with the vexatious litigant motion with the full knowledge that a child was tortured by witnessing his uncle the Appellant tortured by defendants in the action of the same;
33. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence that Justice R.W. Elson issued orders that violated numerous laws, when he ordered the sale of the home of the Appellant, upheld the kidnapping of Karis Richardson, gave possession of his home to Kimberley Richardson, with full knowledge Patricia Meiklejohn broke the law to defraud the Appellant; and the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan requested the RCMP to prevent the Appellant from entering the court to prevent the enforcement of numerous Canadian statutes including the Convention against Torture;
34. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored compelling evidence of grievous crimes being committed by the Defendants, knowing that the intention is to use the court to cover their crimes and to commit further crimes in direct violation of Convention against Torture, that commands the judiciary to take all measures to prevent acts of torture;

35. The learned trial judge erred when she knowingly participated in treasonous conduct, abusing her position to facilitate and instigate torture and severe persecution of the Appellant and his affiliates;
36. The learned trial judge erred when she became complicit to the torture of a child;
37. The learned trial judge erred when she issued totalitarian orders, striking down the constitution in the process;
38. The learned trial judge erred when she gave orders to prevent the Appellant from complaining of torture in a blatant violation of article 13 of the Convention against Torture, attempting to use her position to circumvent the same;
39. The learned trial judge erred when when she ignored evidence that defendants U.S. Homeland Security and U.S. ICE in T-1404-20 obstructed and tortured the Appellant and failed to make mention of it in her orders;
40. The learned trial judge erred when she ignored evidence on an action where established case law is being used to demonstrate that rogue agents of U.S. Immigration Control and Enforcement and the Department of Homeland Security were engaged in activities consistent with conspiracy to commit treason against the United States of America, and taking actions that made her any enemy of the same;

41. The learned trial judge erred when she permitted treason to advance with impunity with full knowledge of evidence that demonstrates actions consistent with the overthrow of democracy in Canada and the United States of America by a transnational organization seeking to build a world without freedom;
42. The learned trial judge erred when she ordered the motion for the vexatious litigant with knowledge that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized the property located at 1292 95th Street North Battleford without an order of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, in the process causing a severe disruption of an essential service for a political, ideological and religious purpose, that intimidated a segment of the public with regard to its security and economic security to compel a person to do or to refrain from doing any act, that caused serious interference with or serious disruption of an essential service, becoming an accessory and conspirator after the fact to the foregoing terrorist activity that victimized Texas resident Robert A. Cannon, making the transnational organization the enemy of the United States of America and extraditable to the same;
43. The learned trial judge erred when she made prejudiced orders after learning that the Appellant named the Federal Court of Canada and other parties in the actions as terrorists and conspirators to treason against the

United States of America, using her position to punish the Appellant in direct violation of the Convention against Torture;

44. The learned trial judge erred when she used the Federal Court of Canada to shield criminal activity in the same manner as the courts in Saskatchewan used chambers hearings to hide their totalitarian and treasonous actions from scrutiny.

October 21st, 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale Richardson', written over a horizontal line.

Dale Richardson

Applicant

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Dale Richardson: 1292 95th Street, North Battleford SK S9A 0G2; Telephone number: (306) 441-7010; Email address: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

SERVICE COPY

-FCA-

-ID:1-



NOTICE OF APPEAL

ACTION

NO. A-221-21

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

1. Dale J. Richardson

hereinafter the "Plaintiff"

AND:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>2. Seventh-Day
Adventist Church;</p> <p>3. Civilian Review
and Complaints
Commission;
(hereinafter the
"CRCC");</p> <p>4. Grand Lodge of
Saskatchewan
(hereinafter the
"Masons");</p> <p>5. Court of Appeal
for Saskatchewan
(hereinafter the
"Court of Appeal");</p> <p>6. J.A Caldwell;</p> <p>7. United States
Citizenship and
Immigration</p> | <p>Services
(hereinafter the
"U.S.
Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement
(hereinafter the
"U.S. ICE");</p> <p>8. U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement
(hereinafter the
"U.S. Border");</p> <p>9. U.S. Customs and
Border Protection
(hereinafter the
"U.S. Border");</p> <p>10. U.S. Department of
Homeland Security
(hereinafter the
"U.S. Homeland
Security");</p> <p>11. CoreCivic;</p> | <p>12. Derek Allchurch;</p> <p>13. Royal Canadian
Mounted Police;</p> <p>14. Constable Burton
Roy;</p> <p>15. Battlefords
Seventh-Day
Adventist Church;</p> <p>16. James Kwon;</p> <p>17. Mazel Holm;</p> <p>18. Gary Lund;</p> <p>19. Dawn Lund;</p> <p>20. Ciprian Bolah;</p> <p>21. Jeannie Johnson;</p> <p>22. Manitoba-
Saskatchewan
Conference;</p> <p>23. Michael Collins;</p> |
|--|---|---|

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL COUR D'APPEL FÉDÉRALE	
F I L E D	30-AUG-2021 Robert M'vondo
D E P O S E	-1-
SASKATOON, SK	

NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the appellant. The relief claimed by the appellant appears on the following page.

THIS APPEAL will be heard by the Court at a time and place to be fixed by the Judicial Administrator. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the place of hearing will be as requested by the appellant. The appellant requests that this appeal be heard at 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9.

IF YOU WISH TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, to receive notice of any step in the appeal or to be served with any documents in the appeal, you or a solicitor acting for you must prepare a notice of appearance in Form 341 prescribed by the Federal Courts Rules and serve it on the appellant's solicitor, or where the appellant is self-represented, on the appellant, WITHIN 10 DAYS of being served with this notice of appeal.

IF YOU INTEND TO SEEK A DIFFERENT DISPOSITION of the order appealed from, you must serve and file a notice of cross-appeal in Form 341 prescribed by the Federal Courts Rules instead of serving and filing a notice of appearance.

Copies of the Federal Courts Rules information concerning the local offices of the Court and other necessary information may be obtained on request to the Administrator of this Court at Ottawa (telephone 613-992-4238) or at any local office.

IF YOU FAIL TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, JUDGMENT MAY BE GIVEN IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU.

AOUT 30 2021
AUG _____, 2021

**ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
ROBERT M'VONDO
REGISTRY OFFICER**

Issued by: _____
(Registry Officer)

**Saskatoon Local Office
520 Spadina Crescent East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 2H6**

**Bureau local de Saskatoon
520 Croissant Spadina Est
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7K 2H6**

Address of local office: 90 Sparks Street, 5th floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H9

TO: OLIVE WALLER ZINKHAN & WALLER LLP

1000-2002 Victoria Ave
Regina, SK, CA S4P 0R7

VIRGIL A. THOMSON (Barrister #4857)

Tel: 306-359-1888
Fax: 306-352-0771
Email: vthomson@owzw.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Virgil A. Thomson, Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller LLP, Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn, and Cary Ransome.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA

Department of Justice Canada
410 22nd Street East, Suite 410
Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

CHERYL GIESBRECHT (Barrister #5883)

Tel: 1 306 518-0800
Fax: 1 306 975-4030
Email: Cheryl.Giesbrecht@Justice.gc.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Attorney General of Canada; and likely lawyers for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Cheryl is likely the "RCMP" making arguments in the fiat)

MCDougall Gauley LLP

500-616 Main St

Saskatoon, SK, CA S7H 0J6

CHANTELLE C. EISNER (Barrister #4518)

Tel: 306-653-1212

Fax: 306-652-1323

Email: ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com

HEATHER J. LAING, Q.C. (Barrister #3704)

Tel: 1 306 665-5442

Fax: 1 306 664-4431

Email: hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Saskatchewan Health Authority.

MILLER THOMSON LLP

3000, 700 - 9th Avenue SW

Calgary, Alberta T2P 3V4

ANNIE M. ALPORT

Tel: 1 403 298-2418

Fax: 1 403 262-0007

Email: aalport@millერთhompson.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Matrix Law Group, Patricia J. Meiklejohn, Cliff A. Holm, and Kimberly Richardson.

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of PENTNEY J. dated JUNE 15, 2021 by which a motion under action T-1404-20 for the preservation of rights on 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2 was dismissed.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and
2. Order for Writ of Mandamus against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to provide the underacted version of the affidavit sworn April 6 of 2021 for Action T - 1404 - 20 in the Federal Court be issued;

THE GROUNDS OF APPEAL are as follows:

3. The learned trial Judge erred by misclassifying the motion for the preservation of rights to injunctive relief and by his orders shielding mortgage fraud including officials in the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN, MATRIX LAW GROUP LLP, and LAND TITLES REGISTRY, and rogue agents of INNOVATION CREDIT UNION;
4. The learned trial Judge erred by agreeing with JUSTICE R.W. ELSON's terrorist orders and MADAM JUSTICE B.R. HILDEBRANDT varying of the same from the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN in that he claimed that the Plaintiff sought "reverse an order in relation to the matrimonial home" when such order was an excess of jurisdiction and not permissible by law in the first place;
5. The learned trial Judge erred by determining "that this Court does not have jurisdiction to consider the Plaintiff's claims" which included without limitation torture given the "Plaintiff argues that the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 10

December 1987, 1465 UNTS 85 [UN Torture Convention] is the applicable law and the source of the Court's jurisdiction".

6. The learned trial Judge erred by misclassifying mortgage fraud to evict the Plaintiff from the PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN and evidence thereof as a "family law dispute, this is not a "federal" matter;" despite evidence of corrupt officials participating in the same fraud;
7. The learned trial Judge erred by misclassifying the legalization of torture in the PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN by way of forced medical treatment as "provincial health legislation, or its enforcement, this is also a matter that falls within provincial jurisdiction." flagrantly ignoring the UN Torture Convention and the his duties and no defence under the same;
8. The learned trial Judge erred by misclassifying "torture" as "administration of criminal justice is a matter that falls within provincial jurisdiction" when the UN Torture Convention clearly specifies otherwise, in that no official or person has a defence for the same, thereby the Judge acquiesced and further the torture of the Plaintiff;
9. The learned trial Judge erred by not recognizing that an order to preserve the Plaintiff's title on 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2 involving the illegal transfer of the Plaintiff's home by way of mortgage fraud was an injunctive relief and not "remedy can be effective when it is needed to prevent a risk of imminent harm pending a ruling on the merits of the dispute" and "preserve the status quo pending a determination of the underlying dispute".
10. The learned trial Judge erred by alleging "primary claims relate to alleged torture, but while he makes repeated claims about that, he does not provide details to support it" and "none of this meets the definition of torture as set out in the law" when the Plaintiff provided proof of being taken to a mental health facility and strapped to a bed and drugged with psychoactive drugs to obstruct justice.

11. The learned trial Judge erred by agreeing with and endorsing Justice Kalmakoff's claims with respect to the torture as "all things that arose from were inherent in, or were incidental to measures that are authorized by law" when no evidence has been provided to substantial that the Plaintiff refused medical treatment which is the basis of the unconstitutional law.
12. The learned trial Judge erred by alleging that there are "legal processes available to him to pursue" when the only legal processes available to the Plaintiff to appeal Justice R.W. Elson's orders is by appeal, and the Plaintiff was strapped to bed and drugged or recovering from the same during the appeal period by public officials, and his appeals for extension denied.
13. The learned trial Judge erred by alleging that "The law requires that the Plaintiff prove harm to his own interests – not those of a third party" when the only claims made by the Plaintiff were for himself to which he is allowed to represent the interests.
14. The learned trial Judge erred in not recognizing that issuing the Plaintiff relief with respect to preventing the transfer of the title and money to pursue the legal cases is essential to up-keeping the interests of the Plaintiff with respect to his residency and pursuing litigation in accordance "the only issue to be decided is whether a refusal to grant relief could so adversely affect the applicants' own interests that the harm could not be remedied".
15. The learned trial Judge erred in determining that the Plaintiff "failed to demonstrate that he will suffer irreparable harm" even though the Plaintiff provided proof of his child being taken without due process of law and proof of himself being taken to a mental health facility where he was strapped to a bed and drugged against his will with psychoactive drugs, and proof that he has a clean bill of mental health by health professionals and his next of kin, and work associates.

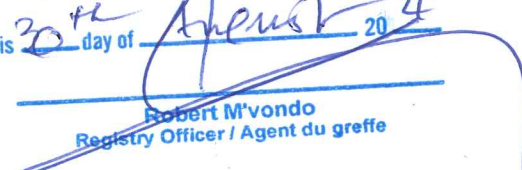
16. The learned trial Judge erred by construing the motion for relief as for relief from the actions of parties in the United States in alleging that “a party cannot obtain an interlocutory injunction to forestall any harm that is caused by their own voluntary actions” with respect to the Plaintiff being taken into custody in the United States and also in alleging that his detention was voluntary.
17. The learned trial Judge erred by claiming the “Plaintiff’s allegations of torture and abuse are all backward looking” when the Plaintiff is being actively tortured physiologically and physically and his daughter was taken without due process of law and is still subjected to the same and being tortured by law.
18. The learned trial Judge erred by punishing the Plaintiff with costs “given the nature of the claims advanced by the Plaintiff despite his repeated lack of success in other courts, including this Court, the Saskatchewan Court of Queen’s Bench and the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, they should be awarded costs”; punishing him for the actions of the Court’s in Saskatchewan and the corruption thereof.
19. The learned trial Judge erred by “dismissing this motion for an interlocutory injunction” in that the motion was not for injunction relief and dismissing the Plaintiff’s right to claim about his torture in contravention to the UN Torture Convention; the Judge has no defence for acquiescing and furthering the torture of the Plaintiff.
20. The learned trial Judge erred by ignoring evidence of ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE corruption and a fraudulent mental health warrant;
21. The learned trial Judge erred by ruling in favour of the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY with no evidence to justify the mental health warrant;
22. The learned trial Judge erred by ignoring evidence that the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE swore in obstruction of justice, that they sought to prevent the Plaintiff from entering court—where he was to represent himself;

23. The learned trial Judge erred by ignoring that the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE claimed that the warrant was for July 22 of 2020 when the arrest took place on July 23 of 2021;
24. The learned trial Judge erred by shielding terrorist activity, torture, crimes against humanity, disturbing of the peace, war crimes, and a terrorist attack against an American citizen;
25. The learned trial Judge erred by torturing the Plaintiff when upholding unlawful sanctions of torture and terrorism;
26. The learned trial Judge erred by ruling in favour of parties that provided no evidence to justify their claims;
27. The learned trial Judge became an accessory after the fact to mortgage fraud;
28. The learned trial Judge erred by proceeding the hearing while the Plaintiff was being tortured and obstructed to which he was informed; and
29. The unredacted version of the affidavit from the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE on April 6 of 2021 for T-1404-20 demonstrates the corruption in the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE which is crucial to demonstrating their corruption in the case as the affidavit relates to the same.

Aug 23, 2021



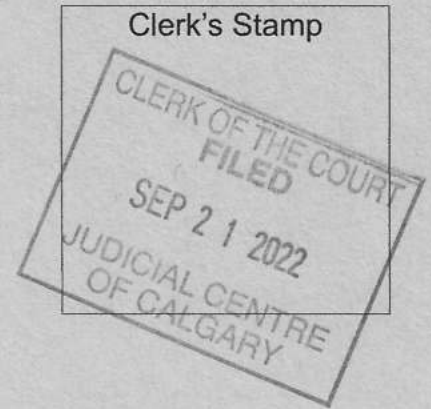
Dale Richardson

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above document is a true copy of the original issued out of / filed in the Court on the 30th day of August A.D. 2021
 Dated this 30th day of August 2021

 Robert M'vondo
 Registry Officer / Agent du greffe

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Dale Richardson; 1292 95th Street, North Battleford SK S9A 0G2; Telephone number: (306) 441-7010; Email address: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

COURT FILE NUMBER 1701-17295
COURT **KING'S BENCH OF ALBERTA**
JUDICIAL CENTRE CALGARY
PLAINTIFFS KAYSHA FAITH RICHARDSON
DEFENDANTS RONALD WILLIAM SCHAFFER

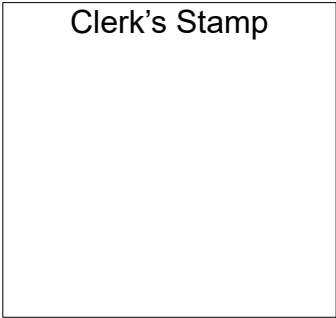


COURT FILE NUMBER 2001-14323
COURT **KING'S BENCH OF ALBERTA**
JUDICIAL CENTRE CALGARY
PLAINTIFFS KAYSHA FAITH RICHARDSON
DEFENDANTS COLBY CHRISTOPHER WALLACE
AND COLBRAY HOMES LTD.

COURT FILE NUMBER 2001-16974
COURT **KING'S BENCH OF ALBERTA**
JUDICIAL CENTRE CALGARY
PLAINTIFFS DAVE DERY and KAYSHA FAITH DERY also known
as KAYSHA FAITH RICHARDSON
DEFENDANTS CHRISTOPHER GRANT JORGENSEN AND
ASHELEY MAE JORGENSEN
DOCUMENT APPLICATION FOR INTERVENTION

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE AND CONTACT INFORMATION OF PARTY FILING THIS DOCUMENT
DALE J. RICHARDSON
1292 95th St., North Battleford SK,
S9A 0G2
Tel: 306-441-7010
Fax: 639-630-2551
Email: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

COURT FILE NUMBER 1701-17295
COURT **KING'S BENCH OF ALBERTA**
JUDICIAL CENTRE CALGARY
PLAINTIFFS KAYSHA FAITH RICHARDSON
DEFENDANTS RONALD WILLIAM SCHAFER



COURT FILE NUMBER 2001-14323
COURT **KING'S BENCH OF ALBERTA**
JUDICIAL CENTRE CALGARY
PLAINTIFFS KAYSHA FAITH RICHARDSON
DEFENDANTS COLBY CHRISTOPHER WALLACE
AND COLBRAY HOMES LTD.

COURT FILE NUMBER 2001-16974
COURT **KING'S BENCH OF ALBERTA**
JUDICIAL CENTRE CALGARY
PLAINTIFFS DAVE DERY and KAYSHA FAITH DERY also known
as KAYSHA FAITH RICHARDSON
DEFENDANTS CHRISTOPHER GRANT JORGENSEN AND
ASHELEY MAE JORGENSEN
DOCUMENT APPLICATION FOR INTERVENTION

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE AND CONTACT INFORMATION OF PARTY FILING THIS DOCUMENT
DALE J. RICHARDSON
1292 95th St., North Battleford SK,
S9A 0G2
Tel: 306-441-7010
Fax: 639-630-2551
Email: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

NOTICE TO THE RESPONDENT(S): Derek Allchurch

This application is made against you. You are a Respondent. You have the right to state your side of this matter before the Court.

To do so, you must be in Court when the application is heard as shown below:

Court Date:

October 11, 2022

Time:

~~9:00 AM~~ 10:00am

Where:

Calgary- Courts Centre, 601-5 Street SW, Calgary, AB T2P 5P7

Before Whom:

Justice in Chambers

Go to the end of this document to see what else you can do and when you must do it.

To: **THE APPLICANT (Respondent)**
PIPELLA LAW
DEREK ALLCHURCH
1333 8th Street S.W
Calgary Alberta T2R 1M6

I. REMEDY CLAIMED OR SOUGHT

1. An Order pursuant to subsection 15(1) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, *Convention against Torture*, section 83.01(b) of the *Criminal Code* Rule 2.10 granting leave to the Intervenor, DALE RICHARDSON of 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2, to intervene;
2. An Order to set aside the application made by the Applicant Pipella Law LLP;
3. An Order preventing any action to take place in this matter until a review of the actions have been examined by way of certiorari;
4. An Order for Certiorari; and
5. Such further and other relief as this Honourable Court may find just and expedient.

GROUND

6. The Intervenor is presenting the evidence before the Court of King's Bench for Alberta in good faith based on scientific inquiry and because of the urgent, imperative, nature of its findings that are of an extreme interest to the public and can have catastrophic consequences to the lives, health and safety of the public, especially impacting children by killing them by criminal negligence and spreading a biological weapon if ignored, thereby engaging in terrorism and treason by giving aid and comfort to the traitors and terrorist named herein and listed in the attached affidavit and documentation hereunder.
7. The Intervenor was defrauded by Derek Allchurch and all the other defendants in T-1404-20 by using fraudulent shareholder information of a federal corporation, DSR Karis Consulting Inc. for financial and personal gain and rogue agents of Federal Court of Canada and the Defendants including Derek Allchurch have established a consistent pattern of fraudulent actions;
8. The Intervenor is a Canadian citizen who has and is conducting research in the area of infection controls regarding SARS-Cov-2 threat that is in the public interest to continue without him being the subject of torture and persecution, with one of the primary ways in which he is being punished is through the torture and persecution of his two daughters and other family members, one of whom is Kaysa Richardson who is a part of this litigation; as the research is related to mitigating the spread of the emerging contagion;
9. The Intervenor's research suggests that the actions of Derek Allchurch and those associated with him are consistent with participation in Bioterrorism;
10. Evidence presented by the Intervenor demonstrates that Derek Allchurch, Tara D. Pipella and Pipella Law LLP have documents originating from the Intervenor in the file of Astra Richardson-Pereira including a statement of claim for T-1403-20 where the Intervenor submitted an action of behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc., a federal corporation registered to operate in the jurisdiction of Alberta and Saskatchewan and is the same corporation that Derek Allchurch defrauded in the

Federal Court of Canada and presents evidence of criminal fraud in violation of section 380(1) of the Criminal Code by using the litigation case of Astra Richardson-Pereira to process documents relating to the Intervenor;

11. Derek Allchurch has used fraud to obtain charging liens in the Supreme Court of British Columbia further demonstrating a pattern of using the civil courts to commit fraud;
12. Derek Allchurch, Tara D. Pipella and Pipella Law LLP have a vested interest in the suppression of the Intervenor's research and is benefiting financially from the murder of people of Canada and the United States;
13. Derek Allchurch, Tara D. Pipella and Pipella Law LLP have demonstrated a propensity to commit fraud using the civil courts and every matter must be examined and every party connected to these matters must be investigated;
14. Associate Chief Justice Rooke has demonstrated a propensity for fraud and abusing his position as a justice of the Court of King's Bench of Alberta in violation of section 380(1) of the Criminal Code;
15. Associate Chief Justice Rooke has abused his position to retaliate and punish the Intervenor for complaints of torture in violation of the Convention against Torture and 269.1 of the Criminal Code;
16. It is in the public interest for the Applicant's matter to be set aside because no health authority has no scientific basis for their issuance of Table S-31 for Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance and evidence suggests that the guidance issued by Public Health Agency of Canada has furthered the spread of SARS-Cov-2 and will potentially do the same with the emerging Monkeypox contagion;
17. The Intervenor has a right to be heard under article 13 of the Convention against Torture and has been continually denied his rights to the same in the Federal Court of Canada and the Applicant has financially and materially benefited from the denial of said rights, and is seeking to further such financial gains by way of fraudulent means;

18. The Intervenor is the only person equipped to effectively consult on implementing his research that was pioneered by him, and hindering him will result in substantial loss of life to members of the public as a result of the spread of a biological weapon, which will be the sure result from denying him the ability to speak;
19. The Intervenor is not Kaysha Richardson and has a right to speak on his own behalf;
20. The Intervenor has identified that the actions of state and private actors are consistent with participants engaged in Bioterrorism through his research;

II. FACTS

21. The Dale J. Richardson has conducted research into SARS-Cov-2 infection controls on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. which is a Canadian corporation pursuant to Canada Business Corporations Act whose business is in essential services in Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning. Dale J. Richardson has also conducted research on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. into SARS-Cov-2 and the emerging Monkeypox contagion and has identified a number of risks associated with the misrepresentation of Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance issued by the Saskatchewan Health Authority that can have “an extremely deleterious negative impact on the population of Saskatchewan” from allowing the spread of a biological weapon designed to kill the innocent citizens of Canada and the United States. The report produced by the DSR Karis Consulting Inc. outlines serious threats to the public and national security issues that agree with declassified Canadian Security Intelligence Service documents relating to Bioterrorism. This guidance is also in use by the Public Health Agency of Canada and the deleterious effects from the spreading of a biological weapon will be the same in its jurisdiction.
22. The engineering report demonstrates that SARS-Cov-2 was used as a biological weapon that was used to interfere with the 2020 elections in the United States and used as a mechanism to effect its overthrow.

23. The engineering report demonstrates that actors in Canada have acted to hinder the reporting of the interference bioterrorism that was used to interfere in the United States presidential elections in 2020 which is an act of aggression against the United States and constitutes foreign interference in an election in the United States;
24. Associate Chief Justice Rooke
25. Kaysha Richardson is a citizen of the Metis Nation of Saskatchewan.
26. The Attorney General of Canada has demonstrated an observable pattern of attacking the Intervenor and any person who agrees with or is in line with his political opinion. Derek Allchurch, Tara D. Pipella and Pipella Law LLP have financially and materially benefited from these attacks.
27. The research of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. agrees with the political opinion of the Dale J. Richardson.
28. Derek Allchurch made an agreement with Nabeel Peermohamed in the slip and fall matter for Astra Richardson-Pereira which is related to the MVA which is the underlying action this application is attached to and the agreement was dated March 24, 2021.
29. Kaysha Richardson is the Chief Communication Officer of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and she has filed for asylum in the United States under the Convention against Torture. Derek Allchurch, Tara Pipella, SGI and Jordan Ottenbreit (without limitation) are persons who are complicit to her torture and reason for her asylum claim.
30. The registered office of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. for Alberta is located at 116 West Creek Meadow Chestermere AB, which is also the residence of Astra Richardson-Pereira.
31. Astra Richardson-Pereira is the person listed for service of documents for DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in Alberta.

32. Derek Allchurch made an agreement with Nabeel Peermohamed in the slip and fall matter for Astra Richardson-Pereira which is related to the MVA and the agreement was dated March 24, 2021. The agreement was for Astra Richardson-Pereira to assume 75% liability for the slip and fall.
33. The letter by James A. Richards of Slater Veccio LLP stated that it was not in Astra Richardson-Pereira's best interests to have the matters litigated for a number of reasons, and a notable one is that the MVA could be reduced by the % of the deal put forth by Nabeel Peermohamed to Derek Allchurch. SGI is involved in the MVA litigation in the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
34. The letter by James A. Richards said it was in the best interests of Astra Richardson-Pereira to have the MVA and the slip and fall litigated together and declined to take the case in British Columbia because he said it was not in her best interests.
35. Dale J. Richardson witnessed Derek Allchurch and Tara D. Pipella pressure Astra Richardson-Pereira to take the offer that Nabeel Peermohamed gave. Astra Richardson-Pereira declined to take the offer.
36. Associate Chief Justice Rooke of the Court of King's Bench of Alberta was the judge presiding over the matter between Astra Richardson-Pereira and Nabeel Peermohamed, where Derek Allchurch withdrew as her counsel the day before the trial when she refused to take the deal with Nabeel Peermohamed.
37. Associate Chief Justice Rooke punished Astra Richardson-Pereira and Kaysha Richardson for an Application for Access to the Child under the central authority, which is not the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench of Alberta and Kaysha Richardson nor Astra Richardson-Pereira has filed any document in the Court of King's Bench of Alberta called application 3 in his orders dated August 23, 2022 and previously.
38. Associate Chief Justice Rooke is the justice in charge of the trial that Derek Allchurch abandoned his client Astra Richardson-Pereira on March 26, 2021 the

- day before the trial and Nabeel Peermohamed was counsel for the Defendants in that action;
39. The Cullen Commission report demonstrated that lawyers and law societies were involved in criminal activity.
 40. On July 23, 2020 a terrorist attack was initiated against DSR Karis Consulting Inc. by kidnapping Dale J. Richardson and Kaysha Richardson and torturing them at separate facilities controlled and or operated by the Saskatchewan Health Authority to propagate the distribution of a biological agent, namely SARS-Cov-2;
 41. On July 23, 2020 a second terrorist attack was initiated against DSR Karis Consulting Inc. when its registered office was seized and corporate records were stolen and or duplicated for the purposes of destroying DSR Karis Consulting Inc..
 42. Nabeel Peermohamed was retained by Saskatchewan Government Insurance (“SGI”) and Jordan Ottenbreit and Nabeel Peermohamed sent an email to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. on October 5, 2020 to advise that he was retained as counsel in the matter of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v. Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan et al., the research, torture, criminal negligence and involvement of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were the subject of that matter.
 43. SGI financially and materially benefited from fraud when the orders to dismiss T-1115-20 stated that there was no jurisdiction for the Federal Court of Canada to deal with matters relating to servants of the crown, when the crown liabilities act states otherwise.
 44. Dale J. Richardson has attempted to seek remedy against parties based on a similar set of events in T-1404-20 based on what happened to him as a person and the interest in the events relevant to him.
 45. Dale J. Richardson has been targeted by the overt actions of the Defendants in T-1404-20 of whom Derek Allchurch is a named defendant. Any persons who share the same ideological, political, and religious position of Dale J. Richardson

or is affiliated with him in any way has been subject to these attacks. The overt actions include without limitation the torture of Kaysha Richardson and seizure of property and hindrance of essential services of DSR Karis Consulting Inc..

46. The foregoing vexatious Order was made against Dale J. Richardson pursuant to the authority and under the direction of the Attorney General of Canada as required by section 40 of the *Federal Courts Act*, demonstrated the **intent** of the Attorney General of Canada to defraud Dale J. Richardson of his rights, namely:

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA, acting through the Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Litigation, being a person appointed to serve in a capacity appropriate for granting a consent of this nature, hereby consents to the bringing of an application for an order against Dale Richardson, DSR Karis Consulting Inc., and Robert Cannon, pursuant to section 40 of the *Federal Courts Act*.

47. Fraudulent shareholder information of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was used by the Defendants in T-1404-20 in the Federal Court of Canada to secure a favourable outcome and obtain financial and material benefit by unlawful punishment of Dale J. Richardson, and Derek Allchurch was among the Defendants.
48. The fraudulent shareholder information was easily proved false as it could be obtained from the Alberta corporate registry and is on public record.
49. The certified security register of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and the shareholder information on the Alberta corporate registry agree.
50. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. has filled all annual returns in Alberta in 2021 and 2022.
51. Derek Allchurch financially and materially benefited from fraud in a civil court and is proposing that the Supreme Court of British Columbia exploit Kaysha Richardson financially.

52. No qualified party has ever been able to refute to claims of Dale J. Richardson including the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan.
53. The Defendants in T-1404-20 demonstrated **intent** to seek remedy against Dale J. Richardson, DSR Karis Consulting Inc., and Robert Cannon because Robert A. Cannon filed a habeas corpus to stop the agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority from torturing Dale J. Richardson, Kaysha Richardson and by extension Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson. This intent to punish because the torture was interrupted by the habeas corpus can be observed by the fixation of Pamela Heinrichs mentioning a habeas corpus as the main reason for the vexatious litigant proceeding which financially and materially benefited Derek Allchurch by the financial and sexual exploitation of Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson. The fixation of Pamela Heinrichs is observed in the foregoing grounds that were the focus of her Affidavit, sworn September 13, 2021, namely:

5. In addition to these Federal Court matters, the Plaintiff and/or his agents have initiated the following court actions in Saskatchewan:

a. QBG 921 of 2020 (SKQB). A copy of the Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus and the corresponding September 10, 2020 Fiat of Justice Crooks are attached hereto and marked as Exhibit "A".

b. CACV3708 of 2020 (SKCA). A copy of the Notice of Appeal and the Appellant's Factum are attached hereto and marked as Exhibit "B".

...

8. I make this Affidavit in support the Motion to have the Plaintiff, Dale Richardson, and his agents, DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and Robert Cannon, declared vexatious litigants.

54. The Affidavit of Pamela Heinrichs, sworn September 13, 2021 cites and exclusively includes documents from Saskatchewan actions QBG 921 of 2020 (SKQB) and CACV3708 of 2020 (SKCA), these actions were not brought by Dale

J. Richardson, all were Applications for Writ of Habeas or related appeals including constitutional questions challenging forced medical treatment as legalized torture that restrained the Saskatchewan Health Authority from torturing Dale J. Richardson and Kaysha Richardson; and to request an audit of Covid emergency legislation as it relates to bio-terrorism based on research and the interference to the essential services of DSR Karis Consulting Inc., the habeas corpus interfered with the financial and sexual exploitation of Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, and revenge was taken for the interruption of the foregoing exploitation.

55. The Attorney General of Canada vexatiously attacked a doctor's note submitted to the court by Dale J. Richardson stating that he needed an expert report to be absent from court, the attack was to further the financial and sexual exploitation of Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, however even with the applicable rules for expert reports, no such report would be needed as stated in the rules, namely:

Exception for certain medical professionals

52.3 The rules governing expert witnesses do not apply to a medical professional who has given or is giving medical treatment or advice to a person if the evidence in relation to the person is limited to one or more of the following subjects:

- (a) the results of an examination;
- (b) a description of the treatment or advice;
- (c) the reason the treatment or advice was or is being given;
- and
- (d) the results of the treatment or advice.

56. The Attorney General of Canada used fraud in order to ensure that the date for the vexatious litigant hearing was kept to May 30, 2022, to further the financial and sexual exploitation of Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, by using the Federal Court of Canada to usurp every other jurisdictional matter in which Karis Kenna

Nicole Richardson was named and the research which exposed the promulgation of a biological weapon by terrorists acting with Canada and the United States.

57. A report is submitted as an exhibit in the affidavit attached to this motion that is the culmination of 2 years of research pioneered by Dale J. Richardson, DSR Karis Consulting Inc., and DSR Karis North Consulting Inc., and the evidence contained based on peer reviewed research is of the greatest public interest as it pertains to the emerging public health threat, and how to implement engineering controls to reduce harm to the public that will be hindered if the proceeding will continue without intervention.

LEGAL BASIS

OVERVIEW

This Intervention is brought by DALE RICHARDSON to be granted leave to intervene without limitation, pursuant to 15(1) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, *Convention against Torture*, and 83.01(b) of the *Criminal Code*.

III. POINTS IN ISSUE

58. The issue raised on the application is whether leave should be granted for DALE RICHARDSON to intervene, allowing him standing to file an intervention and materials in opposition to an application that is alleged to further the following crimes without limitation, torture, terrorism, child trafficking for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation, fraud, mortgage fraud, treason using the civil courts as a shield to permit the foregoing crimes to continue and to facilitate the progression of the same?
59. Do the circumstances warrant dispensing with any rules to warrant bringing the Intervention and prevent the civil courts from promulgating crime?
60. Do the circumstances warrant intervention when evidence of widespread fraud has been presented to the courts in matters connected to the Intervenor, Derek Allchurch, Tara D. Pipella and Pipella Law LLP?

61. Do the circumstances warrant dispensing with any other rules that would otherwise hinder bringing the intervention?
62. Should the Intervenor be permitted to intervene to restrain the criminal activity being facilitated by the Court of King's Bench of Alberta which includes without limitation, torture, terrorism, child trafficking for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation, fraud, mortgage fraud, treason and the crime of aggression?
63. Should the Intervenor be permitted to intervene to remove the damage from terrorism and prevent the execution of further terrorist activity to destroy the public?
64. Should the Court of King's Bench of Alberta be used as a means to exploit Kaysha Richardson financially to further the financial and sexual exploitation of her three year old sister and permit the indiscriminate murder of the public by way of bio-terrorist activity?
65. Derek Allchurch, Tara D. Pipella and their co-conspirators systematically used mechanisms designed to traffic large volumes of children and calculated to destroy any opposition to the trafficking of the children; should the Court of King's Bench of Alberta give preference to the Applicant who has used advanced systems to traffick children and facilitate terrorist activity?
66. Do special circumstances exist for the Intervenor to be represented in the matter?

IV. SUBMISSIONS

67. The Intervenor, DALE RICHARDSON of 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2, requests leave to intervene and have standing to appear in opposition, which was structured in a manner to deprive the Intervenor of rights by continual steps taken by the Applicant to persecute and torture him by attacking and financially exploiting the Plaintiff Kaysha Richardson his daughter. The Convention against Torture in article 13 gives the inalienable right to complain, and this intervention is a mechanism of complaint, and article 2 demands that all judicial measures be granted to prevent acts of torture. The intervention must be

heard based on the imperative public interest of halting human trafficking and Bio-terrorism which are inexorably linked in this case, pursuant to the following treaties, constitutions, and statutes:

Subsection 7, 12, and 15(1) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*;

Subsections 92(14) and (16) of the *Constitution Act, 1867*;

Section 83 of the *Criminal Code*;

The Convention against Torture;

68. Article 2 of the Convention against Torture demands that each state party take effective judicial measures to prevent acts of torture, as can be seen below:

Article 2

1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.
2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.
3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.

69. Article 4 places prohibitions on any act deemed as complicity or participation in torture, and preventing the reporting of torture is only prolonging its effects, and punishing a person or any witnesses is a violation of article 13 of the same. Trafficking a persons children with their knowledge while using civil courts to restrain them from stopping it is torture of the worst form and is gross participation in the same. For greater certainty, they are linked below:

Article 4

1. Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit

torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture. 2. Each State Party shall make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.

Article 13

Each State Party shall ensure that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities. Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given.

70. Other acts that are not torture, but fall under other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment are prohibited. Child trafficking falls under both torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and evidence in the documentation provided demonstrates that Derek Allchurch and the Applicant are complicit to child trafficking for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation.
71. The financial exploitation is clearly demonstrated by the attacks against Dale J. Richardson to obtain financial penalties and prevent him from seeking remedies from the crimes levied against him.
72. The sexual exploitation is when crimes are being used to leave a young child in the care of a person who believes that a 4 year old child attempting to insert his penis into the mouth of another four year old child in secret is normal behaviour and going to extremely unreasonable lengths to suppress an investigation into child molestation that they should have no legitimate reason to attempt to suppress.
73. Derek Allchurch, has financially and materially benefited when the Attorney General of Canada, and others interfered with and usurped provincial jurisdiction by entertaining vexatious litigation against the Intervenor for Saskatchewan actions taken by another person as follows without limitation, QBG 921 of 2020 (SKQB) and CACV3708 of 2020 (SKCA) when vexatious ligation is already

established by or under a law of the province in violation of subsection 17(6) of the *Federal Court Acts*, namely:

17(6) If an Act of Parliament confers jurisdiction in respect of a matter on a court constituted or established by or under a law of a province, the Federal Court has no jurisdiction to entertain any proceeding in respect of the same matter unless the Act expressly confers that jurisdiction on that court.

74. The habeas corpus is the strongest mechanism that can be used to prevent the trafficking of children both sexually and financially and severe punishments were directed at the Intervenor because another person disagreed with torturing two people to traffick an infant child for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation and not wanting people to be indiscriminately killed by terrorist activity originating from the people who traffick children.
75. Derek Allchurch has benefited financially and materially from fraudulent representations of shareholder information of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in T-1404-20 of the Federal Court of Canada to punish the Intervenor using fraud and other crimes, which includes without limitation, torture, bioterrorism, child trafficking for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation, fraud, mortgage fraud, treason and criminal negligence causing death, for the purposes of retraining him from protecting his daughters from human trafficking for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation;
76. Torture complaints from July 3, and 7, 2020 were issued by the Battlefords Royal Canadian Mounted Police 2020-898119, and 2020-922562 with the Intervenor and his at the time infant daughter Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson as the victims, and Derek Allchurch, Tara D. Pipella, Pipella Law LLP, Nabeel Peermohamed, and Associate Chief Justice Rooke were instrumental in suppressing investigation into torture for their financial and material benefit, and to further the exploitation and trafficking of Kaysha Richardson and Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson for sexual and financial purposes; and Derek Allchurch proposes to use the Court of King's Bench of Alberta to continue the foregoing trafficking and exploitation;

77. Criminal negligence complaints tied to the research pioneered by the Intervenor relating to SARS-Cov-2 were made by the Intervenor, Dale J. Richardson, and DSR Karis Consulting Inc.. The file numbers are as follows: 2020-898911 and 2020-898907 the Saskatchewan Health Authority were the subject of the complaint and table S-31 that was issued by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, used by the Public Health Agency of Canada and many other health authorities in Canada.
78. Derek Allchurch, Tara D. Pipella, Nabeel Peermohamed, Jessica Karam, Associate Chief Justice Rooke and those associated with them financially and materially benefited from suppression of the criminal negligence complaints made by the Intervenor and DSR Karis Consulting Inc., at the expense of human life, and trafficked children for financial and sexual exploitation.
79. Every action that has arose as a result of the criminally negligent guidelines in place for the SARS-Cov-2 response is a product of the criminally negligent guidelines and those who have suppressed its investigation are directly responsible for every death of every measure that arose because of its suppression in Canada and the United States, as crimes have been used by Derek Allchurch Tara D. Pipella, Nabeel Peermohamed, Jessica Karam, Associate Chief Justice Rooke and those associated with them to suppress its investigation to financially and materially benefit from the murder of the innocent by means of terrorist activity, and trafficking of children for financial and sexual exploitation;
80. Derek Allchurch Tara D. Pipella, Nabeel Peermohamed, Jessica Karam, Associate Chief Justice Rooke are directly responsible for the trafficking of the daughter of the Intervenor, Kaysha Richardson who is currently in the United States after filing for asylum under the Convention against Torture and other protected grounds;
81. The Intervenor is a person and has “the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination” pursuant to subsection 15(1) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (the “**Charter**”).

82. The Defendants require time to examine the evidence presented by the Intervenor, and has an obligation to the people of Alberta to implement the recommendations of the Intervenor to protect the public from the emerging threat of Monkeypox and other contagions, which peer review research quoted in the research report titled “THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)”. Some of the peer reviewed research cited in the aforementioned report states that some strains of Monkeypox have a far higher mortality rate than SARS-Cov-2.
83. In *Canada (Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness) v. Lopez Gaytan*, 2020 FCA 133 the Federal Court reviewed the criterion to be applied on a motion to intervene under Rule 109 as set out in *Rothmans, Benson & Hedges Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General)*, [1989] F.C.J. No. 446, at para. 12, [1990] 1 F.C. 74, *aff’d* [1989] F.C.J. No. 707, [1990] 1 F.C. 90:
- a) Is the proposed intervener directly affected by the outcome?
 - b) Does there exist a justiciable issue and a veritable public interest?
 - c) Is there an apparent lack of any other reasonable or efficient means to submit the question to the Court?
 - d) Is the position of the proposed intervener adequately defended by one of the parties to the case?
 - e) Are the interest of justice better served by the intervention of the proposed third party?
 - f) Can the Court hear and decide the cause on its merits without the proposed intervener?
84. The foregoing test applicable to a motion to intervene is applied as follows:
- (i) *Is the proposed intervener directly affected by the outcome?* The charging Order seeks remedy against “the Plaintiff, Kaysha Richardson while she is in the United States without legal representation, being

ambushed after she fled from torture in Canada and is being forced to litigate against the persons that she fled from in an attempt to further fraudulent interests to destroy the daughter, sister, employer and other family members of the Intervenor, destroy his research and prevent him from alerting the public to its danger, it is unreasonable to think that the Intervenor is not directly affected by the outcome, especially when the Applicant is actively involved in trafficking and sexual and financial exploitation of his daughters Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson and Kaysha Richardson who is the Plaintiff in this application; Furthermore Nabeel Peermohamed has been involved in litigation tied to the research on behalf of SGI when the Intervenor acted as agent for DSR Karis Consulting Inc. against them, and Derek Allchurch benefited from fraud against the Intervenor on litigation arising from the research and Derek Allchurch made a deal with Nabeel Peermohamed that was not in the interests of his client relating to this case that would favour SGI and adversely affect every person tied to those matters including the Intervenor”

- (ii) *Does there exist a justiciable issue and a veritable public interest?* The Intervenor is a person with rights under the Charter, and the psychological duress of watching the continual suffering of his daughters who are being trafficked for sexually and financially exploiting them, and unrestrained steps being used to destroy him and his research demonstrates standing as the COVID pandemic gives unprecedented opportunity to traffick children both financially and sexually. This satisfies the *locus standi* element of justiciable in conjunction with the fact that the Intervenor is whistle-blowing bioterrorism, child trafficking for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation and other serious crimes. The ripe element is met due the facts of the case having matured into an existing controversy warranting judicial intervention, as the report that out lines the threat of Bioterrorism for the purpose of child trafficking of a sexual and financial nature and other objects and actions of Derek Allchurch, Tara D. Pipella, Nabeel Peermohamed Associate Chief Justice Rooke and others associated are consistent with participation/facilitation of the same, exceeds this element. Since the matter has not yet been resolved, the issues cannot be considered moot. The question that must be settled is the political question, of whether this is too politically charged for the court to try this issue, however if it is deemed as such,

then the entire matter is not a triable issued by the court and must be referred to Parliament for a remedy to such matters of an urgent nature as Bioterrorism tied to child trafficking for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation and other political, religious and ideological objectives, since actions of agents of many of the Courts have demonstrated complicity to the same. The mere mention of a report that provides evidence that suggests Bioterrorism connected to the trafficking of children for sexual and financial exploitation and the inability of public health authorities far exceeds the threshold of veritable public interest. This is not even considering many other constitutional violations that were required for this proceeding to get to this stage; the Applicant are seeking the consent of the Court of King's Bench of Alberta to take premeditated steps to ambush the Intervenor by continuing an easily observable pattern of fraud, for the purposes of advancing bioterrorism connected to child trafficking that would set the precedent that those who share the same political, position of the Intervenor are not persons by Canadian law or Individuals under the Charter, nor do children have any rights and can be trafficked using the civil courts in violation of the Charter and **against the will of the people;**

(iii) *Is there an apparent lack of any other reasonable or efficient means to submit the question to the Court?* The application was structured in a manner in which to disadvantage and exploit the Plaintiff and her sister Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson by proxy the Intervenor and ambush him and the other parties who are associated with him, and fraud was used by agents of the Court to accomplish these ends, and thereby has no other judicial means to oppose the order that will be used to continue the attack against those who threaten to expose the criminal activities of Derek Allchurch, Jessica Karam, Tara D. Pipella and Associate Chief Justice Rooke which includes without limitation bio-terrorism, child trafficking for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation and the authorities in the United States have been alerted to the attempts of the aforementioned parties and their conspirators attempts to kill the Intervenor;

(iv) *Is the position of the proposed intervener adequately defended by one of the parties to the case?* The Intervenor has no representation in the Court of King's Bench of Alberta as he is a separate person from the

Plaintiff, and the Plaintiff is not authorized to represent or speak on behalf of the Intervenor, the Intervenor must represent his interests as the research report by the Intervenor, the national security threat and the torture and other crimes used to suppress it is the sole basis as the reason for his intervention and its position is impossible to defend because it is not before the court in any capacity, nor is anyone capable of or qualified to defend his position, and no child trafficker is in any position to defend the interests of the children of the Intervenor, as the civil courts are being used as the primary means to facilitate terrorist activity which promulgates trafficking of children for sexual and financial purposes whose very existence is treasonous in nature, furthermore, it has been demonstrate that a pattern of fraud has been used against him especially the actions of Associate Chief Justice Rooke;

(v) *Are the interest of justice better served by the intervention of the proposed third party?* Evidence of Bioterrorism has been presented by the Intervenor and it is in the public interest for the intervention, in fact it would facilitate terrorism that promulgates child trafficking for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation if the intervention is refused, the Intervenor lacks representation in an application which will further criminal activity against him exploit his daughters while he is forced to watch and be tortured by that fact and those associated with him, and in accordance with the fundamental principles of justice and the Charter, shall be given the right to defend himself, in the public interest the public must be protected from Bioterrorism, and the widespread trafficking of children for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation, Derek Allchurch, Jessica Karam, Tara D. Pipella and Associate Chief Justice Rooke and their conspirators must be exposed for their crimes and no other party has demonstrated the courage of the Intervenor to stand up against the judicial system to expose the outright criminal activity; and

(vi) *Can the Court hear and decide the cause on its merits without the proposed Intervenor?* The Court is not authorized to represent or speak on behalf of the Intervenor and shall never be authorized to do so, nor is it qualified to speak on matters in engineering especially research that was produced by the Intervenor, based on research pioneered by him for himself, DSR Karis Consulting Inc., and DSR

Karis North Consulting Inc. a Delaware corporation, making the intervention necessary for the security of the public in Canada and the United States and the Court would be responsible for any deaths resulting from the emerging threat, and every court hearing that the Intervenor has been a part of have been set up to give favour to those who sexually and financially exploit children and have increased ease of trafficking the children from the bioterrorism exposed by the research of the Intervenor, the actions of Associate Chief Justice Rooke demonstrate that the corruption present in the Court makes it impossible for the Court to hear and decide the cause on its merits especially since the court is incompetent in the area of engineering.

85. The Intervenor possesses rights to research that demonstrates that many health authorities are not prepared to implement proper engineering controls for the emerging threat and the public safety must come before issuing the orders requested by the Applicant, and the public would be outraged if a person who was protecting the public interest was prevented from representing their interests which is tied to his own. There is an obligation for this matter to be set aside and the threat to the public be addressed, as the threat to the public is of a far greater value to the public than issuing a charging lien for a case not yet decided or not near conclusion, nor should any such charging lien be given for the express purposes of financially exploiting Kaysha Richardson and her continuing the trafficking of Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson both sexually and financially while retraining the Intervenor from helping his daughters and torturing him in the process, and the legal profession act is a mechanism to facilitate human trafficking;
86. Refusal of the intervention will result in unnecessary deaths to the public, and any financial costs are far outweighed by the massive loss of life that has the potential to be numbered in the millions in Canada in a worst case scenario, and allow for widespread human trafficking for sexual and financial exploitation to be shielded by the Court of King's Bench of Alberta, and that precedent will be set that the civil courts in Canada will openly punish anyone who attempt to expose bio-terrorism or stop the trafficking of their children, and if a lawyer will not help

you then you must accept the torture of watch your children being trafficked for sexual and financial exploitation;

87. It is impossible for the Court to refuse the intervention based on the research provided by the Intervenor without sacrificing large numbers of human lives and the Court does not have the right to kill the citizens of Canada to satisfy any claim as this is clear criminal actions that no person, institution, government, court or any such entity in Canada possesses the right to do;
88. Any opposition by the Applicant is asking the Court to murder the citizens of Canada, and to traffick children for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation and indigenous women for the same and must be refused by the Court.
89. The Intervenor is an Individual with “the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination” pursuant to subsection 15(1) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (the “**Charter**”), Part I of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, being Schedule B to the *Canada Act 1982* (U.K.), 1982, chapter 11, namely:

15.(1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.
90. The Attorney General of Canada, has interfered with the administration of justice and procedure in civil matters that have benefited the Applicant by entertaining vexatious litigation against the Intervenor which is the exclusive jurisdiction of Saskatchewan and thereby usurping provincial jurisdiction as outlined in the subsection 92(14) and (16) of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, for the purposes of trafficking American Indian women and children for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation:

92 In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say,

...

14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including Procedure in Civil Matters in those Courts.

...

16. Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province.

91. The Criminal Code defines terrorism in 83.01(1)(b) as:

terrorist activity means

(b) an act or omission, in or outside Canada,

(i) that is committed

(A) in whole or in part for a political, religious or ideological purpose, objective or cause, and

(B) in whole or in part with the intention of intimidating the public, or a segment of the public, with regard to its security, including its economic security, or compelling a person, a government or a domestic or an international organization to do or to refrain from doing any act, whether the public or the person, government or organization is inside or outside Canada, and

(ii) that intentionally

(A) causes death or serious bodily harm to a person by the use of violence,

(B) endangers a person's life,

(C) causes a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or any segment of the public,

(D) causes substantial property damage, whether to public or private property, if causing such damage is likely to result in the conduct or harm referred to in any of clauses (A) to (C), or

(E) causes serious interference with or serious disruption of an essential service, facility or system, whether public or private, other than as a result of advocacy, protest, dissent or stoppage of work that is not intended to result in the conduct or harm referred to in any of clauses (A) to (C),

and includes a conspiracy, attempt or threat to commit any such act or omission, or being an accessory after the fact or counselling in relation to any such act or omission, but, for greater certainty, does not include an act or omission that is committed during an armed conflict and that, at the time and in the place of its commission, is in accordance with customary international law or conventional international law applicable to the conflict, or the activities undertaken by military forces of a state in the exercise of their official duties, to the extent that those activities are governed by other rules of international law. (activité terroriste)

92. A political purpose, and objective has been established, torture by way of forced medical treatment endangers life and is a serious risk to a person's safety and the distribution of a biological weapon will include clauses (A)(B)(C) of (ii), and the torture of the officers of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and the seizure of its registered office by way of torture, attempted murder, persecution and other unlawful activities directly and/or indirectly by the Applicant and his conspirators, establishes more than a *prima facie* case for permitting any disregard of Rules and permitting intervention. This evidence demands that the Court grant the Intervenor the orders it seeks.
93. Associate Chief Justice Rooke punishing Kaysha Richardson, Astra Richardson-Pereira, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson and the Intervenor for filing a document to the central authority of Alberta was a gross crime and intimidation and

obstruction of a complaint of torture and he directly abused the power of the Court of King's Bench of Alberta for an application that was in no manner under the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench of Alberta.

94. The Court of King's Bench of Alberta should not be used to punish people who are reporting crime and this intervention will be a small step in reversing the criminal activity facilitated and instigated by rogue elements of the Court.
95. Failure to allow the intervention would likely result in armed intervention by the United States to deal with the foreign interference in its elections and effecting the over throw of the lawful government of the United States supported by rogue Canadian actors.
96. The Court of King's Bench of Alberta will be liable for the non-pecuniary general, pecuniary, special, aggravated, exemplary and punitive damages and damages caused by its breach of constitutional, statutory, treaties, and common law duties to the Intervenor defined in this Intervenor for permitting the Applicant to continue criminal activity which includes without limitation bio-terrorism that facilitates the trafficking of American Indians and children for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation without investigation and allowing the unsuspecting members of the public to be killed deliberately by the Applicant and those associated with them in violation the subsection 15(1) of the Charter and 83.01 of the Criminal Code;

V. CONCLUSION

97. For the foregoing reasons, the Court has no reasonable course to take other than to grant the request of the Intervenor, or it will destroy innocent human life especially those of American Indians which includes the Metis in Canada, the United States and children and aid what facts and research demonstrates is consistent with terrorist activity and suggests that Bioterrorism is a factor in the pandemic responses.

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE WILL BE USED IN SUPPORT OF THE MOTION:

- 98. Affidavit of Dale J. Richardson, affirmed September 14, 2022;
- 99. Affidavit of Dale J. Richardson affirmed September 20, 2022;
- 100. Pleadings and documents referred to in this proceeding and in the Federal Court File No. T-1404-20, T-1403-20; and
- 101. Such further and other material as counsel may advise and this Honourable Court may allow.

APPLICABLE RULES

- 102. Rule 2.10

APPLICABLE ACTS AND REGULATIONS

- 103. Convention against Torture, Canadian Victims Bill of Rights, Section 83.01(b), 279.01(1), 279.011(1), 279.02(1)(2), 279.04(1) and 380(1) of the Criminal Code

ANY IRREGULARITY COMPLAINED OF OR OBJECTION RELIED ON:

- 104. 279.01(1), 279.011(1), 279.02(1)(2), 279.04(1) and 380(1) of the Criminal Code,

HOW THE APPLICATION IS PROPOSED TO BE HEARD OR CONSIDERED

The Intervenor proposes the matter to be heard by teams

This matter is **NOT** within the jurisdiction of a master

WARNING

You are named as a respondent because you have made or are expected to make an adverse claim in respect of this originating application. If you do not come to Court either in person or by your lawyer, the Court may make an order declaring you and all persons claiming under you to be barred from taking any further proceedings against the applicant(s) and against all persons claiming under the applicant(s). You will be bound by any order the Court makes, or another order might be given or other proceedings taken which the applicant(s) is/are entitled to make without any further notice to you. If you want to take part in the application, you or your lawyer must attend in Court on the date and the time shown at the beginning of this form. If you intend to give evidence in response to the application, you must reply by filing an affidavit or other evidence with the Court and serving a copy of that affidavit or other evidence on

the applicant(s) a reasonable time before the application is to be heard or considered.

COURT FILE NUMBER 1701-17295
COURT **KING'S BENCH OF ALBERTA**
JUDICIAL CENTRE CALGARY
PLAINTIFFS KAYSHA FAITH RICHARDSON
DEFENDANTS RONALD WILLIAM SCHAFER

COURT FILE NUMBER 2001-14323
COURT **KING'S BENCH OF ALBERTA**
JUDICIAL CENTRE CALGARY
PLAINTIFFS KAYSHA FAITH RICHARDSON
DEFENDANTS COLBY CHRISTOPHER WALLACE
AND COLBRAY HOMES LTD.

COURT FILE NUMBER 2001-16974
COURT **KING'S BENCH OF ALBERTA**
JUDICIAL CENTRE CALGARY
PLAINTIFFS DAVE DERY and KAYSHA FAITH DERY also known
as KAYSHA FAITH RICHARDSON
DEFENDANTS CHRISTOPHER GRANT JORGENSEN AND
ASHELEY MAE JORGENSEN
DOCUMENT BOOK OF AUTHORITIES OF THE INTERVENOR

**ADDRESS FOR
SERVICE
AND CONTACT
INFORMATION OF
PARTY FILING THIS
DOCUMENT** DALE J. RICHARDSON

1292 95th St., North Battleford SK,
S9A 0G2
Tel: 306-441-7010
Fax: 639-630-2551
Email: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

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Federal Court of Appeal



Cour d'appel fédérale

Date: 20200818

Docket: A-392-19

Citation: 2020 FCA 133

Present: LOCKE J.A.

BETWEEN:

**THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

Appellant

and

EDGAR ALBERTO LOPEZ GAYTAN

Respondent

Dealt with in writing without appearance of parties.

Order delivered at Ottawa, Ontario, on August 18, 2020.

REASONS FOR ORDER BY:

LOCKE J.A.

Federal Court of Appeal



Cour d'appel fédérale

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Appellant

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EDGAR ALBERTO LOPEZ GAYTAN

Respondent

REASONS FOR ORDER

LOCKE J.A.

[1] These reasons concern a motion by the Canadian Association of Refugee Lawyers (CARL) for leave to intervene in the present appeal.

[2] The present appeal seeks to reverse a decision of the Federal Court (2019 FC 1152) which dismissed an application for judicial review of a decision of the Immigration Appeal Division (IAD) of the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. The IAD decision found that

the appellant had failed to establish that the respondent was inadmissible under paragraph 37(1)(a) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, S.C. 2001, c. 27 (IRPA). The IAD accepted a defence of duress. The appellant was entitled to commence the present appeal because the Federal Court certified a question under paragraph 74(d) of IRPA. The certified question is as follows:

In determining whether an individual is inadmissible under paragraph 37(1)(a) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, SC 2001, c 27, are the Immigration Division and Immigration Appeal Division of the Immigration and Refugee Board entitled to consider the defence of duress?

[3] In addition to the certified question, the appellant puts in issue the reasonableness of the IAD's conclusion on the facts.

[4] CARL seeks to intervene in order to provide submissions to the Court on the broader implications of the position taken by the appellant, particularly in regard to grounds of inadmissibility beyond paragraph 37(1)(a), grounds for exclusion, and defences beyond duress. CARL argues that, as a well-established organization devoted to advocating on legal issues related to refugees, asylum seekers and the rights of immigrants, it is uniquely qualified to make these submissions.

[5] The appellant opposes CARL's motion. The respondent does not.

[6] The appellant and CARL agree substantially on the test applicable to a motion to intervene. They agree on the criteria set out in *Rothmans, Benson & Hedges Inc. v. Canada*

(*Attorney General*), [1989] F.C.J. No. 446, at para. 12, [1990] 1 F.C. 74, aff'd [1989] F.C.J. No. 707, [1990] 1 F.C. 90:

- a) Is the proposed intervener directly affected by the outcome?
- b) Does there exist a justiciable issue and a veritable public interest?
- c) Is there an apparent lack of any other reasonable or efficient means to submit the question to the Court?
- d) Is the position of the proposed intervener adequately defended by one of the parties to the case?
- e) Are the interest of justice better served by the intervention of the proposed third party?
- f) Can the Court hear and decide the cause on its merits without the proposed intervener?

[7] The appellant and CARL also agree that these criteria are not exhaustive, and that the Court's focus should be in the fourth and fifth criteria. Both sides cite the following passage from *Prophet River First Nation v. Canada (Attorney General)*, 2016 FCA 120 at para. 6, in this regard:

- *Is the position of the proposed intervener adequately defended by one of the parties to the case?* This is relevant and important. It raises the key question under Rule 109(2), namely whether the intervener will bring further, different and valuable insights and perspectives to the Court that will assist it in determining the matter. Among other things, this can acquaint the Court with the implications of approaches it might take in its reasons.
- *Are the interests of justice better served by the intervention of the proposed third party?* In my view, this factor includes all of the factors discussed in *Pictou Landing First Nation* plus any others that might arise on the facts of particular cases:
 - whether the intervention is compliant with the objectives set out in Rule 3 and the mandatory requirements in Rule 109 (provisions binding on us);

- whether the moving party has a genuine interest in the matter such that the Court can be assured that the proposed intervenor has the necessary knowledge, skills and resources and will dedicate them to the matter before the Court;
- whether the matter has assumed such a public, important and complex dimension that the Court needs to be exposed to perspectives beyond those offered by the particular parties before the Court;
- whether the moving party has been involved in earlier proceedings in the matter;
- whether terms should be attached to the intervention that would advance the objectives set out in Rule 3 and afford procedural justice to existing parties to the proceeding.

[8] The appellant argues that CARL's proposed intervention would not be valuable to the Court in this appeal because it would add to or alter the issues on appeal (which is not permitted) and much of CARL's submissions would simply duplicate those of the respondent. The appellant also argues that, if CARL's intervention is to be allowed, the Court should limit CARL to addressing the proper interpretation of paragraph 37(1)(a) of IRPA and the applicability of the defence of duress thereto. Finally, the appellant argues that CARL should not be allowed to address the second broad issue in this appeal – the question of whether, assuming that the defence of duress can be relevant to inadmissibility under paragraph 37(1)(a), the IAD's assessment of the defence was reasonable. The appellant argues that there is no dispute on the legal test for the defence of duress, and that CARL's intervention on this issue would add to or alter the issues before the Court.

[9] I do not agree with the appellant's argument that CARL's intervention would add to or alter the issues. I accept CARL's submission that its proposal to address the broader implications

of the appellant's position in this appeal will be of assistance to the Court on the issue of the relevance of the duress defence to inadmissibility under paragraph 37(1)(a) of the IRPA. I also accept CARL's submissions that its knowledge and experience put it in a position to offer such assistance, and that its intervention will not simply duplicate the respondent's arguments. CARL can offer the Court a different perspective on the implications of various provisions of the IRPA to the issues in this appeal, and this will likely give the Court a more complete picture. I am of the same view concerning the second broad issue of the reasonableness of the IAD's assessment of the applicability of the defence of duress in this case.

[10] Moreover, I am confident that CARL understands its obligation to take the issues and the evidence as it finds them, and not to add to or alter them.

[11] In my view, the interests of justice are better served by CARL's intervention. I am satisfied that the submissions CARL seeks to make will be of assistance to the Court. Moreover, CARL has demonstrated that it has a genuine interest in this matter, and will dedicate its substantial knowledge, skills and resources to this appeal.

[12] CARL also seeks the right to make oral submissions at the hearing of the appeal. I will defer this request for consideration by the panel hearing the appeal. I expect that the panel will be better placed to decide this aspect of CARL's motion after (i) having reviewed CARL's memorandum of fact and law, and (ii) the duration of the appeal hearing as a whole has been determined.

[13] The appellant requests that he and the respondent be allowed to submit memoranda in reply to CARL's memorandum of fact and law. In the absence of any objection, this request will be granted.

"George R. Locke"

J.A.

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

NAMES OF COUNSEL AND SOLICITORS OF RECORD

DOCKET: A-392-19
STYLE OF CAUSE: THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS v. EDGAR ALBERTO LOPEZ GAYTAN

MOTION DEALT WITH IN WRITING WITHOUT APPEARANCE OF PARTIES

REASONS FOR ORDER BY: LOCKE J.A.

DATE: AUGUST 18, 2020

WRITTEN REPRESENTATIONS BY:

Brendan Friesen	FOR THE APPELLANT THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
Erin C. Roth	FOR THE RESPONDENT EDGAR ALBERTO LOPEZ GAYTAN
Prasanna Balasundaram	FOR THE INTERVENER THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF REFUGEE LAWYERS (CARL)

SOLICITORS OF RECORD:

Nathalie G. Drouin Deputy Attorney General of Canada Ottawa, Ontario	FOR THE APPELLANT THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
EDELMANN & Co.	FOR THE RESPONDENT EDGAR ALBERTO LOPEZ GAYTAN
DOWNTOWN LEGAL SERVICES Toronto, Ontario	FOR THE INTERVENER THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF REFUGEE LAWYERS (CARL)



CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS



Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law:

Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms

1: The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it, subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.

Fundamental Freedoms

2: Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms: (a) freedom of conscience and religion; (b) freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication; (c) freedom of peaceful assembly; and (d) freedom of association.

Democratic Rights

3: Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly, and to be qualified for membership therein; (4) (1) No House of Commons and no legislative assembly shall continue for longer than five years from the date fixed for the return of the writs at a general election of its members; (2) In time of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection, a House of Commons may be continued by Parliament and a legislative assembly may be continued by the legislature beyond five years if such continuation is not opposed by the votes of more than one-third of the members of the House of Commons or the legislative assembly, as the case may be; 5: There shall be a sitting of Parliament and of each legislature at least once every twelve months.

Mobility Rights

6: (1) Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave Canada; (2) Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right (a) to move to and take up residence in any province; and (b) to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province; (3) The rights specified in subsection (2) are subject to (a) any laws or practices of general application in force in a province other than those that discriminate among persons primarily on the basis of province of present or previous residence; and (b) any laws providing for reasonable residency requirements as a qualification for the receipt of publicly provided social services; (4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration in a province of conditions of individuals in that province who are socially or economically disadvantaged; (5) The right of employment in that province is below the rate of employment in Canada.

Legal Rights

7: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice; 8: Everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure; 9: Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned; 10: Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily or unreasonably deprived of property; (1) Everyone has the right to a fair and honest trial without delay and to be informed of that right; and (2) to be released if the detention is determined by way of *habeas corpus* and to be released if (a) the detention is not lawful; 11: Any person charged with an offence has the right (a) to be informed without unreasonable delay of the specific offence he or she is charged with and of the rights and freedoms set out in it; (b) to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal; (c) not to be denied reasonable bail without just cause; (d) except in the case of an offence under military law tried before a military tribunal, to the benefit of trial by jury where the maximum punishment for the offence is imprisonment for two years or a more severe punishment; (e) not to be found guilty on account of any act or omission unless, at the time of the act or omission, it constituted an offence under Canadian or international law or was criminal according to the general principle of law recognized by the community of nations; (f) if finally acquitted of the offence, not to be tried for it again and, if finally found guilty and punished for the offence, not to be tried or punished for it again;

and (g) if found guilty of the offence and if the punishment for the offence has been varied between the time of commission and the time of sentencing, to the benefit of the lesser punishment; 12: Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment; 13: A witness who testifies in any proceedings has the right not to have any incriminating evidence so given used to incriminate that witness in any other proceedings, except in a prosecution for perjury or for the giving of contradictory evidence; 14: A party or witness in any proceedings who does not understand or speak the language in which the proceedings are conducted or who is deaf has the right to the assistance of an interpreter.

Equality Rights

15: (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or marital or physical disability; (2) Subsection (1) does not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration of conditions of disadvantaged individuals or groups including those that are disadvantaged because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or marital or physical disability.

Official Languages of Canada

16: (1) English and French are the official languages of Canada and have equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all institutions of the Parliament and government of Canada; (2) English and French are the official languages of New Brunswick and have equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all institutions of the legislature and government of New Brunswick; (3) Nothing in this Charter limits the authority of Parliament or a legislature to advance the equality of status or use of English and French; 16.1: (1) The English linguistic community and the French linguistic community in New Brunswick have equality of status and equal rights and privileges, including the right to designate educational institutions and to control cultural institutions as are necessary for the preservation and promotion of those communities; (2) The role of the legislature and government in those communities; (3) The role of the legislature and government in relation to subsection (1); 17: (1) The official languages of the Parliament and government shall be English and French; (2) Everyone has the right to use English or French in any dealings and other proceedings of the Parliament; (2) Everyone has the right to use English in French in any dealings and other proceedings of the legislature of New Brunswick; 18: (1) The statutes, records and journals of Parliament shall be printed and published in English and French and both language versions are equally authoritative; (2) The statutes, records and journals of the legislature of New Brunswick shall be printed and published in English and French and both language versions are equally authoritative.

19: (1) Either English or French may be used by any person in, or in any pleading in or process issuing from, any court established by Parliament; (2) Either English or French may be used by any person in, or in any pleading in or process issuing from, any court of New Brunswick; 20: (1) Any member of the public in Canada has the right to communicate with, and to receive available services from, any head or central office of an institution of the Parliament or government of Canada in English or French, and has the same right with respect to any other office of any such institution where (a) there is a significant demand for communications with and services from that office in such language; or (b) due to the nature of the office, it is reasonable that communications with and services from that office be available in both English and French; (2) Any member of the public in New Brunswick has the right to communicate with, and to receive available services from, any office of an institution of the legislature or government of New Brunswick in English or French; 21: Nothing in sections 16 to 20 abrogates or derogates from any right, privilege or obligation with respect to the English and French languages or either of them, that exists or is continued by virtue of any other provision of the Constitution of Canada; 22: Nothing in sections 16 to 20 abrogates or derogates from any legal or customary right or privilege acquired or enjoyed either before or after the coming into force of this Charter with respect to any language that is not English or French.

Minority Language Educational Rights

23: (1) Citizens of Canada (a) whose first language learned and still understood is that of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province in which they reside, or (b) who have received their primary school instruction in Canada in English or French and reside in a province where that language is in which they received that instruction is the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province, have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in that language in that province; (2) Citizens of Canada of whom any child has received or is receiving primary or secondary school instruction in English or French in Canada, have the right to have all their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the same language; (3) The right of citizens of Canada under subsections (1) and (2) to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the language of the English or French linguistic minority population in a province (a) applies whether in the province the number of children of citizens who have such a right is sufficient to warrant the provision to them out of public funds of minority language instruction; and (b) includes, where the number of those children so warrants, the right to have them receive that instruction in minority language educational facilities provided out of public funds.

24: (1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances; (2) Where, in proceedings under subsection (1), a court concludes that evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by this Charter, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having regard to all the circumstances, the admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

Enforcement

24: (1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances; (2) Where, in proceedings under subsection (1), a court concludes that evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by this Charter, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having regard to all the circumstances, the admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

General

25: The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any aboriginal, treaty or other rights or freedoms that pertain to the aboriginal peoples of Canada including (a) any rights or freedoms that have been recognized by the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763; and (b) any rights or freedoms that now exist by way of land claims agreements or may be so acquired; 26: The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed as denying the existence of any other rights or freedoms that exist in Canada; 27: This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians; 28: Notwithstanding anything in this Charter, the rights and freedoms referred to in it are guaranteed equally to male and female persons; 29: Nothing in this Charter abrogates or derogates from any rights or privileges guaranteed by or under the Constitution of Canada in respect of denominational, separate or dissenting schools; 30: A reference in this Charter to a province or to the legislative assembly or legislature of a province shall be deemed to include a reference to the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, or to the appropriate legislative authority thereof, as the case may be; 31: Nothing in this Charter extends the legislative powers of any body or authority.

Application of Charter

32: (1) This Charter applies (a) to the Parliament and government of Canada in respect of all matters within the authority of Parliament including all matters relating to the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories; and (b) to the legislature and government of each province in respect of all matters within the authority of the legislature of each province; (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), section 15 shall not have effect until three years after this section comes into force; 33: (1) Parliament or of the legislature of a province may expressly declare in an Act of Parliament or of the legislature, as the case may be, that the Act or a provision thereof shall operate notwithstanding a provision included in section 2 or sections 7 to 15 of this Charter; (2) An Act or a provision of an Act in respect of which a declaration made under this section is in effect shall have such operation as it would have but for the provision of this Charter referred to in the declaration; (3) A declaration made under subsection (1) shall cease to have effect five years after it comes into force or on such other date as may be prescribed in the declaration; (4) Parliament or the legislature of a province may re-enact a declaration made under subsection (1); (5) Subsection (3) applies in respect of a re-enactment made under subsection (4).

Citation

34: This Part may be cited as the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

"We must now establish the basic principles, the basic values and beliefs which hold us together as Canadians and that beyond our regional loyalties unite us as Canadians and that beyond our regional loyalties unite us as Canadians and that beyond our regional loyalties unite us as a country that has given us such freedom and such inalienable rights."

P.E. Trudeau 1981

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

**Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984
entry into force 26 June 1987, in accordance with article 27 (1)**

The States Parties to this Convention,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recognizing that those rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Considering the obligation of States under the Charter, in particular Article 55, to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Having regard to article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Having regard also to the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1975,

Desiring to make more effective the struggle against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment throughout the world,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Article 1

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.

2. This article is without prejudice to any international instrument or national legislation which does or may contain provisions of wider application.

Article 2

1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.

2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.

3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.

Article 3

1. No State Party shall expel, return ("refouler") or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture.

2. For the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights.

Article 4

1. Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture. 2. Each State Party shall make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.

Article 5

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences referred to in article 4 in the following cases:

(a) When the offences are committed in any territory under its jurisdiction or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;

(b) When the alleged offender is a national of that State;

(c) When the victim is a national of that State if that State considers it appropriate.

2. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over such offences in cases where the alleged offender is present in any territory

under its jurisdiction and it does not extradite him pursuant to article 8 to any of the States mentioned in paragraph I of this article.

3. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with internal law.

Article 6

1. Upon being satisfied, after an examination of information available to it, that the circumstances so warrant, any State Party in whose territory a person alleged to have committed any offence referred to in article 4 is present shall take him into custody or take other legal measures to ensure his presence. The custody and other legal measures shall be as provided in the law of that State but may be continued only for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted.

2. Such State shall immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts.

3. Any person in custody pursuant to paragraph I of this article shall be assisted in communicating immediately with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national, or, if he is a stateless person, with the representative of the State where he usually resides.

4. When a State, pursuant to this article, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify the States referred to in article 5, paragraph 1, of the fact that such person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant his detention. The State which makes the preliminary inquiry contemplated in paragraph 2 of this article shall promptly report its findings to the said States and shall indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.

Article 7

1. The State Party in the territory under whose jurisdiction a person alleged to have committed any offence referred to in article 4 is found shall in the cases contemplated in article 5, if it does not extradite him, submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution.

2. These authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a serious nature under the law of that State. In the cases referred to in article 5, paragraph 2, the standards of evidence required for prosecution and conviction shall in no way be less stringent than those which apply in the cases referred to in article 5, paragraph 1.

3. Any person regarding whom proceedings are brought in connection with any of the offences referred to in article 4 shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings.

Article 8

Book of Authorities

1. The offences referred to in article 4 shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.
2. If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of such offences. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.
3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize such offences as extraditable offences between themselves subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.
4. Such offences shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between States Parties, as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in the territories of the States required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with article 5, paragraph 1.

Article 9

1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of any of the offences referred to in article 4, including the supply of all evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings.
2. States Parties shall carry out their obligations under paragraph I of this article in conformity with any treaties on mutual judicial assistance that may exist between them.

Article 10

1. Each State Party shall ensure that education and information regarding the prohibition against torture are fully included in the training of law enforcement personnel, civil or military, medical personnel, public officials and other persons who may be involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any individual subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment.
2. Each State Party shall include this prohibition in the rules or instructions issued in regard to the duties and functions of any such person.

Article 11

Each State Party shall keep under systematic review interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices as well as arrangements for the custody and treatment of persons subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment in any territory under its jurisdiction, with a view to preventing any cases of torture.

Article 12

Each State Party shall ensure that its competent authorities proceed to a prompt and impartial investigation, wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed in any territory under its jurisdiction.

Article 13

Each State Party shall ensure that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities. Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given.

Article 14

1. Each State Party shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, his dependants shall be entitled to compensation.

2. Nothing in this article shall affect any right of the victim or other persons to compensation which may exist under national law.

Article 15

Each State Party shall ensure that any statement which is established to have been made as a result of torture shall not be invoked as evidence in any proceedings, except against a person accused of torture as evidence that the statement was made.

Article 16

1. Each State Party shall undertake to prevent in any territory under its jurisdiction other acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which do not amount to torture as defined in article I, when such acts are committed by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. In particular, the obligations contained in articles 10, 11, 12 and 13 shall apply with the substitution for references to torture of references to other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

2. The provisions of this Convention are without prejudice to the provisions of any other international instrument or national law which prohibits cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or which relates to extradition or expulsion.

PART II

Article 17

Book of Authorities

1. There shall be established a Committee against Torture (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided. The Committee shall consist of ten experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field of human rights, who shall serve in their personal capacity. The experts shall be elected by the States Parties, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the usefulness of the participation of some persons having legal experience.
2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals. States Parties shall bear in mind the usefulness of nominating persons who are also members of the Human Rights Committee established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and who are willing to serve on the Committee against Torture.
3. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at biennial meetings of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At those meetings, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.
4. The initial election shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of this Convention. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within three months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.
5. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. However, the term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these five members shall be chosen by lot by the chairman of the meeting referred to in paragraph 3 of this article.
6. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or for any other cause can no longer perform his Committee duties, the State Party which nominated him shall appoint another expert from among its nationals to serve for the remainder of his term, subject to the approval of the majority of the States Parties. The approval shall be considered given unless half or more of the States Parties respond negatively within six weeks after having been informed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the proposed appointment.
7. States Parties shall be responsible for the expenses of the members of the Committee while they are in performance of Committee duties.

Article 18

1. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years. They may be re-elected.

2. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure, but these rules shall provide, inter alia, that:

(a) Six members shall constitute a quorum;

(b) Decisions of the Committee shall be made by a majority vote of the members present.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under this Convention.

4. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the initial meeting of the Committee. After its initial meeting, the Committee shall meet at such times as shall be provided in its rules of procedure.

5. The States Parties shall be responsible for expenses incurred in connection with the holding of meetings of the States Parties and of the Committee, including reimbursement to the United Nations for any expenses, such as the cost of staff and facilities, incurred by the United Nations pursuant to paragraph 3 of this article.

Article 19

1. The States Parties shall submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reports on the measures they have taken to give effect to their undertakings under this Convention, within one year after the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned. Thereafter the States Parties shall submit supplementary reports every four years on any new measures taken and such other reports as the Committee may request.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the reports to all States Parties.

3. Each report shall be considered by the Committee which may make such general comments on the report as it may consider appropriate and shall forward these to the State Party concerned. That State Party may respond with any observations it chooses to the Committee.

4. The Committee may, at its discretion, decide to include any comments made by it in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article, together with the observations thereon received from the State Party concerned, in its annual report made in accordance with article 24. If so requested by the State Party concerned, the Committee may also include a copy of the report submitted under paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 20

1. If the Committee receives reliable information which appears to it to contain well-founded indications that torture is being systematically practised in the territory of a State Party, the Committee shall invite that State Party to co-operate in the examination of the information and to this end to submit observations with regard to the information concerned.

2. Taking into account any observations which may have been submitted by the State Party concerned, as well as any other relevant information available to it, the Committee may, if it decides that this is warranted, designate one or more of its members to make a confidential inquiry and to report to the Committee urgently.
3. If an inquiry is made in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the Committee shall seek the co-operation of the State Party concerned. In agreement with that State Party, such an inquiry may include a visit to its territory.
4. After examining the findings of its member or members submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the Commission shall transmit these findings to the State Party concerned together with any comments or suggestions which seem appropriate in view of the situation.
5. All the proceedings of the Committee referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 of this article shall be confidential, and at all stages of the proceedings the co-operation of the State Party shall be sought. After such proceedings have been completed with regard to an inquiry made in accordance with paragraph 2, the Committee may, after consultations with the State Party concerned, decide to include a summary account of the results of the proceedings in its annual report made in accordance with article 24.

Article 21

1. A State Party to this Convention may at any time declare under this article that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention. Such communications may be received and considered according to the procedures laid down in this article only if submitted by a State Party which has made a declaration recognizing in regard to itself the competence of the Committee. No communication shall be dealt with by the Committee under this article if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration. Communications received under this article shall be dealt with in accordance with the following procedure;
 - (a) If a State Party considers that another State Party is not giving effect to the provisions of this Convention, it may, by written communication, bring the matter to the attention of that State Party. Within three months after the receipt of the communication the receiving State shall afford the State which sent the communication an explanation or any other statement in writing clarifying the matter, which should include, to the extent possible and pertinent, reference to domestic procedures and remedies taken, pending or available in the matter;
 - (b) If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both States Parties concerned within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter to the Committee, by notice given to the Committee and to the other State;

Book of Authorities

(c) The Committee shall deal with a matter referred to it under this article only after it has ascertained that all domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the matter, in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged or is unlikely to bring effective relief to the person who is the victim of the violation of this Convention;

(d) The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under this article; (e) Subject to the provisions of subparagraph

(e), the Committee shall make available its good offices to the States Parties concerned with a view to a friendly solution of the matter on the basis of respect for the obligations provided for in this Convention. For this purpose, the Committee may, when appropriate, set up an ad hoc conciliation commission;

(f) In any matter referred to it under this article, the Committee may call upon the States Parties concerned, referred to in subparagraph (b), to supply any relevant information;

(g) The States Parties concerned, referred to in subparagraph (b), shall have the right to be represented when the matter is being considered by the Committee and to make submissions orally and/or in writing;

(h) The Committee shall, within twelve months after the date of receipt of notice under subparagraph (b), submit a report:

(i) If a solution within the terms of subparagraph (e) is reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached;

(ii) If a solution within the terms of subparagraph (e) is not reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts; the written submissions and record of the oral submissions made by the States Parties concerned shall be attached to the report.

In every matter, the report shall be communicated to the States Parties concerned.

2. The provisions of this article shall come into force when five States Parties to this Convention have made declarations under paragraph 1 of this article. Such declarations shall be deposited by the States Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General. Such a withdrawal shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter which is the subject of a communication already transmitted under this article; no further communication by any State Party shall be received under this article after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State Party concerned has made a new declaration.

Article 22

Book of Authorities

1. A State Party to this Convention may at any time declare under this article that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of individuals subject to its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation by a State Party of the provisions of the Convention. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration.
2. The Committee shall consider inadmissible any communication under this article which is anonymous or which it considers to be an abuse of the right of submission of such communications or to be incompatible with the provisions of this Convention.
3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2, the Committee shall bring any communications submitted to it under this article to the attention of the State Party to this Convention which has made a declaration under paragraph I and is alleged to be violating any provisions of the Convention. Within six months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.
4. The Committee shall consider communications received under this article in the light of all information made available to it by or on behalf of the individual and by the State Party concerned. 5. The Committee shall not consider any communications from an individual under this article unless it has ascertained that:
 - (a) The same matter has not been, and is not being, examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement;
 - (b) The individual has exhausted all available domestic remedies; this shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged or is unlikely to bring effective relief to the person who is the victim of the violation of this Convention.
6. The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under this article.
7. The Committee shall forward its views to the State Party concerned and to the individual.
8. The provisions of this article shall come into force when five States Parties to this Convention have made declarations under paragraph 1 of this article. Such declarations shall be deposited by the States Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General. Such a withdrawal shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter which is the subject of a communication already transmitted under this article; no further communication by or on behalf of an individual shall be received under this article after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State Party has made a new declaration.

Article 23

The members of the Committee and of the ad hoc conciliation commissions which may be appointed under article 21, paragraph I (e), shall be entitled to the facilities, privileges and immunities of experts on mission for the United Nations as laid down in the relevant sections of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

Article 24

The Committee shall submit an annual report on its activities under this Convention to the States Parties and to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

PART III

Article 25

1. This Convention is open for signature by all States. 2. This Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 26

This Convention is open to accession by all States. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 27

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying this Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 28

1. Each State may, at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not recognize the competence of the Committee provided for in article 20.
2. Any State Party having made a reservation in accordance with paragraph I of this article may, at any time, withdraw this reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 29

1. Any State Party to this Convention may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to the States Parties with a request that they notify him whether they favour a

conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposal. In the event that within four months from the date of such communication at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to all the States Parties for acceptance.

2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph I of this article shall enter into force when two thirds of the States Parties to this Convention have notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they have accepted it in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. When amendments enter into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of this Convention and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

Article 30

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State may, at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph I of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph I of this article with respect to any State Party having made such a reservation.

3. Any State Party having made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw this reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 31

1. A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation becomes effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

2. Such a denunciation shall not have the effect of releasing the State Party from its obligations under this Convention in regard to any act or omission which occurs prior to the date at which the denunciation becomes effective, nor shall denunciation prejudice in any way the continued consideration of any matter which is already under consideration by the Committee prior to the date at which the denunciation becomes effective.

3. Following the date at which the denunciation of a State Party becomes effective, the Committee shall not commence consideration of any new matter regarding that State.

Article 32

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States Members of the United Nations and all States which have signed this Convention or acceded to it of the following:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under articles 25 and 26;
- (b) The date of entry into force of this Convention under article 27 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 29;
- (c) Denunciations under article 31.

Article 33

- 1. This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- 2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of this Convention to all States.

(a) a contest between amateur athletes in a combative sport with fists, hands or feet held in a province if the sport is on the programme of the International Olympic Committee or the International Paralympic Committee and, in the case where the province's lieutenant governor in council or any other person or body specified by him or her requires it, the contest is held with their permission;

(b) a contest between amateur athletes in a combative sport with fists, hands or feet held in a province if the sport has been designated by the province's lieutenant governor in council or by any other person or body specified by him or her and, in the case where the lieutenant governor in council or other specified person or body requires it, the contest is held with their permission;

(c) a contest between amateur athletes in a combative sport with fists, hands or feet held in a province with the permission of the province's lieutenant governor in council or any other person or body specified by him or her; and

(d) a boxing contest or mixed martial arts contest held in a province with the permission or under the authority of an athletic board, commission or similar body established by or under the authority of the province's legislature for the control of sport within the province.

R.S., 1985, c. C-46, s. 83; R.S., 1985, c. 27 (1st Supp.), s. 186; 2013, c. 19, s. 1.

PART II.1

Terrorism

Interpretation

Definitions

83.01 (1) The following definitions apply in this Part.

Canadian means a Canadian citizen, a permanent resident within the meaning of subsection 2(1) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* or a body corporate incorporated and continued under the laws of Canada or a province. (*Canadien*)

entity means a person, group, trust, partnership or fund or an unincorporated association or organization. (*entité*)

par arrangement préalable conclu par elles, ou pour elles. La présente définition exclut toutefois :

a) le match de sport de combat, avec les poings, les mains ou les pieds, tenu entre athlètes amateurs dans une province, si le sport est visé par le programme du Comité international olympique ou du Comité international paralympique et, dans le cas où le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil de la province ou la personne ou l'organisme qu'il désigne l'exige, si le match est tenu avec leur permission;

b) le match de sport de combat, avec les poings, les mains ou les pieds, tenu entre athlètes amateurs dans une province, si le sport est désigné par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil de la province ou par la personne ou l'organisme qu'il désigne et, dans le cas où l'un ou l'autre de ceux-ci l'exige, si le match est tenu avec leur permission;

c) le match de sport de combat, avec les poings, les mains ou les pieds, tenu entre athlètes amateurs dans une province avec la permission du lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil de la province ou la personne ou l'organisme qu'il désigne;

d) le match de boxe ou d'arts martiaux mixtes tenu dans une province avec la permission ou sous l'autorité d'une commission athlétique ou d'un organisme semblable établi par la législature de la province, ou sous son autorité, pour la régie du sport dans la province.

L.R. (1985), ch. C-46, art. 83; L.R. (1985), ch. 27 (1^{er} suppl.), art. 186; 2013, ch. 19, art. 1.

PARTIE II.1

Terrorisme

Définitions et interprétation

Définitions

83.01 (1) Les définitions qui suivent s'appliquent à la présente partie.

activité terroriste

a) Soit un acte — action ou omission, commise au Canada ou à l'étranger — qui, au Canada, constitue une des infractions suivantes :

(i) les infractions visées au paragraphe 7(2) et mettant en œuvre la *Convention pour la répression de la capture illicite d'aéronefs*, signée à La Haye le 16 décembre 1970,

listed entity means an entity on a list established by the Governor in Council under section 83.05. (*entité inscrite*)

terrorist activity means

(a) an act or omission that is committed in or outside Canada and that, if committed in Canada, is one of the following offences:

(i) the offences referred to in subsection 7(2) that implement the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft*, signed at The Hague on December 16, 1970,

(ii) the offences referred to in subsection 7(2) that implement the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation*, signed at Montreal on September 23, 1971,

(iii) the offences referred to in subsection 7(3) that implement the *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents*, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 14, 1973,

(iv) the offences referred to in subsection 7(3.1) that implement the *International Convention against the Taking of Hostages*, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 17, 1979,

(v) the offences referred to in subsection 7(2.21) that implement the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna and New York on March 3, 1980, as amended by the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna on July 8, 2005 and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, done at New York on September 14, 2005,

(vi) the offences referred to in subsection 7(2) that implement the *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation*, supplementary to the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation*, signed at Montreal on February 24, 1988,

(vii) the offences referred to in subsection 7(2.1) that implement the *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation*, done at Rome on March 10, 1988,

(ii) les infractions visées au paragraphe 7(2) et mettant en œuvre la *Convention pour la répression d'actes illicites dirigés contre la sécurité de l'aviation civile*, signée à Montréal le 23 septembre 1971,

(iii) les infractions visées au paragraphe 7(3) et mettant en œuvre la *Convention sur la prévention et la répression des infractions contre les personnes jouissant d'une protection internationale, y compris les agents diplomatiques*, adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies le 14 décembre 1973,

(iv) les infractions visées au paragraphe 7(3.1) et mettant en œuvre la *Convention internationale contre la prise d'otages*, adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies le 17 décembre 1979,

(v) les infractions visées au paragraphe 7(2.21) et mettant en œuvre la Convention sur la protection physique des matières nucléaires, faite à Vienne et New York le 3 mars 1980, et modifiée par l'Amendement à la Convention sur la protection physique des matières nucléaires, fait à Vienne le 8 juillet 2005, ainsi que la Convention internationale pour la répression des actes de terrorisme nucléaire, faite à New York le 14 septembre 2005,

(vi) les infractions visées au paragraphe 7(2) et mettant en œuvre le *Protocole pour la répression des actes illicites de violence dans les aéroports servant à l'aviation civile internationale, complémentaire à la Convention pour la répression d'actes illicites dirigés contre la sécurité de l'aviation civile*, signé à Montréal le 24 février 1988,

(vii) les infractions visées au paragraphe 7(2.1) et mettant en œuvre la *Convention pour la répression d'actes illicites contre la sécurité de la navigation maritime*, conclue à Rome le 10 mars 1988,

(viii) les infractions visées aux paragraphes 7(2.1) ou (2.2) et mettant en œuvre le *Protocole pour la répression d'actes illicites contre la sécurité des plates-formes fixes situées sur le plateau continental*, conclu à Rome le 10 mars 1988,

(ix) les infractions visées au paragraphe 7(3.72) et mettant en œuvre la *Convention internationale pour la répression des attentats terroristes à l'explosif*, adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies le 15 décembre 1997,

(x) les infractions visées au paragraphe 7(3.73) et mettant en œuvre la *Convention internationale pour la répression du financement du terrorisme*,

(viii) the offences referred to in subsection 7(2.1) or (2.2) that implement the *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf*, done at Rome on March 10, 1988,

(ix) the offences referred to in subsection 7(3.72) that implement the *International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings*, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 15, 1997, and

(x) the offences referred to in subsection 7(3.73) that implement the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 9, 1999, or

(b) an act or omission, in or outside Canada,

(i) that is committed

(A) in whole or in part for a political, religious or ideological purpose, objective or cause, and

(B) in whole or in part with the intention of intimidating the public, or a segment of the public, with regard to its security, including its economic security, or compelling a person, a government or a domestic or an international organization to do or to refrain from doing any act, whether the public or the person, government or organization is inside or outside Canada, and

(ii) that intentionally

(A) causes death or serious bodily harm to a person by the use of violence,

(B) endangers a person's life,

(C) causes a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or any segment of the public,

(D) causes substantial property damage, whether to public or private property, if causing such damage is likely to result in the conduct or harm referred to in any of clauses (A) to (C), or

(E) causes serious interference with or serious disruption of an essential service, facility or system, whether public or private, other than as a result of advocacy, protest, dissent or stoppage of work that is not intended to result in the conduct or harm referred to in any of clauses (A) to (C),

adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies le 9 décembre 1999;

b) soit un acte — action ou omission, commise au Canada ou à l'étranger :

(i) d'une part, commis à la fois :

(A) au nom — exclusivement ou non — d'un but, d'un objectif ou d'une cause de nature politique, religieuse ou idéologique,

(B) en vue — exclusivement ou non — d'intimider tout ou partie de la population quant à sa sécurité, entre autres sur le plan économique, ou de contraindre une personne, un gouvernement ou une organisation nationale ou internationale à accomplir un acte ou à s'en abstenir, que la personne, la population, le gouvernement ou l'organisation soit ou non au Canada,

(ii) d'autre part, qui intentionnellement, selon le cas :

(A) cause des blessures graves à une personne ou la mort de celle-ci, par l'usage de la violence,

(B) met en danger la vie d'une personne,

(C) compromet gravement la santé ou la sécurité de tout ou partie de la population,

(D) cause des dommages matériels considérables, que les biens visés soient publics ou privés, dans des circonstances telles qu'il est probable que l'une des situations mentionnées aux divisions (A) à (C) en résultera,

(E) perturbe gravement ou paralyse des services, installations ou systèmes essentiels, publics ou privés, sauf dans le cadre de revendications, de protestations ou de manifestations d'un désaccord ou d'un arrêt de travail qui n'ont pas pour but de provoquer l'une des situations mentionnées aux divisions (A) à (C).

Sont visés par la présente définition, relativement à un tel acte, le complot, la tentative, la menace, la complicité après le fait et l'encouragement à la perpétration; il est entendu que sont exclus de la présente définition l'acte — action ou omission — commis au cours d'un conflit armé et conforme, au moment et au lieu de la perpétration, au droit international coutumier ou au droit international conventionnel applicable au

and includes a conspiracy, attempt or threat to commit any such act or omission, or being an accessory after the fact or counselling in relation to any such act or omission, but, for greater certainty, does not include an act or omission that is committed during an armed conflict and that, at the time and in the place of its commission, is in accordance with customary international law or conventional international law applicable to the conflict, or the activities undertaken by military forces of a state in the exercise of their official duties, to the extent that those activities are governed by other rules of international law. (*activité terroriste*)

terrorist group means

- (a) an entity that has as one of its purposes or activities facilitating or carrying out any terrorist activity, or
- (b) a listed entity,

and includes an association of such entities. (*groupe terroriste*)

For greater certainty

(1.1) For greater certainty, the expression of a political, religious or ideological thought, belief or opinion does not come within paragraph (b) of the definition *terrorist activity* in subsection (1) unless it constitutes an act or omission that satisfies the criteria of that paragraph.

For greater certainty

(1.2) For greater certainty, a suicide bombing is an act that comes within paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition *terrorist activity* in subsection (1) if it satisfies the criteria of that paragraph.

Facilitation

(2) For the purposes of this Part, facilitation shall be construed in accordance with subsection 83.19(2).

2001, c. 41, ss. 4, 126; 2010, c. 19, s. 1; 2013, c. 13, s. 6.

conflit ainsi que les activités menées par les forces armées d'un État dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions officielles, dans la mesure où ces activités sont régies par d'autres règles de droit international. (*terrorist activity*)

Canadien Citoyen canadien, résident permanent au sens du paragraphe 2(1) de la *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés* ou personne morale constituée ou prorogée sous le régime d'une loi fédérale ou provinciale. (*Canadian*)

entité Personne, groupe, fiducie, société de personnes ou fonds, ou organisation ou association non dotée de la personnalité morale. (*entity*)

entité inscrite Entité inscrite sur la liste établie par le gouverneur en conseil en vertu de l'article 83.05. (*listed entity*)

groupe terroriste

a) Soit une entité dont l'un des objets ou l'une des activités est de se livrer à des activités terroristes ou de les faciliter;

b) soit une entité inscrite.

Est assimilé à un groupe terroriste un groupe ou une association formé de groupes terroristes au sens de la présente définition. (*terrorist group*)

Interprétation

(1.1) Il est entendu que l'expression d'une pensée, d'une croyance ou d'une opinion de nature politique, religieuse ou idéologique n'est visée à l'alinéa b) de la définition de *activité terroriste* au paragraphe (1) que si elle constitue un acte — action ou omission — répondant aux critères de cet alinéa.

Interprétation

(1.2) Il est entendu que l'attentat suicide à la bombe est un acte visé aux alinéas a) ou b) de la définition de *activité terroriste* au paragraphe (1) s'il répond aux critères prévus à l'alinéa en cause.

Facilitation

(2) Pour l'application de la présente partie, faciliter s'interprète en conformité avec le paragraphe 83.19(2).

2001, ch. 41, art. 4 et 126; 2010, ch. 19, art. 1; 2013, ch. 13, art. 6.

Financing of Terrorism

Providing or collecting property for certain activities

83.02 Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years who, directly or indirectly, wilfully and without lawful justification or excuse, provides or collects property intending that it be used or knowing that it will be used, in whole or in part, in order to carry out

(a) an act or omission that constitutes an offence referred to in subparagraphs (a)(i) to (ix) of the definition of **terrorist activity** in subsection 83.01(1), or

(b) any other act or omission intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to a civilian or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, if the purpose of that act or omission, by its nature or context, is to intimidate the public, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or refrain from doing any act.

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2019, c. 25, s. 15(E).

Providing, making available, etc., property or services for terrorist purposes

83.03 Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years who, directly or indirectly, collects property, provides or invites a person to provide, or makes available property or financial or other related services

(a) intending that they be used, or knowing that they will be used, in whole or in part, for the purpose of facilitating or carrying out any terrorist activity, or for the purpose of benefiting any person who is facilitating or carrying out such an activity, or

(b) knowing that, in whole or part, they will be used by or will benefit a terrorist group.

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2019, c. 25, s. 16(E).

Using or possessing property for terrorist purposes

83.04 Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years who

(a) uses property, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, for the purpose of facilitating or carrying out a terrorist activity, or

Financement du terrorisme

Fournir ou réunir des biens en vue de certains actes

83.02 Est coupable d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de dix ans quiconque, directement ou non, fournit ou réunit, délibérément et sans justification ou excuse légitime, des biens dans l'intention de les voir utiliser — ou en sachant qu'ils seront utilisés — en tout ou en partie, en vue :

a) d'un acte — action ou omission — qui constitue l'une des infractions prévues aux sous-alinéas a)(i) à (ix) de la définition de **activité terroriste** au paragraphe 83.01(1);

b) de tout autre acte — action ou omission — destiné à causer la mort ou des dommages corporels graves à une personne qui ne participe pas directement aux hostilités dans une situation de conflit armé, notamment un civil, si, par sa nature ou son contexte, cet acte est destiné à intimider la population ou à contraindre un gouvernement ou une organisation internationale à accomplir ou à s'abstenir d'accomplir un acte quelconque.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2019, ch. 25, art. 15(A).

Fournir, rendre disponibles, etc. des biens ou services à des fins terroristes

83.03 Est coupable d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de dix ans quiconque, directement ou non, réunit des biens ou fournit — ou invite une autre personne à le faire — ou rend disponibles des biens ou des services financiers ou connexes :

a) soit dans l'intention de les voir utiliser — ou en sachant qu'ils seront utilisés — , en tout ou en partie, pour une activité terroriste, pour faciliter une telle activité ou pour en faire bénéficier une personne qui se livre à une telle activité ou la facilite;

b) soit en sachant qu'ils seront utilisés, en tout ou en partie, par un groupe terroriste ou qu'ils bénéficieront, en tout ou en partie, à celui-ci.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2019, ch. 25, art. 16(A).

Utiliser ou avoir en sa possession des biens à des fins terroristes

83.04 Est coupable d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de dix ans quiconque, selon le cas :

a) utilise directement ou non, en tout ou en partie, des biens pour une activité terroriste ou pour la faciliter;

(b) possesses property intending that it be used or knowing that it will be used, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, for the purpose of facilitating or carrying out a terrorist activity.

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2019, c. 25, s. 17(E).

List of Entities

Establishment of list

83.05 (1) The Governor in Council may, by regulation, establish a list on which the Governor in Council may place any entity if, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, the Governor in Council is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that

- (a)** the entity has knowingly carried out, attempted to carry out, participated in or facilitated a terrorist activity; or
- (b)** the entity has knowingly acted on behalf of, at the direction of or in association with an entity referred to in paragraph (a).

Recommendation

(1.1) The Minister may make a recommendation referred to in subsection (1) only if he or she has reasonable grounds to believe that the entity to which the recommendation relates is an entity referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (b).

Amendment to name of listed entity

(1.2) The Minister may, by regulation,

- (a)** change the name of a listed entity, or add to the list any other name by which a listed entity may also be or have been known, if the Minister has reasonable grounds to believe that the listed entity is using a name that is not on the list; and
- (b)** delete from the list any other name by which a listed entity may also have been known, if the entity is no longer using that name.

Application to Minister

(2) On application in writing by a listed entity to be removed from the list, the Minister shall decide whether the applicant should remain a listed entity or whether the Minister should recommend to the Governor in Council that the applicant be removed from the list, taking into account the grounds set out in subsection (1).

b) a en sa possession des biens dans l'intention de les voir utiliser — ou en sachant qu'ils seront utilisés — directement ou non, en tout ou en partie, pour une activité terroriste ou pour la faciliter.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2019, ch. 25, art. 17(A).

Inscription des entités

Établissement de la liste

83.05 (1) Le gouverneur en conseil peut, par règlement, établir une liste sur laquelle il inscrit toute entité dont il est convaincu, sur la recommandation du ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile, qu'il existe des motifs raisonnables de croire :

- a)** que, sciemment, elle s'est livrée ou a tenté de se livrer à une activité terroriste, y a participé ou l'a facilitée;
- b)** que, sciemment, elle a agi au nom d'une entité visée à l'alinéa a), sous sa direction ou en collaboration avec elle.

Recommandation

(1.1) Le ministre ne fait la recommandation visée au paragraphe (1) que s'il a des motifs raisonnables de croire que l'entité en cause est visée aux alinéas (1)a) ou b).

Modification d'un nom sur la liste d'entités

(1.2) Le ministre peut, par règlement :

- a)** s'il a des motifs raisonnables de croire qu'une entité inscrite utilise un nom ne figurant pas sur la liste, modifier le nom de l'entité qui figure sur la liste ou ajouter à la liste tout autre nom sous lequel l'entité peut aussi être ou avoir été connue;
- b)** radier de la liste un nom sous lequel une entité inscrite peut aussi avoir été connue, si l'entité n'utilise plus ce nom.

Radiation

(2) Le ministre, saisi d'une demande de radiation écrite présentée par une entité inscrite, décide si le demandeur devrait rester inscrit ou s'il devrait recommander au gouverneur en conseil que le demandeur soit radié de la liste, compte tenu des motifs prévus au paragraphe (1).

Deeming

(3) If the Minister does not make a decision on the application referred to in subsection (2) within 90 days after receipt of the application, or within any longer period that may be agreed to in writing by the Minister and the applicant, the Minister is deemed to have decided that the applicant should remain a listed entity.

Notice of the decision to the applicant

(4) The Minister shall give notice without delay to the applicant of any decision taken or deemed to have been taken respecting the application referred to in subsection (2).

Judicial review

(5) Within 60 days after the receipt of the notice of the decision referred to in subsection (4), the applicant may apply to a judge for judicial review of the decision.

Reference

(6) When an application is made under subsection (5), the judge shall, without delay

(a) examine, in private, any security or criminal intelligence reports considered in the making of the decision on whether the applicant should remain a listed entity and hear any other evidence or information that may be presented by or on behalf of the Minister and may, at his or her request, hear all or part of that evidence or information in the absence of the applicant and any counsel representing the applicant, if the judge is of the opinion that the disclosure of the information would injure national security or endanger the safety of any person;

(b) provide the applicant with a statement summarizing the information available to the judge so as to enable the applicant to be reasonably informed of the reasons for the decision, without disclosing any information the disclosure of which would, in the judge's opinion, injure national security or endanger the safety of any person;

(c) provide the applicant with a reasonable opportunity to be heard; and

(d) determine whether the decision is reasonable on the basis of the information available to the judge and, if found not to be reasonable, order that the applicant no longer be a listed entity.

Evidence

(6.1) The judge may receive into evidence anything that, in the opinion of the judge, is reliable and appropriate,

Présomption

(3) S'il ne rend pas sa décision dans les quatre-vingt-dix jours suivant la réception de la demande ou dans le délai plus long dont il a convenu par écrit avec le demandeur, le ministre est réputé avoir décidé que le demandeur devrait rester inscrit sur la liste.

Avis de la décision au demandeur

(4) Le ministre donne sans délai au demandeur un avis de la décision qu'il a rendue ou qu'il est réputé avoir rendue relativement à la demande.

Contrôle judiciaire

(5) Dans les soixante jours suivant la réception de l'avis, le demandeur peut présenter au juge une demande de révision de la décision.

Examen judiciaire

(6) Dès qu'il est saisi de la demande, le juge procède de la façon suivante :

a) il examine à huis clos les renseignements en matière de sécurité ou de criminalité qui ont été pris en considération pour décider si le demandeur doit rester inscrit sur la liste et recueille les autres éléments de preuve ou d'information présentés par le ministre ou en son nom; il peut, à la demande de celui-ci, recueillir tout ou partie de ces éléments en l'absence du demandeur ou de son avocat, s'il estime que leur divulgation porterait atteinte à la sécurité nationale ou à la sécurité d'autrui;

b) il fournit au demandeur un résumé de l'information dont il dispose — sauf celle dont la divulgation pourrait, à son avis, porter atteinte à la sécurité nationale ou à la sécurité d'autrui — afin de lui permettre d'être suffisamment informé des motifs de la décision;

c) il donne au demandeur la possibilité d'être entendu;

d) il décide si la décision est raisonnable compte tenu de l'information dont il dispose et, dans le cas où il décide que la décision n'est pas raisonnable, il ordonne la radiation.

Preuve

(6.1) Le juge peut recevoir et admettre en preuve tout élément qu'il estime digne de foi et approprié — même si

even if it would not otherwise be admissible under Canadian law, and may base his or her decision on that evidence.

Publication

(7) The Minister shall cause to be published, without delay, in the *Canada Gazette* notice of a final order of a court that the applicant no longer be a listed entity.

New application

(8) A listed entity may not make another application under subsection (2) except if, since the time when the entity made its last application,

- (a) there has been a material change in its circumstances; or
- (b) the Minister has completed a review under subsection (8.1) with respect to that entity.

Review — listed entity

(8.1) The Minister shall review whether there are still reasonable grounds, as set out in subsection (1), for an entity to be a listed entity and make a recommendation to the Governor in Council as to whether the entity should remain a listed entity

- (a) within five years after
 - (i) the day on which this subsection comes into force, if the entity is a listed entity on that day, or
 - (ii) the day on which the entity is added to the list, if the entity is added to the list after the day on which this subsection comes into force; and
- (b) subsequently, within five years after the most recent recommendation made under this subsection with respect to the entity.

Validity

(9) Reviews undertaken under subsection (8.1) do not affect the validity of the list.

Publication

(10) The Minister shall cause notice of the results of every review of a listed entity undertaken under subsection (8.1) to be published in the *Canada Gazette* within five years after the review is completed.

le droit canadien ne prévoit pas par ailleurs son admissibilité — et peut fonder sa décision sur cet élément.

Publication

(7) Une fois la décision ordonnant la radiation passée en force de chose jugée, le ministre en fait publier avis sans délai dans la *Gazette du Canada*.

Nouvelle demande de radiation

(8) L'entité inscrite ne peut présenter une nouvelle demande de radiation en vertu du paragraphe (2) que si, depuis la présentation de sa dernière demande :

- a) soit sa situation a évolué d'une manière importante;
- b) soit le ministre a terminé un examen mentionné au paragraphe (8.1) à l'égard de l'entité.

Examen périodique de la liste : entités déjà inscrites

(8.1) Pour chaque entité inscrite sur la liste, le ministre, dans les délais ci-après, décide s'il existe toujours des motifs raisonnables, aux termes du paragraphe (1), justifiant son inscription et recommande au gouverneur en conseil que l'entité reste inscrite sur la liste ou soit radiée :

- a) dans les cinq ans suivant :
 - (i) la date de l'entrée en vigueur du présent paragraphe, si l'entité est inscrite sur la liste à cette date,
 - (ii) la date à laquelle l'entité est inscrite sur la liste, si l'entité est inscrite sur la liste après l'entrée en vigueur du présent paragraphe;
- b) par la suite, dans les cinq ans suivant la dernière recommandation relative à l'entité faite en application du présent paragraphe.

Validité de la liste

(9) L'examen effectué au titre du paragraphe (8.1) est sans effet sur la validité de la liste.

Publication

(10) Le ministre fait publier dans la *Gazette du Canada* un avis portant sur les résultats de l'examen d'une entité inscrite effectué au titre du paragraphe (8.1) dans les cinq ans suivant la conclusion de l'examen.

Definition of judge

(11) In this section, **judge** means the Chief Justice of the Federal Court or a judge of that Court designated by the Chief Justice.

2001, c. 41, ss. 4, 143; 2005, c. 10, ss. 18, 34; 2019, c. 13, s. 141.

Admission of foreign information obtained in confidence

83.06 (1) For the purposes of subsection 83.05(6), in private and in the absence of the applicant or any counsel representing it,

(a) the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness may make an application to the judge for the admission of information obtained in confidence from a government, an institution or an agency of a foreign state, from an international organization of states or from an institution or an agency of an international organization of states; and

(b) the judge shall examine the information and provide counsel representing the Minister with a reasonable opportunity to be heard as to whether the information is relevant but should not be disclosed to the applicant or any counsel representing it because the disclosure would injure national security or endanger the safety of any person.

Return of information

(2) The information shall be returned to counsel representing the Minister and shall not be considered by the judge in making the determination under paragraph 83.05(6)(d), if

(a) the judge determines that the information is not relevant;

(b) the judge determines that the information is relevant but should be summarized in the statement to be provided under paragraph 83.05(6)(b); or

(c) the Minister withdraws the application.

Use of information

(3) If the judge decides that the information is relevant but that its disclosure would injure national security or endanger the safety of persons, the information shall not be disclosed in the statement mentioned in paragraph 83.05(6)(b), but the judge may base the determination under paragraph 83.05(6)(d) on it.

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2005, c. 10, s. 19.

Mistaken identity

83.07 (1) An entity whose name is the same as or similar to a name, appearing on the list, of a listed entity and

Définition de juge

(11) Au présent article, **juge** s'entend du juge en chef de la Cour fédérale ou du juge de cette juridiction désigné par celui-ci.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4 et 143; 2005, ch. 10, art. 18 et 34; 2019, ch. 13, art. 141.

Renseignements secrets obtenus de gouvernements étrangers

83.06 (1) Pour l'application du paragraphe 83.05(6), procédant à huis clos et en l'absence du demandeur ou de son avocat :

a) le ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile peut présenter au juge une demande en vue de faire admettre en preuve des renseignements obtenus sous le sceau du secret du gouvernement d'un État étranger ou d'une organisation internationale d'États, ou de l'un de leurs organismes;

b) le juge examine les renseignements et accorde à l'avocat du ministre la possibilité de lui présenter ses arguments sur la pertinence des renseignements et le fait qu'ils ne devraient pas être communiqués au demandeur ou à son avocat parce que la communication porterait atteinte à la sécurité nationale ou à la sécurité d'autrui.

Renvoi des renseignements

(2) Ces renseignements sont renvoyés à l'avocat du ministre et ne peuvent servir de fondement à la décision rendue au titre de l'alinéa 83.05(6)d) dans les cas suivants :

a) le juge décide qu'ils ne sont pas pertinents;

b) le juge décide qu'ils sont pertinents, mais qu'ils devraient faire partie du résumé à fournir au titre de l'alinéa 83.05(6)b);

c) le ministre retire la demande.

Utilisation des renseignements

(3) Si le juge décide que ces renseignements sont pertinents, mais que leur communication au titre de l'alinéa 83.05(6)b) porterait atteinte à la sécurité nationale ou à la sécurité d'autrui, il les exclut du résumé, mais peut s'en servir comme fondement de la décision qu'il rend au titre de l'alinéa 83.05(6)d).

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2005, ch. 10, art. 19.

Erreur sur la personne

83.07 (1) L'entité dont le nom est identique ou semblable à un nom, figurant sur la liste, d'une entité inscrite

who claims not to be that listed entity may apply in writing to the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness for a certificate stating that it is not that listed entity.

Issuance of certificate

(2) The Minister shall, within 30 days after receiving the application, issue a certificate if he or she is satisfied that the applicant is not that listed entity.

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2005, c. 10, s. 20; 2019, c. 13, s. 142.

Freezing of Property

Freezing of property

83.08 (1) No person in Canada and no Canadian outside Canada shall knowingly

(a) deal directly or indirectly in any property that is owned or controlled by or on behalf of a terrorist group;

(b) enter into or facilitate, directly or indirectly, any transaction in respect of property referred to in paragraph (a); or

(c) provide any financial or other related services in respect of property referred to in paragraph (a) to, for the benefit of or at the direction of a terrorist group.

No civil liability

(2) A person who acts reasonably in taking, or omitting to take, measures to comply with subsection (1) shall not be liable in any civil action arising from having taken or omitted to take the measures, if they took all reasonable steps to satisfy themselves that the relevant property was owned or controlled by or on behalf of a terrorist group.

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2013, c. 9, s. 3.

Exemptions

83.09 (1) The Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, or a person designated by him or her, may authorize any person in Canada or any Canadian outside Canada to carry out a specified activity or transaction that is prohibited by section 83.08, or a class of such activities or transactions.

Ministerial authorization

(2) The Minister, or a person designated by him or her, may make the authorization subject to any terms and conditions that are required in their opinion and may amend, suspend, revoke or reinstate it.

et qui prétend ne pas être cette entité peut demander par écrit au ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile de lui délivrer un certificat portant qu'elle n'est pas l'entité inscrite.

Délivrance du certificat

(2) S'il est convaincu que le demandeur n'est pas cette entité inscrite, le ministre délivre le certificat dans les trente jours suivant la réception de la demande.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2005, ch. 10, art. 20; 2019, ch. 13, art. 142.

Blocage des biens

Blocage des biens

83.08 (1) Il est interdit à toute personne au Canada et à tout Canadien à l'étranger :

a) d'effectuer sciemment, directement ou non, une opération portant sur des biens qui appartiennent à un groupe terroriste, ou qui sont à sa disposition, directement ou non;

b) de conclure ou de faciliter sciemment, directement ou non, une opération relativement à des biens visés à l'alinéa a);

c) de fournir sciemment à un groupe terroriste, pour son profit ou sur son ordre, des services financiers ou tout autre service connexe liés à des biens visés à l'alinéa a).

Immunité

(2) Nul ne peut être poursuivi au civil pour avoir fait ou omis de faire quoi que ce soit dans le but de se conformer au paragraphe (1), s'il a agi raisonnablement et pris toutes les dispositions voulues pour se convaincre que le bien en cause appartient à un groupe terroriste ou est à sa disposition, directement ou non.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2013, ch. 9, art. 3.

Exemptions

83.09 (1) Le ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile — ou toute personne qu'il désigne — peut autoriser toute personne au Canada ou tout Canadien à l'étranger à se livrer à toute opération ou activité — ou catégorie d'opérations ou d'activités — qu'interdit l'article 83.08.

Autorisation

(2) Le ministre peut assortir l'autorisation des conditions qu'il estime nécessaires; il peut également la modifier, la suspendre, la révoquer ou la rétablir.

Existing equities maintained

(3) All secured and unsecured rights and interests in the frozen property that are held by persons, other than terrorist groups or their agents, are entitled to the same ranking that they would have been entitled to had the property not been frozen.

Third party involvement

(4) If a person has obtained an authorization under subsection (1), any other person involved in carrying out the activity or transaction, or class of activities or transactions, to which the authorization relates is not subject to sections 83.08, 83.1 and 83.11 if the terms or conditions of the authorization that are imposed under subsection (2), if any, are met.

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2005, c. 10, s. 21.

Disclosure

83.1 (1) Every person in Canada and every Canadian outside Canada shall disclose without delay to the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or to the Director of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service

- (a)** the existence of property in their possession or control that they know is owned or controlled by or on behalf of a terrorist group; and
- (b)** information about a transaction or proposed transaction in respect of property referred to in paragraph (a).

Immunity

(2) No criminal or civil proceedings lie against a person for disclosure made in good faith under subsection (1).

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2013, c. 9, s. 4.

Audit

83.11 (1) The following entities must determine on a continuing basis whether they are in possession or control of property owned or controlled by or on behalf of a listed entity:

- (a)** authorized foreign banks within the meaning of section 2 of the *Bank Act* in respect of their business in Canada, or banks to which that Act applies;
- (b)** cooperative credit societies, savings and credit unions and caisses populaires regulated by a provincial Act and associations regulated by the *Cooperative Credit Associations Act*;
- (c)** foreign companies within the meaning of subsection 2(1) of the *Insurance Companies Act* in respect of their insurance business in Canada;

Rang

(3) Le blocage ne porte pas atteinte au rang des droits et intérêts — garantis ou non — détenus sur les biens qui en font l'objet par des personnes qui ne sont pas des groupes terroristes ou des mandataires de ceux-ci.

Tiers participant

(4) Dans le cas où une personne a obtenu une autorisation en vertu du paragraphe (1), toute autre personne qui participe à l'opération ou à l'activité — ou à la catégorie d'opérations ou d'activités — visée par l'autorisation est soustraite à l'application des articles 83.08, 83.1 et 83.11 si les conditions dont l'autorisation est assortie, le cas échéant, sont respectées.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2005, ch. 10, art. 21.

Communication

83.1 (1) Toute personne au Canada et tout Canadien à l'étranger est tenu de communiquer sans délai au directeur du Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité ou au commissaire de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada :

- a)** l'existence de biens qui sont en sa possession ou à sa disposition et qui, à sa connaissance, appartiennent à un groupe terroriste, ou qui sont à sa disposition, directement ou non;
- b)** tout renseignement portant sur une opération, réelle ou projetée, mettant en cause des biens visés à l'alinéa a).

Immunité

(2) Nul ne peut être poursuivi pour avoir fait de bonne foi une communication au titre du paragraphe (1).

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2013, ch. 9, art. 4.

Obligation de vérification

83.11 (1) Il incombe aux entités ci-après de vérifier de façon continue l'existence de biens qui sont en leur possession ou à leur disposition et qui appartiennent à une entité inscrite ou sont à sa disposition, directement ou non :

- a)** les banques régies par la *Loi sur les banques* et les banques étrangères autorisées, au sens de l'article 2 de la *Loi sur les banques*, dans le cadre des activités que ces dernières exercent au Canada;
- b)** les coopératives de crédit, caisses d'épargne et de crédit et caisses populaires régies par une loi provinciale et les associations régies par la *Loi sur les associations coopératives de crédit*;

(c.1) companies, provincial companies and societies within the meaning of subsection 2(1) of the *Insurance Companies Act*;

(c.2) fraternal benefit societies regulated by a provincial Act in respect of their insurance activities, and insurance companies and other entities engaged in the business of insuring risks that are regulated by a provincial Act;

(d) companies to which the *Trust and Loan Companies Act* applies;

(e) trust companies regulated by a provincial Act;

(f) loan companies regulated by a provincial Act; and

(g) entities authorized under provincial legislation to engage in the business of dealing in securities, or to provide portfolio management or investment counselling services.

Monthly report

(2) Subject to the regulations, every entity referred to in paragraphs (1)(a) to (g) must report, within the period specified by regulation or, if no period is specified, monthly, to the principal agency or body that supervises or regulates it under federal or provincial law either

(a) that it is not in possession or control of any property referred to in subsection (1), or

(b) that it is in possession or control of such property, in which case it must also report the number of persons, contracts or accounts involved and the total value of the property.

Immunity

(3) No criminal or civil proceedings lie against a person for making a report in good faith under subsection (2).

Regulations

(4) The Governor in Council may make regulations

(a) excluding any entity or class of entities from the requirement to make a report referred to in subsection (2), and specifying the conditions of exclusion; and

(b) specifying a period for the purposes of subsection (2).

2001, c. 41, s. 4.

c) les sociétés étrangères, au sens du paragraphe 2(1) de la *Loi sur les sociétés d'assurances*, dans le cadre des activités d'assurance qu'elles exercent au Canada;

c.1) les sociétés, les sociétés de secours et les sociétés provinciales au sens du paragraphe 2(1) de la *Loi sur les sociétés d'assurances*;

c.2) les sociétés de secours mutuel régies par une loi provinciale, dans le cadre de leurs activités d'assurance, et les sociétés d'assurances et autres entités régies par une loi provinciale qui exercent le commerce de l'assurance;

d) les sociétés régies par la *Loi sur les sociétés de fiducie et de prêt*;

e) les sociétés de fiducie régies par une loi provinciale;

f) les sociétés de prêt régies par une loi provinciale;

g) les entités autorisées en vertu de la législation provinciale à se livrer au commerce des valeurs mobilières, ou à la fourniture de services de gestion de portefeuille ou de conseils en placement.

Rapport

(2) Sous réserve des règlements, il incombe aux entités visées aux alinéas (1)a) à g) de rendre compte, selon la périodicité précisée dans le règlement ou, à défaut, chaque mois, à l'autorité ou à l'organisme principal de surveillance ou de réglementation dont elles relèvent sous le régime d'une loi fédérale ou provinciale :

a) soit du fait qu'elles n'ont pas en leur possession ni à leur disposition des biens visés au paragraphe (1);

b) soit du fait qu'elles en ont, auquel cas elles sont tenues d'indiquer le nombre de personnes, de comptes ou de contrats en cause et la valeur totale des biens.

Immunité

(3) Nul ne peut être poursuivi pour avoir fait rapport de bonne foi au titre du paragraphe (2).

Règlements

(4) Le gouverneur en conseil peut, par règlement :

a) soustraire, aux conditions qui y sont précisées, toute entité ou catégorie d'entités à l'obligation de rendre compte prévue au paragraphe (2);

b) préciser la périodicité du rapport.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4.

Offences — freezing of property, disclosure or audit

83.12 (1) Every person who contravenes any of sections 83.08, 83.1 and 83.11 is guilty of an offence and liable

(a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years; or

(b) on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than \$100,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years less a day, or to both.

(2) [Repealed, 2013, c. 9, s. 5]

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2013, c. 9, s. 5; 2019, c. 25, s. 18.

Seizure and Restraint of Property**Seizure and restraint of assets**

83.13 (1) Where a judge of the Federal Court, on an *ex parte* application by the Attorney General, after examining the application in private, is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that there is in any building, receptacle or place any property in respect of which an order of forfeiture may be made under subsection 83.14(5), the judge may issue

(a) if the property is situated in Canada, a warrant authorizing a person named therein or a peace officer to search the building, receptacle or place for that property and to seize that property and any other property in respect of which that person or peace officer believes, on reasonable grounds, that an order of forfeiture may be made under that subsection; or

(b) if the property is situated in or outside Canada, a restraint order prohibiting any person from disposing of, or otherwise dealing with any interest in, that property other than as may be specified in the order.

Contents of application

(1.1) An affidavit in support of an application under subsection (1) may be sworn on information and belief, and, notwithstanding the *Federal Court Rules, 1998*, no adverse inference shall be drawn from a failure to provide evidence of persons having personal knowledge of material facts.

Infraction — blocage des biens, communication ou vérification

83.12 (1) Quiconque contrevient aux articles 83.08, 83.1 ou 83.11 commet une infraction et encourt, sur déclaration de culpabilité :

a) par mise en accusation, un emprisonnement maximal de dix ans;

b) par procédure sommaire, une amende maximale de 100 000 \$ et un emprisonnement maximal de deux ans moins un jour, ou l'une de ces peines.

(2) [Abrogé, 2013, ch. 9, art. 5]

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2013, ch. 9, art. 5; 2019, ch. 25, art. 18.

Saisie et blocage de biens**Mandat spécial**

83.13 (1) Sur demande du procureur général présentée *ex parte* et entendue à huis clos, le juge de la Cour fédérale qui est convaincu qu'il existe des motifs raisonnables de croire qu'il se trouve dans un bâtiment, contenant ou lieu des biens qui pourraient faire l'objet d'une ordonnance de confiscation en vertu du paragraphe 83.14(5) peut :

a) dans le cas où les biens sont situés au Canada, délivrer un mandat autorisant la personne qui y est nommée ou un agent de la paix à perquisitionner dans ce bâtiment, contenant ou lieu et à saisir les biens en cause ainsi que tout autre bien dont cette personne ou l'agent de la paix a des motifs raisonnables de croire qu'il pourrait faire l'objet d'une telle ordonnance;

b) dans le cas où les biens sont situés au Canada ou à l'étranger, rendre une ordonnance de blocage interdisant à toute personne de se départir des biens précisés dans l'ordonnance ou d'effectuer des opérations sur les droits qu'elle détient sur ceux-ci, sauf dans la mesure prévue.

Teneur de la demande

(1.1) L'affidavit qui accompagne la demande peut contenir des déclarations fondées sur ce que sait et croit le déclarant, mais, par dérogation aux *Règles de la Cour fédérale (1998)*, le fait de ne pas offrir le témoignage de personnes ayant une connaissance personnelle des faits importants ne peut donner lieu à des conclusions défavorables.

Appointment of manager

(2) On an application under subsection (1), at the request of the Attorney General, if a judge is of the opinion that the circumstances so require, the judge may

- (a)** appoint a person to take control of, and to manage or otherwise deal with, all or part of the property in accordance with the directions of the judge; and
- (b)** require any person having possession of that property to give possession of the property to the person appointed under paragraph (a).

Appointment of Minister of Public Works and Government Services

(3) When the Attorney General of Canada so requests, a judge appointing a person under subsection (2) shall appoint the Minister of Public Works and Government Services.

Power to manage

(4) The power to manage or otherwise deal with property under subsection (2) includes

- (a)** the power to make an interlocutory sale of perishable or rapidly depreciating property;
- (b)** the power to destroy, in accordance with subsections (5) to (8), property that has little or no value; and
- (c)** the power to have property, other than real property or a conveyance, forfeited to Her Majesty in accordance with subsection (8.1).

Application for destruction order

(5) Before a person who is appointed to manage property destroys property that has little or no value, they shall apply to a judge of the Federal Court for a destruction order.

Notice

(6) Before making a destruction order, a judge shall require notice in accordance with subsection (7) to be given to and may hear any person who, in the judge's opinion, appears to have a valid interest in the property.

Manner of giving notice

(7) A notice shall

Nomination d'un administrateur

(2) Saisi d'une demande en vertu du paragraphe (1), le juge peut, à la demande du procureur général, s'il l'estime indiqué dans les circonstances :

- a)** nommer un administrateur et lui ordonner de prendre en charge ces biens en tout ou en partie, de les administrer ou d'effectuer toute autre opération à leur égard conformément à ses directives;
- b)** ordonner à toute personne qui a la possession des biens, à l'égard desquels un administrateur est nommé, de les remettre à celui-ci.

Ministre des Travaux publics et des Services gouvernementaux

(3) À la demande du procureur général du Canada, le juge nomme le ministre des Travaux publics et des Services gouvernementaux à titre d'administrateur visé au paragraphe (2).

Administration

(4) La charge d'administrer des biens ou d'effectuer toute autre opération à leur égard comprend notamment :

- a)** le pouvoir de vendre en cours d'instance les biens périssables ou qui se déprécient rapidement;
- b)** le pouvoir de détruire, conformément aux paragraphes (5) à (8), les biens d'aucune ou de peu de valeur;
- c)** le pouvoir de faire confisquer, au profit de Sa Majesté, les biens autres que les biens immeubles ou les moyens de transport, conformément au paragraphe (8.1).

Demande d'ordonnance de destruction

(5) Avant de détruire des biens d'aucune ou de peu de valeur, l'administrateur est tenu de demander à un juge de la Cour fédérale de rendre une ordonnance de destruction.

Préavis

(6) Avant de rendre une ordonnance de destruction, le juge exige que soit donné un préavis conformément au paragraphe (7) à quiconque, à son avis, semble avoir un droit sur les biens; le juge peut aussi entendre une telle personne.

Modalités du préavis

(7) Le préavis :

(a) be given in the manner that the judge directs or that may be specified in the rules of the Federal Court; and

(b) specify the effective period of the notice that the judge considers reasonable or that may be set out in the rules of the Federal Court.

Destruction order

(8) A judge shall order that the property be destroyed if they are satisfied that the property has little or no financial or other value.

Forfeiture order

(8.1) On application by a person who is appointed to manage the property, a judge of the Federal Court shall order that the property, other than real property or a conveyance, be forfeited to Her Majesty to be disposed of or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the law if

(a) a notice is given or published in the manner that the judge directs or that may be specified in the rules of the Federal Court;

(b) the notice specifies a period of 60 days during which a person may make an application to the judge asserting their interest in the property; and

(c) during that period, no one makes such an application.

When management order ceases to have effect

(9) A management order ceases to have effect when the property that is the subject of the management order is returned in accordance with the law, destroyed or forfeited to Her Majesty.

For greater certainty

(9.1) For greater certainty, if property that is the subject of a management order is sold, the management order applies to the net proceeds of the sale.

Application to vary

(10) The Attorney General may at any time apply to a judge of the Federal Court to cancel or vary an order or warrant made under this section, other than an appointment made under subsection (3).

Procedure

(11) Subsections 462.32(4) and (6), sections 462.34 to 462.35 and 462.4, subsection 487(3) and section 488 apply, with any modifications that the circumstances require, to a warrant issued under paragraph (1)(a). Any peace

a) est donné selon les modalités précisées par le juge ou prévues par les règles de la Cour fédérale;

b) précise la durée que le juge estime raisonnable quant à sa validité ou que fixent les règles de la Cour fédérale.

Ordonnance de destruction

(8) Le juge ordonne la destruction des biens s'il est convaincu que ceux-ci n'ont que peu ou pas de valeur, financière ou autre.

Ordonnance de confiscation

(8.1) Sur demande de l'administrateur, le juge de la Cour fédérale ordonne que le bien autre qu'un bien immeuble ou un moyen de transport soit confisqué au profit de Sa Majesté pour qu'il en soit disposé conformément au droit applicable si, à la fois :

a) un avis a été donné ou publié selon les modalités précisées par le juge ou prévues par les règles de la Cour fédérale;

b) l'avis précise un délai de soixante jours dans lequel toute personne peut présenter une demande alléguant un droit sur le bien;

c) personne ne lui a présenté une telle demande dans ce délai.

Cessation d'effet de l'ordonnance de prise en charge

(9) L'ordonnance de prise en charge cesse d'avoir effet lorsque les biens qu'elle vise sont restitués, conformément au droit applicable, détruits ou confisqués au profit de Sa Majesté.

Précision

(9.1) Il est entendu que l'ordonnance de prise en charge s'applique au produit net de la vente du bien faisant l'objet de l'ordonnance.

Demande de modification

(10) Le procureur général peut demander à un juge de la Cour fédérale d'annuler ou de modifier un mandat délivré ou une ordonnance rendue en vertu du présent article, à l'exclusion de la nomination effectuée en vertu du paragraphe (3).

Dispositions applicables

(11) Les paragraphes 462.32(4) et (6), les articles 462.34 à 462.35 et 462.4, le paragraphe 487(3) et l'article 488 s'appliquent, avec les adaptations nécessaires, au mandat délivré en vertu de l'alinéa (1)a). Tout agent de la paix qui

officer who executes the warrant must have authority to act as a peace officer in the place where it is executed.

Procedure

(12) Subsections 462.33(4) and (6) to (11) and sections 462.34 to 462.35 and 462.4 apply, with such modifications as the circumstances require, to an order issued under paragraph (1)(b).

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2017, c. 7, s. 54; 2019, c. 25, s. 19.

Forfeiture of Property

Application for order of forfeiture

83.14 (1) The Attorney General may make an application to a judge of the Federal Court for an order of forfeiture in respect of

- (a)** property owned or controlled by or on behalf of a terrorist group; or
- (b)** property that has been or will be used, in whole or in part, to facilitate or carry out a terrorist activity.

Contents of application

(2) An affidavit in support of an application by the Attorney General under subsection (1) may be sworn on information and belief, and, notwithstanding the *Federal Court Rules, 1998*, no adverse inference shall be drawn from a failure to provide evidence of persons having personal knowledge of material facts.

Respondents

(3) The Attorney General is required to name as a respondent to an application under subsection (1) only those persons who are known to own or control the property that is the subject of the application.

Notice

(4) The Attorney General shall give notice of an application under subsection (1) to named respondents in such a manner as the judge directs or as provided in the rules of the Federal Court.

Granting of forfeiture order

(5) If a judge is satisfied on a balance of probabilities that property is property referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (b), the judge shall order that the property be forfeited to Her Majesty to be disposed of as the Attorney General directs or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the law.

exécute le mandat doit être habilité à agir à ce titre dans le lieu où celui-ci est exécuté.

Dispositions applicables

(12) Les paragraphes 462.33(4) et (6) à (11) et les articles 462.34 à 462.35 et 462.4 s'appliquent, avec les adaptations nécessaires, à l'ordonnance rendue en vertu de l'alinéa (1)b).

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2017, ch. 7, art. 54; 2019, ch. 25, art. 19.

Confiscation des biens

Demande d'ordonnance

83.14 (1) Le procureur général peut demander à un juge de la Cour fédérale une ordonnance de confiscation à l'égard :

- a)** de biens qui appartiennent à un groupe terroriste, ou qui sont à sa disposition, directement ou non;
- b)** de biens qui ont été ou seront utilisés — en tout ou en partie — par quiconque pour se livrer à une activité terroriste ou pour la faciliter.

Teneur de la demande

(2) L'affidavit qui accompagne la demande peut contenir des déclarations fondées sur ce que sait et croit le déclarant, mais, par dérogation aux *Règles de la Cour fédérale (1998)*, le fait de ne pas offrir le témoignage de personnes ayant une connaissance personnelle des faits importants ne peut donner lieu à des conclusions défavorables.

Défendeurs

(3) Le procureur général est tenu de ne nommer à titre de défendeur à l'égard de la demande visée au paragraphe (1) que les personnes connues comme des personnes à qui appartiennent les biens visés par la demande ou qui ont ces biens à leur disposition.

Avis

(4) Le procureur général est tenu de donner un avis de la demande visée au paragraphe (1) aux défendeurs nommés de la façon que le juge ordonne ou tel qu'il est prévu par les règles de la Cour fédérale.

Confiscation

(5) S'il est convaincu, selon la prépondérance des probabilités, que les biens sont visés par les alinéas (1)a) ou b), le juge ordonne la confiscation des biens au profit de Sa Majesté; l'ordonnance prévoit qu'il est disposé de ces biens selon les instructions du procureur général ou autrement en conformité avec le droit applicable.

Use of proceeds

(5.1) Any proceeds that arise from the disposal of property under subsection (5) may be used to compensate victims of terrorist activities and to fund anti-terrorist initiatives in accordance with any regulations made by the Governor in Council under subsection (5.2).

Regulations

(5.2) The Governor in Council may make regulations for the purposes of specifying how the proceeds referred to in subsection (5.1) are to be distributed.

Order refusing forfeiture

(6) Where a judge refuses an application under subsection (1) in respect of any property, the judge shall make an order that describes the property and declares that it is not property referred to in that subsection.

Notice

(7) On an application under subsection (1), a judge may require notice to be given to any person who, in the opinion of the Court, appears to have an interest in the property, and any such person shall be entitled to be added as a respondent to the application.

Third party interests

(8) If a judge is satisfied that a person referred to in subsection (7) has an interest in property that is subject to an application, has exercised reasonable care to ensure that the property would not be used to facilitate or carry out a terrorist activity, and is not a member of a terrorist group, the judge shall order that the interest is not affected by the forfeiture. Such an order shall declare the nature and extent of the interest in question.

Dwelling-house

(9) Where all or part of property that is the subject of an application under subsection (1) is a dwelling-house, the judge shall also consider

(a) the impact of an order of forfeiture on any member of the immediate family of the person who owns or controls the dwelling-house, if the dwelling-house was the member's principal residence at the time the dwelling-house was ordered restrained or at the time the forfeiture application was made and continues to be the member's principal residence; and

(b) whether the member appears innocent of any complicity or collusion in the terrorist activity.

Utilisation du produit de la disposition

(5.1) Le produit de la disposition de biens visée au paragraphe (5) peut être utilisé pour dédommager les victimes d'activités terroristes et financer les mesures anti-terroristes, conformément aux règlements pris par le gouverneur en conseil en vertu du paragraphe (5.2).

Règlement

(5.2) Le gouverneur en conseil peut, par règlement, prévoir le mode de distribution du produit mentionné au paragraphe (5.1).

Ordonnance de non-confiscation

(6) Dans le cas où le juge refuse la demande visée au paragraphe (1) à l'égard de biens, il est tenu de rendre une ordonnance décrivant ces biens et les déclarant non visés par ce paragraphe.

Avis

(7) Saisi d'une demande en vertu du paragraphe (1), le juge peut exiger qu'en soit avisée toute personne qui, à son avis, semble avoir un droit sur les biens en cause. Celle-ci a le droit d'être nommée à titre de défendeur à l'égard de cette demande.

Droits des tiers

(8) Le juge, s'il est convaincu que la personne visée au paragraphe (7) a un droit sur les biens, a pris des précautions suffisantes pour que ces biens ne risquent pas d'être utilisés par quiconque pour se livrer à une activité terroriste ou la faciliter et n'est pas membre d'un groupe terroriste, déclare la nature et l'étendue de ce droit et rend une ordonnance selon laquelle l'ordonnance de confiscation ne porte pas atteinte à celui-ci.

Facteurs : maison d'habitation

(9) Dans le cas où les biens qui font l'objet d'une demande visée au paragraphe (1) sont constitués, en tout ou en partie, d'une maison d'habitation, le juge prend aussi en compte les facteurs suivants :

a) l'effet qu'aurait la confiscation à l'égard des membres de la famille immédiate de la personne à qui appartient la maison d'habitation ou qui l'a à sa disposition, s'il s'agissait de la résidence principale de l'intéressé avant qu'elle ne soit bloquée par ordonnance ou visée par la demande de confiscation, et qu'elle continue de l'être par la suite;

b) le fait que l'intéressé semble innocent ou non de toute complicité ou collusion à l'égard de l'activité terroriste.

Motion to vary or set aside

(10) A person who claims an interest in property that was forfeited and who did not receive notice under subsection (7) may bring a motion to the Federal Court to vary or set aside an order made under subsection (5) not later than 60 days after the day on which the forfeiture order was made.

No extension of time

(11) The Court may not extend the period set out in subsection (10).

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2017, c. 7, s. 55(F).

Disposition of property

83.15 Subsection 462.42(6) and sections 462.43 and 462.46 apply, with such modifications as the circumstances require, to property subject to a warrant or restraint order issued under subsection 83.13(1) or ordered forfeited under subsection 83.14(5).

2001, c. 41, s. 4.

Interim preservation rights

83.16 (1) Pending any appeal of an order made under section 83.14, property restrained under an order issued under section 83.13 shall continue to be restrained, property seized under a warrant issued under that section shall continue to be detained, and any person appointed to manage, control or otherwise deal with that property under that section shall continue in that capacity.

Appeal of refusal to grant order

(2) Section 462.34 applies, with such modifications as the circumstances require, to an appeal taken in respect of a refusal to grant an order under subsection 83.14(5).

2001, c. 41, s. 4.

Other forfeiture provisions unaffected

83.17 (1) This Part does not affect the operation of any other provision of this or any other Act of Parliament respecting the forfeiture of property.

Priority for restitution to victims of crime

(2) Property is subject to forfeiture under subsection 83.14(5) only to the extent that it is not required to satisfy the operation of any other provision of this or any other Act of Parliament respecting restitution to, or compensation of, persons affected by the commission of offences.

2001, c. 41, s. 4.

Requête pour modifier ou annuler l'ordonnance

(10) Dans les soixante jours suivant la date où une ordonnance est rendue en vertu du paragraphe (5), la personne qui prétend avoir un droit sur les biens confisqués et qui n'a pas reçu l'avis prévu au paragraphe (7) peut demander par requête à la Cour fédérale de modifier ou annuler l'ordonnance.

Nulle prorogation de délai

(11) La Cour ne peut proroger le délai visé au paragraphe (10).

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2017, ch. 7, art. 55(F).

Disposition des biens saisis

83.15 Le paragraphe 462.42(6) et les articles 462.43 et 462.46 s'appliquent, avec les adaptations nécessaires, aux biens visés par le mandat délivré ou l'ordonnance de blocage rendue en vertu du paragraphe 83.13(1) ou confisqués en vertu du paragraphe 83.14(5).

2001, ch. 41, art. 4.

Sauvegarde des droits

83.16 (1) Le blocage ou la saisie de biens sous le régime de l'article 83.13 restent tenants, et la personne nommée pour la prise en charge de ces biens en vertu du même article continue d'agir à ce titre, jusqu'à ce qu'il soit statué sur l'appel formé contre une ordonnance rendue en vertu de l'article 83.14.

Appel du refus d'accorder l'ordonnance

(2) L'article 462.34 s'applique, avec les adaptations nécessaires, aux appels interjetés à l'égard du refus d'accorder une ordonnance en vertu du paragraphe 83.14(5).

2001, ch. 41, art. 4.

Maintien de dispositions spécifiques

83.17 (1) La présente partie ne porte pas atteinte aux autres dispositions de la présente loi ou de toute autre loi fédérale qui visent la confiscation de biens.

Priorité aux victimes

(2) Un bien ne peut être confisqué en vertu du paragraphe 83.14(5) que dans la mesure où il n'est pas requis pour l'application d'une autre disposition de la présente loi ou d'une autre loi fédérale en matière de restitution ou de dédommagement en faveur des victimes d'infractions criminelles.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4.

Participating, Facilitating, Instructing and Harboring

Participation in activity of terrorist group

83.18 (1) Every person who knowingly participates in or contributes to, directly or indirectly, any activity of a terrorist group for the purpose of enhancing the ability of any terrorist group to facilitate or carry out a terrorist activity is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years.

Prosecution

(2) An offence may be committed under subsection (1) whether or not

- (a)** a terrorist group actually facilitates or carries out a terrorist activity;
- (b)** the participation or contribution of the accused actually enhances the ability of a terrorist group to facilitate or carry out a terrorist activity; or
- (c)** the accused knows the specific nature of any terrorist activity that may be facilitated or carried out by a terrorist group.

Meaning of participating or contributing

(3) Participating in or contributing to an activity of a terrorist group includes

- (a)** providing, receiving or recruiting a person to receive training;
- (b)** providing or offering to provide a skill or an expertise for the benefit of, at the direction of or in association with a terrorist group;
- (c)** recruiting a person in order to facilitate or commit
 - (i)** a terrorism offence, or
 - (ii)** an act or omission outside Canada that, if committed in Canada, would be a terrorism offence;
- (d)** entering or remaining in any country for the benefit of, at the direction of or in association with a terrorist group; and
- (e)** making oneself, in response to instructions from any of the persons who constitute a terrorist group, available to facilitate or commit
 - (i)** a terrorism offence, or

Participer, faciliter, donner des instructions et héberger

Participation à une activité d'un groupe terroriste

83.18 (1) Quiconque, sciemment, participe à une activité d'un groupe terroriste, ou y contribue, directement ou non, dans le but d'accroître la capacité de tout groupe terroriste de se livrer à une activité terroriste ou de la faciliter est coupable d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de dix ans.

Poursuite

(2) Pour que l'infraction visée au paragraphe (1) soit commise, il n'est pas nécessaire :

- a)** qu'une activité terroriste soit effectivement menée ou facilitée par un groupe terroriste;
- b)** que la participation ou la contribution de l'accusé accroisse effectivement la capacité d'un groupe terroriste de se livrer à une activité terroriste ou de la faciliter;
- c)** que l'accusé connaisse la nature exacte de toute activité terroriste susceptible d'être menée ou facilitée par un groupe terroriste.

Participation ou contribution

(3) La participation ou la contribution à une activité d'un groupe terroriste s'entend notamment :

- a)** du fait de donner ou d'acquérir de la formation ou de recruter une personne à une telle fin;
- b)** du fait de mettre des compétences ou une expertise à la disposition d'un groupe terroriste, à son profit ou sous sa direction, ou en association avec lui, ou d'offrir de le faire;
- c)** du fait de recruter une personne en vue de faciliter ou de commettre une infraction de terrorisme ou un acte à l'étranger qui, s'il était commis au Canada, constituerait une telle infraction;
- d)** du fait d'entrer ou de demeurer dans un pays au profit ou sous la direction d'un groupe terroriste, ou en association avec lui;
- e)** du fait d'être disponible, sous les instructions de quiconque fait partie d'un groupe terroriste, pour faciliter ou commettre une infraction de terrorisme ou un acte à l'étranger qui, s'il était commis au Canada, constituerait une telle infraction.

(ii) an act or omission outside Canada that, if committed in Canada, would be a terrorism offence.

Factors

(4) In determining whether an accused participates in or contributes to any activity of a terrorist group, the court may consider, among other factors, whether the accused

- (a) uses a name, word, symbol or other representation that identifies, or is associated with, the terrorist group;
- (b) frequently associates with any of the persons who constitute the terrorist group;
- (c) receives any benefit from the terrorist group; or
- (d) repeatedly engages in activities at the instruction of any of the persons who constitute the terrorist group.

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2019, c. 25, s. 20.

Leaving Canada to participate in activity of terrorist group

83.181 Every person who leaves or attempts to leave Canada, or goes or attempts to go on board a conveyance with the intent to leave Canada, for the purpose of committing an act or omission outside Canada that, if committed in Canada, would be an offence under subsection 83.18(1) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years.

2013, c. 9, s. 6; 2019, c. 25, s. 21.

Facilitating terrorist activity

83.19 (1) Every one who knowingly facilitates a terrorist activity is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

Facilitation

(2) For the purposes of this Part, a terrorist activity is facilitated whether or not

- (a) the facilitator knows that a particular terrorist activity is facilitated;
- (b) any particular terrorist activity was foreseen or planned at the time it was facilitated; or
- (c) any terrorist activity was actually carried out.

2001, c. 41, s. 4.

Leaving Canada to facilitate terrorist activity

83.191 Everyone who leaves or attempts to leave Canada, or goes or attempts to go on board a conveyance

Facteurs

(4) Pour déterminer si l'accusé participe ou contribue à une activité d'un groupe terroriste, le tribunal peut notamment prendre en compte les faits suivants :

- a) l'accusé utilise un nom, un mot, un symbole ou un autre signe qui identifie le groupe ou y est associé;
- b) il fréquente quiconque fait partie du groupe terroriste;
- c) il reçoit un avantage du groupe terroriste;
- d) il se livre régulièrement à des activités selon les instructions d'une personne faisant partie du groupe terroriste.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2019, ch. 25, art. 20.

Quitter le Canada : participation à une activité d'un groupe terroriste

83.181 Quiconque quitte ou tente de quitter le Canada — ou monte ou tente de monter dans un moyen de transport dans l'intention de quitter le Canada — dans le but de commettre un acte à l'étranger qui, s'il était commis au Canada, constituerait l'infraction visée au paragraphe 83.18(1) est coupable d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de dix ans.

2013, ch. 9, art. 6; 2019, ch. 25, art. 21.

Facilitation d'une activité terroriste

83.19 (1) Est coupable d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de quatorze ans quiconque sciemment facilite une activité terroriste.

Facilitation

(2) Pour l'application de la présente partie, il n'est pas nécessaire pour faciliter une activité terroriste :

- a) que l'intéressé sache qu'il se trouve à faciliter une activité terroriste en particulier;
- b) qu'une activité terroriste en particulier ait été envisagée au moment où elle est facilitée;
- c) qu'une activité terroriste soit effectivement mise à exécution.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4.

Quitter le Canada : facilitation d'une activité terroriste

83.191 Est coupable d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de quatorze ans quiconque

with the intent to leave Canada, for the purpose of committing an act or omission outside Canada that, if committed in Canada, would be an offence under subsection 83.19(1) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years.

2013, c. 9, s. 7.

Commission of offence for terrorist group

83.2 Every one who commits an indictable offence under this or any other Act of Parliament for the benefit of, at the direction of or in association with a terrorist group is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life.

2001, c. 41, s. 4.

Leaving Canada to commit offence for terrorist group

83.201 Everyone who leaves or attempts to leave Canada, or goes or attempts to go on board a conveyance with the intent to leave Canada, for the purpose of committing an act or omission outside Canada that, if committed in Canada, would be an indictable offence under this or any other Act of Parliament for the benefit of, at the direction of or in association with a terrorist group is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years.

2013, c. 9, s. 8.

Leaving Canada to commit offence that is terrorist activity

83.202 Everyone who leaves or attempts to leave Canada, or goes or attempts to go on board a conveyance with the intent to leave Canada, for the purpose of committing an act or omission outside Canada that, if committed in Canada, would be an indictable offence under this or any other Act of Parliament if the act or omission constituting the offence also constitutes a terrorist activity is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years.

2013, c. 9, s. 8.

Instructing to carry out activity for terrorist group

83.21 (1) Every person who knowingly instructs, directly or indirectly, any person to carry out any activity for the benefit of, at the direction of or in association with a terrorist group, for the purpose of enhancing the ability of any terrorist group to facilitate or carry out a terrorist activity, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life.

Prosecution

(2) An offence may be committed under subsection (1) whether or not

quitte ou tente de quitter le Canada — ou monte ou tente de monter dans un moyen de transport dans l'intention de quitter le Canada — dans le but de commettre un acte à l'étranger qui, s'il était commis au Canada, constituerait l'infraction visée au paragraphe 83.19(1).

2013, ch. 9, art. 7.

Infraction au profit d'un groupe terroriste

83.2 Est coupable d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement à perpétuité quiconque commet un acte criminel prévu par la présente loi ou par une autre loi fédérale au profit ou sous la direction d'un groupe terroriste, ou en association avec lui.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4.

Quitter le Canada : perpétration d'une infraction au profit d'un groupe terroriste

83.201 Est coupable d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de quatorze ans quiconque quitte ou tente de quitter le Canada — ou monte ou tente de monter dans un moyen de transport dans l'intention de quitter le Canada — dans le but de commettre un acte à l'étranger qui, s'il était commis au Canada, constituerait un acte criminel prévu par la présente loi ou par une autre loi fédérale au profit ou sous la direction d'un groupe terroriste, ou en association avec lui.

2013, ch. 9, art. 8.

Quitter le Canada : perpétration d'une infraction constituant une activité terroriste

83.202 Est coupable d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de quatorze ans quiconque quitte ou tente de quitter le Canada — ou monte ou tente de monter dans un moyen de transport dans l'intention de quitter le Canada — dans le but de commettre un acte à l'étranger qui, s'il était commis au Canada, constituerait un acte criminel visé par la présente loi ou par une autre loi fédérale et dont l'élément matériel — acte ou omission — constitue également une activité terroriste.

2013, ch. 9, art. 8.

Charger une personne de se livrer à une activité pour un groupe terroriste

83.21 (1) Est coupable d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement à perpétuité quiconque, sciemment, charge directement ou indirectement une personne de se livrer à une activité au profit ou sous la direction d'un groupe terroriste, ou en association avec lui, dans le but d'accroître la capacité de tout groupe terroriste de se livrer à une activité terroriste ou de la faciliter.

Poursuite

(2) Pour que l'infraction visée au paragraphe (1) soit commise, il n'est pas nécessaire :

(a) the activity that the accused instructs to be carried out is actually carried out;

(b) the accused instructs a particular person to carry out the activity referred to in paragraph (a);

(c) the accused knows the identity of the person whom the accused instructs to carry out the activity referred to in paragraph (a);

(d) the person whom the accused instructs to carry out the activity referred to in paragraph (a) knows that it is to be carried out for the benefit of, at the direction of or in association with a terrorist group;

(e) a terrorist group actually facilitates or carries out a terrorist activity;

(f) the activity referred to in paragraph (a) actually enhances the ability of a terrorist group to facilitate or carry out a terrorist activity; or

(g) the accused knows the specific nature of any terrorist activity that may be facilitated or carried out by a terrorist group.

2001, c. 41, s. 4.

Instructing to carry out terrorist activity

83.22 (1) Every person who knowingly instructs, directly or indirectly, any person to carry out a terrorist activity is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life.

Prosecution

(2) An offence may be committed under subsection (1) whether or not

(a) the terrorist activity is actually carried out;

(b) the accused instructs a particular person to carry out the terrorist activity;

(c) the accused knows the identity of the person whom the accused instructs to carry out the terrorist activity; or

(d) the person whom the accused instructs to carry out the terrorist activity knows that it is a terrorist activity.

2001, c. 41, s. 4.

Counselling commission of terrorism offence

83.221 (1) Every person who counsels another person to commit a terrorism offence without identifying a

a) que l'activité à laquelle l'accusé charge quiconque de se livrer soit effectivement mise à exécution;

b) que l'accusé charge une personne en particulier de se livrer à l'activité;

c) que l'accusé connaisse l'identité de la personne qu'il charge de se livrer à l'activité;

d) que la personne chargée par l'accusé de se livrer à l'activité sache que celle-ci est censée être menée au profit ou sous la direction d'un groupe terroriste, ou en association avec lui;

e) qu'une activité terroriste soit effectivement menée ou facilitée par un groupe terroriste;

f) que l'activité visée à l'alinéa a) accroisse effectivement la capacité d'un groupe terroriste de se livrer à une activité terroriste ou de la faciliter;

g) que l'accusé connaisse la nature exacte de toute activité terroriste susceptible d'être menée ou facilitée par un groupe terroriste.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4.

Charger une personne de se livrer à une activité terroriste

83.22 (1) Est coupable d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement à perpétuité quiconque, sciemment, charge, directement ou non, une personne de se livrer à une activité terroriste.

Poursuite

(2) Pour que l'infraction visée au paragraphe (1) soit commise, il n'est pas nécessaire :

a) que l'activité terroriste soit effectivement mise à exécution;

b) que l'accusé charge une personne en particulier de se livrer à l'activité terroriste;

c) que l'accusé connaisse l'identité de la personne qu'il charge de se livrer à l'activité terroriste;

d) que la personne chargée par l'accusé de se livrer à l'activité terroriste sache qu'il s'agit d'une activité terroriste.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4.

Conseiller la commission d'une infraction de terrorisme

83.221 (1) Est coupable d'un acte criminel et passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de cinq ans, quiconque

specific terrorism offence is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years.

Application

(2) An offence may be committed under subsection (1) whether or not a terrorism offence is committed by the person who is counselled.

2015, c. 20, s. 16; 2019, c. 13, s. 143.

Warrant of seizure

83.222 (1) A judge who is satisfied by information on oath that there are reasonable grounds to believe that any publication, copies of which are kept for sale or distribution in premises within the court's jurisdiction, is terrorist propaganda may issue a warrant authorizing seizure of the copies.

Summons to occupier

(2) Within seven days after the day on which the warrant is issued, the judge shall issue a summons to the premises' occupier requiring the occupier to appear before the court and to show cause why the matter seized should not be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Owner and author may appear

(3) The owner and the author of the matter seized and alleged to be terrorist propaganda may appear and be represented before the court in order to oppose the making of an order for the forfeiture of the matter.

Order of forfeiture

(4) If the court is satisfied, on a balance of probabilities, that the publication is terrorist propaganda, it may make an order declaring that the matter be forfeited to Her Majesty, for disposal as the Attorney General may direct.

Disposal of matter

(5) If the court is not satisfied that the publication is terrorist propaganda, it may order that the matter be restored to the person from whom it was seized without delay after the time for final appeal has expired.

Appeal

(6) An appeal lies from an order made under subsection (4) or (5) by any person who appeared before the court, on any ground of appeal that involves a question of law or fact alone, or a question of mixed law and fact, as if it were an appeal against conviction or against a judgment or verdict of acquittal, as the case may be, on a question

conseille à une autre personne de commettre une infraction de terrorisme sans préciser laquelle.

Application

(2) Pour que l'infraction prévue au paragraphe (1) soit commise, il n'est pas nécessaire que l'infraction de terrorisme soit commise par la personne qui a été conseillée.

2015, ch. 20, art. 16; 2019, ch. 13, art. 143.

Mandat de saisie

83.222 (1) Un juge convaincu, par une dénonciation sous serment, qu'il y a des motifs raisonnables de croire qu'une publication, dont des exemplaires sont gardés aux fins de vente ou de distribution dans un local du ressort du tribunal, constituée de la propagande terroriste, peut décerner un mandat autorisant la saisie des exemplaires.

Sommation à l'occupant

(2) Dans un délai de sept jours suivant la délivrance du mandat, le juge adresse à l'occupant du local une sommation lui ordonnant de comparaître devant le tribunal et d'exposer les raisons pour lesquelles il estime que ce qui a été saisi ne devrait pas être confisqué au profit de Sa Majesté.

Comparution du propriétaire et de l'auteur

(3) Le propriétaire ainsi que l'auteur de ce qui a été saisi et qui est présumé constituer de la propagande terroriste peuvent comparaître devant le tribunal et être représentés pour s'opposer à ce qu'une ordonnance de confiscation soit rendue.

Ordonnance de confiscation

(4) Si le tribunal est convaincu, selon la prépondérance des probabilités, que la publication constitue de la propagande terroriste, il peut rendre une ordonnance la déclarant confisquée au profit de Sa Majesté, pour qu'il en soit disposé comme peut l'ordonner le procureur général.

Remise de ce qui a été saisi

(5) Si le tribunal n'est pas convaincu que la publication constitue de la propagande terroriste, il peut ordonner que ce qui a été saisi soit remis à la personne entre les mains de laquelle cela a été saisi, dès l'expiration du délai imparti pour un appel final.

Appel

(6) Il peut être interjeté appel, par toute personne ayant comparu devant le tribunal, d'une ordonnance rendue aux termes des paragraphes (4) ou (5) pour tout motif d'appel impliquant soit une question de droit, soit une question de fait ou impliquant une question mixte de droit et de fait, comme s'il s'agissait d'un appel contre

of law alone under Part XXI, and sections 673 to 696 apply with any modifications that the circumstances require.

Consent

(7) No proceeding under this section shall be instituted without the Attorney General's consent.

Definitions

(8) The following definitions apply in this section.

court has the same meaning as in subsection 320(8). (*tribunal*)

judge has the same meaning as in subsection 320(8). (*juge*)

terrorist propaganda means any writing, sign, visible representation or audio recording that counsels the commission of a terrorism offence. (*propagande terroriste*)

2015, c. 20, s. 16; 2019, c. 13, s. 144.

Order to computer system's custodian

83.223 (1) If a judge is satisfied by information on oath that there are reasonable grounds to believe that there is material — that is terrorist propaganda or computer data that makes terrorist propaganda available — stored on and made available to the public through a computer system that is within the court's jurisdiction, the judge may order the computer system's custodian to

- (a)** give an electronic copy of the material to the court;
- (b)** ensure that the material is no longer stored on and made available through the computer system; and
- (c)** provide the information that is necessary to identify and locate the person who posted the material.

Notice to person who posted material

(2) Within a reasonable time after receiving the information referred to in paragraph (1)(c), the judge shall cause notice to be given to the person who posted the material, giving that person the opportunity to appear and be represented before the court and to show cause why the material should not be deleted. If the person cannot be identified or located or does not reside in Canada, the judge may order the computer system's custodian to post the text of the notice at the location where the material was

une déclaration de culpabilité ou contre un jugement ou verdict d'acquittement, selon le cas, sur une question de droit seulement en vertu de la partie XXI, les articles 673 à 696 s'appliquant en conséquence, avec les adaptations nécessaires.

Consentement

(7) Il ne peut être engagé de procédure en vertu du présent article sans le consentement du procureur général.

Définitions

(8) Les définitions qui suivent s'appliquent au présent article.

juge S'entend au sens du paragraphe 320(8). (*judge*)

propagande terroriste Écrit, signe, représentation visible ou enregistrement sonore qui conseille la commission d'une infraction de terrorisme. (*terrorist propaganda*)

tribunal S'entend au sens du paragraphe 320(8). (*court*)

2015, ch. 20, art. 16; 2019, ch. 13, art. 144.

Ordonnance au gardien d'un ordinateur

83.223 (1) Le juge peut, s'il est convaincu par une dénonciation sous serment qu'il y a des motifs raisonnables de croire qu'il existe une matière — constituant de la propagande terroriste ou contenant des données informatiques qui rendent la propagande terroriste accessible — qui est emmagasinée et rendue accessible au public au moyen d'un ordinateur situé dans le ressort du tribunal, ordonner au gardien de l'ordinateur :

- a)** de remettre une copie électronique de la matière au tribunal;
- b)** de s'assurer que la matière n'est plus emmagasinée ni accessible au moyen de l'ordinateur;
- c)** de fournir les renseignements nécessaires pour identifier et trouver la personne qui a affiché la matière.

Avis à la personne ayant affiché la matière

(2) Dans un délai raisonnable suivant la réception des renseignements visés à l'alinéa (1)c), le juge fait donner un avis à la personne ayant affiché la matière, donnant à celle-ci l'occasion de comparaître et d'être représentée devant le tribunal et de présenter les raisons pour lesquelles la matière ne devrait pas être effacée. Si la personne ne peut être identifiée ou trouvée ou ne réside pas au Canada, le juge peut ordonner au gardien de l'ordinateur d'afficher le texte de l'avis à l'endroit où la matière

previously stored and made available, until the time set for the appearance.

Person who posted material may appear

(3) The person who posted the material may appear and be represented before the court in order to oppose the making of an order under subsection (5).

Non-appearance

(4) If the person who posted the material does not appear before the court, the court may proceed to hear and determine the proceedings in the absence of the person as fully and effectually as if the person had appeared.

Order of deletion

(5) If the court is satisfied, on a balance of probabilities, that the material is available to the public and is terrorist propaganda or computer data that makes terrorist propaganda available, it may order the computer system's custodian to delete the material.

Destruction of electronic copy

(6) When the court makes the order for the deletion of the material, it may order the destruction of the electronic copy in the court's possession.

Return of material

(7) If the court is not satisfied that the material is available to the public and is terrorist propaganda or computer data that makes terrorist propaganda available, the court shall order that the electronic copy be returned to the computer system's custodian and terminate the order under paragraph (1)(b).

Appeal

(8) An appeal lies from an order made under subsection (5) or (6) by any person who appeared before the court, on any ground of appeal that involves a question of law or fact alone, or a question of mixed law and fact, as if it were an appeal against conviction or against a judgment or verdict of acquittal, as the case may be, on a question of law alone under Part XXI, and sections 673 to 696 apply with any modifications that the circumstances require.

Consent

(9) No proceeding under this section shall be instituted without the Attorney General's consent.

était emmagasinée et rendue accessible, jusqu'à la date fixée pour la comparution de la personne.

Comparution de la personne ayant affiché la matière

(3) La personne ayant affiché la matière peut comparaître devant le tribunal et être représentée pour s'opposer à l'établissement d'une ordonnance en vertu du paragraphe (5).

Non-comparution de la personne ayant affiché la matière

(4) Si la personne ayant affiché la matière ne comparaît pas, le tribunal peut statuer sur la procédure, en l'absence de cette personne, aussi complètement et efficacement que si elle avait comparu.

Ordonnance

(5) Si le tribunal est convaincu, selon la prépondérance des probabilités, que la matière est accessible au public et constitue de la propagande terroriste ou contient des données informatiques qui rendent la propagande terroriste accessible, il peut ordonner au gardien de l'ordinateur de l'effacer.

Destruction de la copie électronique

(6) Au moment de rendre une ordonnance en vertu du paragraphe (5), le tribunal peut ordonner la destruction de la copie électronique en sa propre possession.

Sort de la matière

(7) Si le tribunal n'est pas convaincu que la matière est accessible au public et constitue de la propagande terroriste ou contient des données informatiques qui rendent la propagande terroriste accessible, il ordonne que la copie électronique soit remise au gardien de l'ordinateur et met fin à l'ordonnance visée à l'alinéa (1)b).

Appel

(8) Il peut être interjeté appel, par toute personne ayant comparu devant le tribunal, d'une ordonnance rendue aux termes des paragraphes (5) ou (6) pour tout motif d'appel impliquant soit une question de droit, soit une question de fait ou impliquant une question mixte de droit et de fait, comme s'il s'agissait d'un appel contre une déclaration de culpabilité ou contre un jugement ou verdict d'acquiescement, selon le cas, sur une question de droit seulement en vertu de la partie XXI, les articles 673 à 696 s'appliquant en conséquence, avec les adaptations nécessaires.

Consentement

(9) Il ne peut être engagé de procédure en vertu du présent article sans le consentement du procureur général.

When order takes effect

(10) No order made under any of subsections (5) to (7) takes effect until the time for final appeal has expired.

Definitions

(11) The following definitions apply in this section.

computer data has the same meaning as in subsection 342.1(2). (*données informatiques*)

computer system has the same meaning as in subsection 342.1(2). (*ordinateur*)

court has the same meaning as in subsection 320(8). (*tribunal*)

data [Repealed, 2015, c. 20, s. 35]

judge has the same meaning as in subsection 320(8). (*judge*)

terrorist propaganda has the same meaning as in subsection 83.222(8). (*propagande terroriste*)

2015, c. 20, ss. 16, 35.

Concealing person who carried out terrorist activity

83.23 (1) Every person who knowingly harbours or conceals another person whom they know to be a person who has carried out a terrorist activity, for the purpose of enabling that other person to facilitate or carry out any terrorist activity, is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years, if the person who is harboured or concealed carried out a terrorist activity that is a terrorism offence for which that person is liable to imprisonment for life; and

(b) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years, if the person who is harboured or concealed carried out a terrorist activity that is a terrorism offence for which that person is liable to any other punishment.

Concealing person who is likely to carry out terrorist activity

(2) Every person who knowingly harbours or conceals another person whom they know to be a person who is likely to carry out a terrorist activity, for the purpose of enabling that other person to facilitate or carry out any

Ordonnance en vigueur

(10) L'ordonnance rendue en vertu de l'un des paragraphes (5) à (7) n'est pas en vigueur avant l'expiration de tous les délais d'appel.

Définitions

(11) Les définitions qui suivent s'appliquent au présent article.

données [Abrogée, 2015, ch. 20, art. 35]

données informatiques S'entend au sens du paragraphe 342.1(2). (*computer data*)

judge S'entend au sens du paragraphe 320(8). (*judge*)

ordinateur S'entend au sens du paragraphe 342.1(2). (*computer system*)

propagande terroriste S'entend au sens du paragraphe 83.222(8). (*terrorist propaganda*)

tribunal S'entend au sens du paragraphe 320(8). (*court*)

2015, ch. 20, art. 16 et 35.

Cacher une personne qui s'est livrée à une activité terroriste

83.23 (1) Quiconque héberge ou cache sciemment une personne dont il sait qu'elle s'est livrée à une activité terroriste, afin de lui permettre de se livrer à une activité terroriste ou de la faciliter, est coupable :

a) d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de quatorze ans, dans le cas où la personne hébergée ou cachée s'est livrée à une activité terroriste constituant une infraction de terrorisme la rendant passible de l'emprisonnement à perpétuité;

b) d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de dix ans, dans le cas où la personne hébergée ou cachée s'est livrée à une activité terroriste constituant une infraction de terrorisme la rendant passible de toute autre peine.

Cacher une personne qui se livrera vraisemblablement à une activité terroriste

(2) Quiconque héberge ou cache sciemment une personne dont il sait qu'elle se livrera vraisemblablement à une activité terroriste, afin de lui permettre de se livrer à une activité terroriste ou de la faciliter, est coupable d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de dix ans.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2013, ch. 9, art. 9; 2019, ch. 25, art. 22.

terrorist activity, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years.

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2013, c. 9, s. 9; 2019, c. 25, s. 22.

Hoax Regarding Terrorist Activity

Hoax — terrorist activity

83.231 (1) Every one commits an offence who, without lawful excuse and with intent to cause any person to fear death, bodily harm, substantial damage to property or serious interference with the lawful use or operation of property,

(a) conveys or causes or procures to be conveyed information that, in all the circumstances, is likely to cause a reasonable apprehension that terrorist activity is occurring or will occur, without believing the information to be true; or

(b) commits an act that, in all the circumstances, is likely to cause a reasonable apprehension that terrorist activity is occurring or will occur, without believing that such activity is occurring or will occur.

Punishment

(2) Every one who commits an offence under subsection (1) is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Causing bodily harm

(3) Every one who commits an offence under subsection (1) and thereby causes bodily harm to any other person is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Causing death

(4) Every one who commits an offence under subsection (1) and thereby causes the death of any other person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life.

2004, c. 15, s. 32; 2019, c. 25, s. 23.

Incitation à craindre des activités terroristes

Incitation à craindre des activités terroristes

83.231 (1) Commet une infraction quiconque, sans excuse légitime et avec l'intention de faire craindre à quelqu'un soit la mort ou des blessures corporelles, soit des dommages matériels considérables à des biens ou une entrave sérieuse à l'emploi ou l'exploitation légitime de ceux-ci :

a) transmet ou fait en sorte que soient transmis des renseignements qui, compte tenu du contexte, sont susceptibles de faire raisonnablement craindre que des activités terroristes sont ou seront menées, sans être convaincu de leur véracité;

b) commet un acte qui, compte tenu du contexte, est susceptible de faire raisonnablement craindre que des activités terroristes sont ou seront menées, sans être convaincu qu'il en est ainsi.

Peine

(2) Quiconque commet l'infraction prévue au paragraphe (1) est coupable :

a) soit d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de cinq ans;

b) soit d'une infraction punissable sur déclaration de culpabilité par procédure sommaire.

Fait de causer des blessures corporelles

(3) Quiconque, en commettant l'infraction prévue au paragraphe (1), cause des blessures corporelles à une autre personne est coupable :

a) soit d'un acte criminel passible d'un emprisonnement maximal de dix ans;

b) soit d'une infraction punissable sur déclaration de culpabilité par procédure sommaire.

Fait de causer la mort

(4) Quiconque, en commettant l'infraction prévue au paragraphe (1), cause la mort d'une autre personne est coupable d'un acte criminel passible de l'emprisonnement à perpétuité.

2004, ch. 15, art. 32; 2019, ch. 25, art. 23.

Proceedings and Aggravated Punishment

Attorney General's consent

83.24 Proceedings in respect of a terrorism offence or an offence under section 83.12 shall not be commenced without the consent of the Attorney General.

2001, c. 41, s. 4.

Jurisdiction

83.25 (1) Where a person is alleged to have committed a terrorism offence or an offence under section 83.12, proceedings in respect of that offence may, whether or not that person is in Canada, be commenced at the instance of the Government of Canada and conducted by the Attorney General of Canada or counsel acting on his or her behalf in any territorial division in Canada, if the offence is alleged to have occurred outside the province in which the proceedings are commenced, whether or not proceedings have previously been commenced elsewhere in Canada.

Trial and punishment

(2) An accused may be tried and punished in respect of an offence referred to in subsection (1) in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in the territorial division where the proceeding is conducted.

2001, c. 41, s. 4.

Sentences to be served consecutively

83.26 A sentence, other than one of life imprisonment, imposed on a person for an offence under any of sections 83.02 to 83.04 and 83.18 to 83.23 shall be served consecutively to

- (a)** any other punishment imposed on the person, other than a sentence of life imprisonment, for an offence arising out of the same event or series of events; and
- (b)** any other sentence, other than one of life imprisonment, to which the person is subject at the time the sentence is imposed on the person for an offence under any of those sections.

2001, c. 41, s. 4.

Punishment for terrorist activity

83.27 (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a person convicted of an indictable offence, other than an offence for which a sentence of imprisonment for life is imposed as a minimum punishment, where the act or omission constituting the offence also constitutes a terrorist activity, is liable to imprisonment for life.

Procédure et aggravation de peine

Consentement du procureur général

83.24 Il ne peut être engagé de poursuite à l'égard d'une infraction de terrorisme ou de l'infraction prévue à l'article 83.12 sans le consentement du procureur général.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4.

Compétence

83.25 (1) Les poursuites relatives à une infraction de terrorisme ou à une infraction prévue à l'article 83.12, peuvent, que l'accusé soit présent au Canada ou non, être engagées dans toute circonscription territoriale au Canada par le gouvernement du Canada et menées par le procureur général du Canada ou l'avocat agissant en son nom, dans le cas où l'infraction est censée avoir été commise à l'extérieur de la province dans laquelle les poursuites sont engagées, que des poursuites aient été engagées antérieurement ou non ailleurs au Canada.

Procès et peine

(2) L'accusé peut être jugé et puni à l'égard de l'infraction visée au paragraphe (1) comme si celle-ci avait été commise dans la circonscription territoriale où les poursuites sont menées.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4.

Peines consécutives

83.26 La peine — sauf une peine d'emprisonnement à perpétuité — infligée à une personne pour une infraction prévue à l'un des articles 83.02 à 83.04 et 83.18 à 83.23 est purgée consécutivement :

- a)** à toute autre peine — sauf une peine d'emprisonnement à perpétuité — sanctionnant une autre infraction basée sur les mêmes faits;
- b)** à toute autre peine — sauf une peine d'emprisonnement à perpétuité — en cours d'exécution infligée à une personne pour une infraction prévue à l'un de ces articles.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4.

Aggravation de peine

83.27 (1) Malgré toute autre disposition de la présente loi, quiconque est déclaré coupable d'un acte criminel, à l'exception d'une infraction pour laquelle l'emprisonnement à perpétuité constitue la peine minimale, est passible de l'emprisonnement à perpétuité dans le cas où l'acte — acte ou omission — constituant l'infraction constitue également une activité terroriste.

Offender must be notified

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply unless the prosecutor satisfies the court that the offender, before making a plea, was notified that the application of that subsection would be sought.

2001, c. 41, s. 4.

83.28 [Repealed, 2019, c. 13, s. 145]

83.29 [Repealed, 2019, c. 13, s. 145]

Recognizance with Conditions

Attorney General's consent

83.3 (1) The Attorney General's consent is required before a peace officer may lay an information under subsection (2).

Terrorist activity

(2) Subject to subsection (1), a peace officer may lay an information before a provincial court judge if the peace officer

(a) believes on reasonable grounds that a terrorist activity may be carried out; and

(b) suspects on reasonable grounds that the imposition of a recognizance with conditions on a person, or the arrest of a person, is necessary to prevent the carrying out of the terrorist activity.

Appearance

(3) The judge who receives the information may cause the person to appear before any provincial court judge.

Arrest without warrant

(4) Despite subsections (2) and (3), a peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant and cause the person to be detained in custody, in order to bring them before a provincial court judge in accordance with subsection (6), if

(a) either

(i) the grounds for laying an information referred to in paragraphs (2)(a) and (b) exist but, by reason of exigent circumstances, it would be impracticable to lay an information under subsection (2), or

(ii) an information has been laid under subsection (2) and a summons has been issued; and

Notification du délinquant

(2) Le paragraphe (1) ne s'applique que si le poursuivant convainc le tribunal que le délinquant, avant de faire son plaidoyer, a été avisé que l'application de ce paragraphe serait demandée.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4.

83.28 [Abrogé, 2019, ch. 13, art. 145]

83.29 [Abrogé, 2019, ch. 13, art. 145]

Engagement assorti de conditions

Consentement du procureur général

83.3 (1) Le dépôt d'une dénonciation au titre du paragraphe (2) est subordonné au consentement préalable du procureur général.

Activité terroriste

(2) Sous réserve du paragraphe (1), l'agent de la paix peut déposer une dénonciation devant un juge de la cour provinciale si, à la fois :

a) il a des motifs raisonnables de croire à la possibilité qu'une activité terroriste soit entreprise;

b) il a des motifs raisonnables de soupçonner que l'imposition d'un engagement assorti de conditions à une personne ou son arrestation est nécessaire pour empêcher que l'activité terroriste ne soit entreprise.

Comparution

(3) Le juge qui reçoit la dénonciation peut faire comparaître la personne devant tout juge de la cour provinciale.

Arrestation sans mandat

(4) Par dérogation aux paragraphes (2) et (3), l'agent de la paix, s'il a des motifs raisonnables de soupçonner que la mise sous garde de la personne est nécessaire pour empêcher qu'une activité terroriste ne soit entreprise, peut, sans mandat, arrêter la personne et la faire mettre sous garde en vue de la conduire devant un juge de la cour provinciale en conformité avec le paragraphe (6) dans l'un ou l'autre des cas suivants :

a) l'urgence de la situation rend difficilement réalisable le dépôt d'une dénonciation au titre du paragraphe (2) et les motifs visés aux alinéas (2)a) et b) sont réunis;

b) une sommation a été décernée par suite de la dénonciation déposée au titre du paragraphe (2).

(b) the peace officer suspects on reasonable grounds that the detention of the person in custody is necessary to prevent a terrorist activity.

Duty of peace officer

(5) If a peace officer arrests a person without a warrant in the circumstance described in subparagraph (4)(a)(i), the peace officer shall, within the time prescribed by paragraph (6)(a) or (b),

(a) lay an information in accordance with subsection (2); or

(b) release the person.

When person to be taken before judge

(6) Unless a peace officer is satisfied that a person should be released from custody without conditions before their appearance before a provincial court judge in accordance with the rules in paragraph (a) or (b), and so releases the person, the person detained in custody shall be taken before a provincial court judge in accordance with the following rules:

(a) if a provincial court judge is available within 24 hours after the person has been arrested, the person shall be taken before a provincial court judge without unreasonable delay and in any event within that period; and

(b) if a provincial court judge is not available within 24 hours after the person has been arrested, the person shall be taken before a provincial court judge as soon as feasible.

How person dealt with

(7) When a person is taken before a provincial court judge under subsection (6),

(a) if an information has not been laid under subsection (2), the judge shall order that the person be released; or

(b) if an information has been laid under subsection (2),

(i) the judge shall order that the person be released unless the peace officer who laid the information shows cause why the person's detention in custody is justified on one or more of the following grounds:

(A) the detention is necessary to ensure the person's appearance before a provincial court judge in order to be dealt with in accordance with subsection (8),

Obligation de l'agent de la paix

(5) Si, dans le cas visé à l'alinéa (4)a), l'agent de la paix arrête une personne sans mandat, il dépose une dénonciation au titre du paragraphe (2) au plus tard dans le délai prévu aux alinéas (6)a) ou b), ou met la personne en liberté.

Personne conduite devant un juge de la cour provinciale

(6) La personne mise sous garde est conduite devant un juge de la cour provinciale selon les règles ci-après, à moins que, avant sa comparution selon ces règles, l'agent de la paix, étant convaincu qu'elle devrait être mise en liberté sans condition, ne la mette ainsi en liberté :

a) si un juge de la cour provinciale est disponible dans un délai de vingt-quatre heures après l'arrestation, elle est conduite devant un juge de ce tribunal sans retard injustifié et, à tout le moins, dans ce délai;

b) si un juge de la cour provinciale n'est pas disponible dans un délai de vingt-quatre heures après l'arrestation, elle est conduite devant un juge de ce tribunal le plus tôt possible.

Traitement de la personne

(7) Dans le cas où la personne est conduite devant le juge au titre du paragraphe (6) :

a) si aucune dénonciation n'a été déposée au titre du paragraphe (2), le juge ordonne qu'elle soit mise en liberté;

b) si une dénonciation a été déposée au titre du paragraphe (2) :

(i) le juge ordonne que la personne soit mise en liberté, sauf si l'agent de la paix qui a déposé la dénonciation fait valoir que sa mise sous garde est justifiée pour un des motifs suivants :

(A) sa détention est nécessaire pour assurer sa comparution devant un juge de la cour provinciale conformément au paragraphe (8),

(B) the detention is necessary for the protection or safety of the public, including any witness, having regard to all the circumstances including

(I) the likelihood that, if the person is released from custody, a terrorist activity will be carried out, and

(II) any substantial likelihood that the person will, if released from custody, interfere with the administration of justice, and

(C) the detention is necessary to maintain confidence in the administration of justice, having regard to all the circumstances, including the apparent strength of the peace officer's grounds under subsection (2), and the gravity of any terrorist activity that may be carried out, and

(ii) the judge may adjourn the matter for a hearing under subsection (8) but, if the person is not released under subparagraph (i), the adjournment may not exceed 48 hours.

Adjournment under subparagraph (7)(b)(ii)

(7.1) If a judge has adjourned the matter under subparagraph (7)(b)(ii) and the person remains in custody at the end of the period of adjournment, the person shall be taken before a provincial court judge who

(a) shall order that the person be released unless a peace officer shows cause why the person's detention in custody is justified on one or more of the grounds set out in clauses (7)(b)(i)(A) to (C) and satisfies the judge that the investigation in relation to which the person is detained is being conducted diligently and expeditiously; and

(b) may adjourn the matter for a hearing under subsection (8) but, if the person is not released under paragraph (a), the adjournment may not exceed 48 hours.

Adjournment under paragraph (7.1)(b)

(7.2) If a judge has adjourned the matter under paragraph (7.1)(b) and the person remains in custody at the end of the period of adjournment, the person shall be taken before a provincial court judge who

(a) shall order that the person be released unless a peace officer shows cause why the person's detention in custody is justified on one or more of the grounds set out in clauses (7)(b)(i)(A) to (C) and satisfies the judge that the investigation in relation to which the

(B) sa détention est nécessaire pour la protection ou la sécurité du public, notamment celle d'un témoin, eu égard aux circonstances, y compris :

(I) la probabilité que, si la personne est mise en liberté, une activité terroriste sera entreprise,

(II) toute probabilité marquée que la personne, si elle est mise en liberté, nuira à l'administration de la justice,

(C) sa détention est nécessaire pour ne pas miner la confiance du public envers l'administration de la justice, compte tenu de toutes les circonstances, notamment le fait que les motifs de l'agent de la paix au titre du paragraphe (2) paraissent fondés, et la gravité de toute activité terroriste qui peut être entreprise,

(ii) le juge peut ajourner la comparution prévue au paragraphe (8) mais, si la personne n'est pas mise en liberté, l'ajournement ne peut excéder quarante-huit heures.

Ajournement en vertu du sous-alinéa (7)(b)(ii)

(7.1) Si le juge a ajourné la comparution en vertu du sous-alinéa (7)(b)(ii) et si, au terme de la période d'ajournement, la personne est toujours sous garde, elle est conduite devant un juge de la cour provinciale et celui-ci :

a) ordonne que la personne soit mise en liberté, sauf si un agent de la paix fait valoir que sa mise sous garde est justifiée pour l'un des motifs énumérés aux divisions (7)(b)(i)(A) à (C) et convainc le juge que l'enquête sur laquelle s'appuie sa mise sous garde est menée de façon diligente;

b) peut ajourner la comparution prévue au paragraphe (8) mais, si la personne n'est pas mise en liberté au titre de l'alinéa a), l'ajournement ne peut excéder quarante-huit heures.

Ajournement en vertu de l'alinéa (7.1)(b)

(7.2) Si le juge a ajourné la comparution en vertu de l'alinéa (7.1)(b) et si, au terme de la période d'ajournement, la personne est toujours sous garde, elle est conduite devant un juge de la cour provinciale et celui-ci :

a) ordonne que la personne soit mise en liberté, sauf si un agent de la paix fait valoir que sa mise sous garde est justifiée pour l'un des motifs énumérés aux divisions (7)(b)(i)(A) à (C) et convainc le juge que l'enquête

person is detained is being conducted diligently and expeditiously; and

(b) may adjourn the matter for a hearing under subsection (8) but, if the person is not released under paragraph (a), the adjournment may not exceed 48 hours.

Hearing before judge

(8) The judge before whom the person appears in accordance with subsection (3)

(a) may, if the judge is satisfied by the evidence adduced that the peace officer has reasonable grounds for the suspicion, order that the person enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for a period of not more than 12 months and to comply with any other reasonable conditions prescribed in the recognizance, including the conditions set out in subsections (10), (11.1) and (11.2), that the judge considers desirable for preventing the carrying out of a terrorist activity; and

(b) if the person was not released under subparagraph (7)(b)(i) or paragraph (7.1)(a) or (7.2)(a), shall order that the person be released, subject to the recognizance, if any, ordered under paragraph (a).

Duration extended

(8.1) However, if the judge is also satisfied that the person was convicted previously of a terrorism offence, the judge may order that the person enter into the recognizance for a period of not more than two years.

Refusal to enter into recognizance

(9) The judge may commit the person to prison for a term not exceeding 12 months if the person fails or refuses to enter into the recognizance.

Conditions — firearms

(10) Before making an order under paragraph (8)(a), the judge shall consider whether it is desirable, in the interests of the safety of the person or of any other person, to include as a condition of the recognizance that the person be prohibited from possessing any firearm, cross-bow, prohibited weapon, restricted weapon, prohibited device, ammunition, prohibited ammunition or explosive substance, or all of those things, for any period specified in the recognizance, and if the judge decides that it is so desirable, they shall add the condition to the recognizance.

sur laquelle s'appuie sa mise sous garde est menée de façon diligente;

b) peut ajourner la comparution prévue au paragraphe (8) mais, si la personne n'est pas mise en liberté au titre de l'alinéa a), l'ajournement ne peut excéder quarante-huit heures.

Comparution devant le juge

(8) Le juge devant lequel la personne comparait au titre du paragraphe (3) :

a) peut, s'il est convaincu par la preuve apportée que les soupçons de l'agent de la paix sont fondés sur des motifs raisonnables, ordonner que la personne contracte l'engagement, avec ou sans caution, de ne pas troubler l'ordre public et d'observer une bonne conduite pour une période maximale de douze mois, et se conforme aux autres conditions raisonnables énoncées dans l'engagement, y compris celles visées aux paragraphes (10), (11.1) et (11.2), que le juge estime souhaitables pour empêcher qu'une activité terroriste ne soit entreprise;

b) si la personne n'a pas été mise en liberté au titre du sous-alinéa (7)b)(i) ou des alinéas (7.1)a) ou (7.2)a), ordonne qu'elle soit mise en liberté, sous réserve, le cas échéant, de l'engagement imposé conformément à l'alinéa a).

Prolongation

(8.1) Toutefois, s'il est également convaincu que la personne a déjà été reconnue coupable d'une infraction de terrorisme, le juge peut lui ordonner de contracter l'engagement pour une période maximale de deux ans.

Refus de contracter un engagement

(9) Le juge peut infliger à la personne qui omet ou refuse de contracter l'engagement une peine de prison maximale de douze mois.

Conditions : armes à feu

(10) En rendant l'ordonnance prévue à l'alinéa (8)a), le juge doit, s'il estime qu'il est souhaitable pour la sécurité de la personne ou pour celle d'autrui de lui interdire d'avoir en sa possession une arme à feu, une arbalète, une arme prohibée, une arme à autorisation restreinte, un dispositif prohibé, des munitions, des munitions prohibées ou des substances explosives, ordonner que la personne contracte l'engagement de s'abstenir d'avoir en sa possession l'un ou l'autre ou la totalité de ces objets pour la période indiquée dans l'engagement.

Surrender, etc.

(11) If the judge adds the condition described in subsection (10) to a recognizance, they shall specify in it the manner and method by which

(a) the things referred to in that subsection that are in the person's possession shall be surrendered, disposed of, detained, stored or dealt with; and

(b) the authorizations, licences and registration certificates that are held by the person shall be surrendered.

Condition — passport

(11.1) The judge shall consider whether it is desirable, to prevent the carrying out of a terrorist activity, to include in the recognizance a condition that the person deposit, in the specified manner, any passport or other travel document issued in their name that is in their possession or control. If the judge decides that it is desirable, the judge shall add the condition to the recognizance and specify the period during which it applies.

Condition — specified geographic area

(11.2) The judge shall consider whether it is desirable, to prevent the carrying out of a terrorist activity, to include in the recognizance a condition that the person remain within a specified geographic area unless written permission to leave that area is obtained from the judge or any individual designated by the judge. If the judge decides that it is desirable, the judge shall add the condition to the recognizance and specify the period during which it applies.

Reasons

(12) If the judge does not add a condition described in subsection (10), (11.1) or (11.2) to a recognizance, the judge shall include in the record a statement of the reasons for not adding it.

Variance of conditions

(13) The judge, or any other judge of the same court, may, on application of the peace officer, the Attorney General or the person, vary the conditions fixed in the recognizance.

Other provisions to apply

(14) Subsections 810(4) and (5) apply, with any necessary modifications, to proceedings under this section.

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2013, c. 9, s. 10; 2015, c. 20, s. 17; 2019, c. 13, s. 146; 2019, c. 25, s. 24.

83.31 (1) [Repealed, 2019, c. 13, s. 147]

Remise

(11) Le cas échéant, l'ordonnance prévoit la façon de remettre, de détenir ou d'entreposer les objets visés au paragraphe (10) qui sont en la possession de la personne, ou d'en disposer, et de remettre les autorisations, permis et certificats d'enregistrement dont la personne est titulaire.

Condition : passeport

(11.1) Le juge doit décider s'il est souhaitable, pour empêcher qu'une activité terroriste ne soit entreprise, d'intimer à la personne de déposer, de la manière précisée dans l'engagement, tout passeport ou autre document de voyage établi à son nom qui est en sa possession ou en son contrôle, et, dans l'affirmative, il doit assortir l'engagement d'une condition à cet effet et y prévoir la période d'application de celle-ci.

Condition : région désignée

(11.2) Le juge doit décider s'il est souhaitable, pour empêcher qu'une activité terroriste ne soit entreprise, d'intimer à la personne de rester dans une région désignée, sauf permission écrite qu'il pourrait lui accorder ou qu'un individu qu'il désigne pourrait lui accorder, et, dans l'affirmative, il doit assortir l'engagement d'une condition à cet effet et y prévoir la période d'application de celle-ci.

Motifs

(12) Le juge, s'il n'assortit pas l'ordonnance de la condition prévue aux paragraphes (10), (11.1) ou (11.2), est tenu d'en donner les motifs, qui sont consignés au dossier de l'instance.

Modification des conditions

(13) Le juge ou un autre juge du même tribunal peut, sur demande de l'agent de la paix, du procureur général ou de la personne, modifier les conditions fixées dans l'engagement.

Autres dispositions applicables

(14) Les paragraphes 810(4) et (5) s'appliquent, avec les adaptations nécessaires, à toute procédure engagée en vertu du présent article.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2013, ch. 9, art. 10; 2015, ch. 20, art. 17; 2019, ch. 13, art. 146; 2019, ch. 25, art. 24.

83.31 (1) [Abrogé, 2019, ch. 13, art. 147]

(1.1) [Repealed, 2019, c. 13, s. 147]

Annual report (section 83.3)

(2) The Attorney General of Canada shall prepare and cause to be laid before Parliament and the Attorney General of every province shall publish or otherwise make available to the public an annual report for the previous year on the operation of section 83.3 that includes

- (a)** the number of consents to lay an information that were sought, and the number that were obtained, by virtue of subsections 83.3(1) and (2);
- (b)** the number of cases in which a summons or a warrant of arrest was issued for the purposes of subsection 83.3(3);
- (c)** the number of cases in which a person was not released under subsection 83.3(7), (7.1) or (7.2) pending a hearing;
- (d)** the number of cases in which an order to enter into a recognizance was made under paragraph 83.3(8)(a), and the types of conditions that were imposed;
- (e)** the number of times that a person failed or refused to enter into a recognizance, and the term of imprisonment imposed under subsection 83.3(9) in each case; and
- (f)** the number of cases in which the conditions fixed in a recognizance were varied under subsection 83.3(13).

Annual report (section 83.3)

(3) The Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness shall prepare and cause to be laid before Parliament and the Minister responsible for policing in every province shall publish or otherwise make available to the public an annual report for the previous year on the operation of section 83.3 that includes

- (a)** the number of arrests without warrant that were made under subsection 83.3(4) and the period of the arrested person's detention in custody in each case; and
- (b)** the number of cases in which a person was arrested without warrant under subsection 83.3(4) and was released
 - (i)** by a peace officer under paragraph 83.3(5)(b), or
 - (ii)** by a judge under paragraph 83.3(7)(a), (7.1)(a) or (7.2)(a).

(1.1) [Abrogé, 2019, ch. 13, art. 147]

Rapport annuel : article 83.3

(2) Chaque année, le procureur général du Canada établit et fait déposer devant le Parlement, et le procureur général de chaque province publie — ou met à la disposition du public de toute autre façon —, un rapport sur l'application de l'article 83.3, qui contient notamment les renseignements ci-après à l'égard de l'année précédente :

- a)** le nombre de consentements au dépôt d'une dénonciation demandés et obtenus au titre des paragraphes 83.3(1) et (2);
- b)** le nombre de sommations ou de mandat d'arrestation délivrés pour l'application du paragraphe 83.3(3);
- c)** le nombre de cas où la personne n'a pas été en liberté au titre des paragraphes 83.3(7), (7.1) ou (7.2) en attendant sa comparution;
- d)** le nombre de cas où une ordonnance de contracter un engagement a été rendue au titre de l'alinéa 83.3(8)a) et la nature des conditions afférentes qui ont été imposées;
- e)** le nombre de refus de contracter un engagement et la durée de la peine d'emprisonnement infligée au titre du paragraphe 83.3(9) dans chacun des cas;
- f)** le nombre de cas où les conditions d'un engagement ont été modifiées au titre du paragraphe 83.3(13).

Rapport annuel : article 83.3

(3) Chaque année, le ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile établit et fait déposer devant le Parlement, et le ministre responsable de la sécurité publique dans chaque province publie — ou met à la disposition du public de toute autre façon —, un rapport sur l'application de l'article 83.3, qui contient notamment les renseignements ci-après à l'égard de l'année précédente :

- a)** le nombre d'arrestations effectuées sans mandat au titre du paragraphe 83.3(4) et la durée de la détention de la personne dans chacun des cas;
- b)** le nombre de cas d'arrestation sans mandat au titre du paragraphe 83.3(4) et de mise en liberté :
 - (i)** par l'agent de la paix au titre de l'alinéa 83.3(5)b),
 - (ii)** par un juge au titre des alinéas 83.3(7)a), (7.1)a) ou (7.2)a).

Opinions

(3.1) The Attorney General of Canada and the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness shall include in their annual reports under subsections (2) and (3), respectively, their opinion, supported by reasons, on whether the operation of section 83.3 should be extended.

Limitation

(4) The annual report shall not contain any information the disclosure of which would

- (a)** compromise or hinder an ongoing investigation of an offence under an Act of Parliament;
- (b)** endanger the life or safety of any person;
- (c)** prejudice a legal proceeding; or
- (d)** otherwise be contrary to the public interest.

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2005, c. 10, s. 34; 2013, c. 9, s. 11; 2015, c. 20, s. 18; 2019, c. 13, s. 147.

Sunset provision

83.32 (1) Section 83.3 ceases to have effect at the end of the fifth anniversary of the day on which the *National Security Act, 2017* receives royal assent unless, before the end of that fifth anniversary, the operation of that section is extended by resolution — whose text is established under subsection (2) — passed by both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the rules set out in subsection (3).

Review

(1.1) A comprehensive review of section 83.3 and its operation shall be undertaken by any committee of the Senate, of the House of Commons or of both Houses of Parliament that may be designated or established by the Senate or the House of Commons, or by both Houses of Parliament, as the case may be, for that purpose.

Report

(1.2) The committee shall, no later than one year before the fifth anniversary referred to subsection (1), submit a report on the review to the appropriate House of Parliament, or to both Houses, as the case may be, including its recommendation with respect to extending the operation of section 83.3.

Order in council

(2) The Governor in Council may, by order, establish the text of a resolution that provides for the extension of the operation of section 83.3 and that specifies the period of the extension, which may not exceed five years from the

Opinions

(3.1) Le procureur général du Canada et le ministre de la Sécurité publique et de la Protection civile expriment dans leur rapport annuel établi au titre des paragraphes (2) et (3) respectivement leur opinion quant à la nécessité de proroger l'article 83.3 et la motivent.

Réserve

(4) Sont exclus du rapport annuel les renseignements dont la divulgation, selon le cas :

- a)** compromettrait une enquête en cours relativement à une infraction à une loi fédérale ou nuirait à une telle enquête;
- b)** mettrait en danger la vie ou la sécurité d'une personne;
- c)** porterait atteinte à une procédure judiciaire;
- d)** serait contraire à l'intérêt public.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2005, ch. 10, art. 34; 2013, ch. 9, art. 11; 2015, ch. 20, art. 18; 2019, ch. 13, art. 147.

Temporisation

83.32 (1) L'article 83.3 cesse d'avoir effet à la fin du cinquième anniversaire de la sanction de la *Loi de 2017 sur la sécurité nationale*, sauf si, avant la fin de ce jour, cet article est prorogé par résolution — dont le texte est établi en vertu du paragraphe (2) — adoptée par les deux chambres du Parlement conformément aux règles prévues au paragraphe (3).

Examen

(1.1) Un examen approfondi de l'article 83.3 et de son application est effectué par le comité soit du Sénat, soit de la Chambre des communes, soit mixte, que le Sénat, la Chambre des communes ou les deux, selon le cas, désignent ou constituent à cette fin.

Rapport

(1.2) Au plus tard un an avant le cinquième anniversaire visé au paragraphe (1), le comité dépose son rapport devant la ou les chambres en cause, accompagné de sa recommandation quant à la nécessité de proroger l'article 83.3.

Décret

(2) Le gouverneur en conseil peut, par décret, établir le texte de toute résolution prévoyant la prorogation de l'article 83.3 et précisant la durée de la prorogation, à concurrence d'un maximum de cinq ans à compter de la

first day on which the resolution has been passed by both Houses of Parliament.

Rules

(3) A motion for the adoption of the resolution may be debated in both Houses of Parliament but may not be amended. At the conclusion of the debate, the Speaker of the House of Parliament shall immediately put every question necessary to determine whether or not the motion is concurred in.

Subsequent extensions

(4) The operation of section 83.3 may be further extended in accordance with this section, but

(a) the reference to “at the end of the fifth anniversary of the day on which the *National Security Act, 2017* receives royal assent unless, before the end of that fifth anniversary” in subsection (1) is to be read as a reference to “on the expiry of the most recent extension under this section unless, before that extension expires”; and

(b) the reference to “the fifth anniversary referred to subsection (1)” in subsection (1.2) is to be read as a reference to “the expiry of the most recent extension under this section”.

(5) [Repealed, 2019, c. 13, s. 148]

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2013, c. 9, s. 12; 2019, c. 13, s. 148.

83.33 (1) [Repealed, 2019, c. 13, s. 149]

Transitional provision — section 83.3

(2) In the event that section 83.3 ceases to have effect in accordance with section 83.32, a person detained in custody under section 83.3 shall be released when that section ceases to have effect, except that subsections 83.3(7) to (14) continue to apply to a person who was taken before a judge under subsection 83.3(6) before section 83.3 ceased to have effect.

2001, c. 41, s. 4; 2013, c. 9, s. 13; 2019, c. 13, s. 149.

PART III

Firearms and Other Weapons

Interpretation

Definitions

84 (1) In this Part,

date à laquelle la deuxième chambre a adopté la résolution.

Règles

(3) La motion visant l’adoption de la résolution peut faire l’objet d’un débat dans les deux chambres du Parlement mais ne peut être amendée. Au terme du débat, le président de la chambre du Parlement met immédiatement aux voix toute question nécessaire pour décider de son agrément.

Prorogations subséquentes

(4) L’article 83.3 peut être prorogé par la suite en conformité avec le présent article, auquel cas :

a) la mention « à la fin du cinquième anniversaire de la sanction de la *Loi de 2017 sur la sécurité nationale*, sauf si, avant la fin de ce jour », au paragraphe (1), est remplacée par « à la date d’expiration de la dernière période de prorogation fixée par résolution conformément au présent article, sauf si, à la fin de cette date »;

b) la mention « le cinquième anniversaire visé au paragraphe (1) », au paragraphe (1.2), est remplacée par « l’expiration de la dernière période de prorogation fixée par résolution conformément au présent article ».

(5) [Abrogé, 2019, ch. 13, art. 148]

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2013, ch. 9, art. 12; 2019, ch. 13, art. 148.

83.33 (1) [Abrogé, 2019, ch. 13, art. 149]

Disposition transitoire : article 83.3

(2) Dans le cas où, conformément à l’article 83.32, l’article 83.3 cesse d’avoir effet, la personne mise sous garde au titre de cet article est mise en liberté à la date de cessation d’effet de cet article, sauf que les paragraphes 83.3(7) à (14) continuent de s’appliquer à la personne qui a été conduite devant le juge au titre du paragraphe 83.3(6) avant cette date.

2001, ch. 41, art. 4; 2013, ch. 9, art. 13; 2019, ch. 13, art. 149.

PARTIE III

Armes à feu et autres armes

Définitions et interprétation

Définitions

84 (1) Les définitions qui suivent s’appliquent à la présente partie.

Letter to the Court of King's Bench Cover

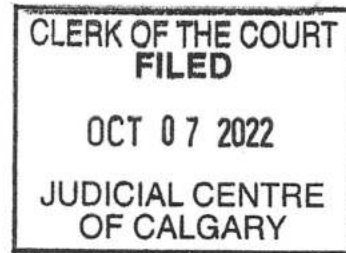
To: The Court of King's Bench
601 5th Street SW
Calgary, AB
T2P 5P7

CC: Law Enforcement

October 6, 2022

From: Dale J. Richardson
1292 95th Street,
North Battleford, SK
S9A 0G2
unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

**Re: 2201 02896, 2201 03422, 1701 17295, and 2001 14323 – Criminal Intimidation by
Chief Justice Rooke**



To: The Court of King's Bench
601 5th Street SW
Calgary, AB
T2P 5P7

CC: Law Enforcement

October 6, 2022

From: Dale J. Richardson
1292 95th Street,
North Battleford, SK
S9A 0G2

Re: 2201 02896, 2201 03422, 1701 17295, and 2001 14323 – Criminal Intimidation by Chief Justice Rooke

This is to inform the Court that this document is for the matter in which Associate Chief Justice Rooke has punished me and barred me from access to the court to intimidate me for making criminal complaints against him. I doubt that the Court of King's Bench will allow me to file any defence in the matter as I heard the registrars over the phone tell my family that they will not allow any documents to be filed by me to the Court of King's Bench. This means that it is impossible for me to have any defence in the matter. That is a crime and the Court of King's Bench is permitting it to happen. When someone is being placed in a position of being punished, restricting a person's defence is a gross unconstitutional measure that is tyrannical and draconian.

Associate Chief Justice Rooke has been reported to five divisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and another complaint was made on September 28, 2022 by DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and another complaint was made on September 29, 2022. All the evidence that was struck by Associate Chief Justice Rooke was presented to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police long with the orders that he used to intimidate me for my criminal complaint

against him. I have attached the copy of the email complaint and physical copies of evidence were delivered in person. Since there is further criminal complaints, I will not be attending the Court in person, nor will I be appearing before Associate Chief Justice Rooke for any matter as he has stated that I appeared before him in orders when I was never present.

Furthermore, since I am fearful for my safety I will not be attending any hearings at the Court of King's Bench of Alberta in person. I am a person and am entitled to equal representation before the law under section 15(1) of the Charter. No judge can presume to punish me and then limit my ability to defend myself. That is tyranny. I have a right of defence. Not once has Associate Chief Justice Rooke given me any right of defence and when information has been presented to him he has pretended that it does not exist and disregards it. He has gone to matters that did not involve him and went and removed orders from another judge because it exposed his criminal activity. On top of that he went and ordered costs to be paid forthwith and states that I have made criminal complaints against him and other judges. That is brazen criminal intimidation and the Court of King's Bench of Alberta has no reason to harbour criminal activity such as that. That is not due process that is totalitarianism.

For this reason I will not be appearing before Associate Chief Justice Rooke as I do not recognize the authority of any person who is engaged in the crime of treason and other such crimes as I have reported him and others for. Whether you accept this document or not, it will be left at the court along with the evidence attached to it from the complaint. If the agents of the Court of King's Bench of Alberta decide to destroy evidence that demonstrates that criminal complaints were made against the judge of the Court then they will have to deal with the consequences of their action when law enforcement comes to deal with these matters.

This is to inform the Court that this document is to inform the Court of the criminal complaints for criminal intimidation and other crimes listed in the attached documentation listed herein and herein without limitation child trafficking for the purposes of financial exploitation, bioterrorism, treason, fraud, mortgage fraud, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression.

The Court does not have the jurisdiction to intimidate and coerce me to prevent me from defending myself. This has been reported to the RCMP. The parties involved in the unlawful "orders" issued demonstrate the same ideology of the parties involved in bioterrorism in the attached documentation named "THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)". I refuse to break the law for any ideology being forced upon me. This has been reported to law enforcement Jessica Karam, Justin Stevenson, Associate Chief Justice Rooke have also been reported to the RCMP for the same crimes and as recently as September 29 and 30, 2022. The email portion of the report is attached to this email.

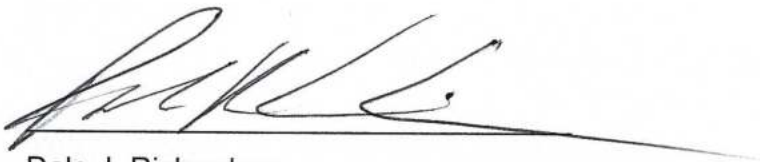
Should any person continue to break the law they will be reported to law enforcement immediately. These continued actions if unchecked has a high risk of incurring military intervention by the United States for concealing the distribution of a biological weapon that interfered with the territorial integrity of the United States.

This Court has no jurisdiction to commit crimes with this "order" and any parties connected to this will eventually be arrested for their crimes. I refuse to submit to "order" from criminals who

are abusing their position in the Courts to punish me for exposing their crimes. This is not lawful orders and I expect that the matter will be dealt with in accordance with the law. I do not consent to these crimes being forced upon me.

I require a zoom hearing with all matters including the intervention for 1701 17295, 2001 16974 and 2001 14323 that I was intimidated by Rooke for filing. It is the basis for the several complaints made against him by multiple persons.

Any person that refuses this documentation will be reported to law enforcement for the crimes contained in the documentation attached hereunder and listed herein.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale J. Richardson', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Dale J. Richardson

To: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan

CC: Office of the Director of National Intelligence
Law Enforcement

September 21, 2022,

From: Dale J. Richardson,
1292 95th Street,
North Battleford, SK
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel: 306-441-7010
Fax: 639-630-2551

Re: Criminal activity by Amy Groothius in the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan
(CACV4048)

Dear Court,

This transmittal is to inform you of the serious nature of criminal activity that is occurring within the judicial system within the province of Saskatchewan. Amy Groothius has been reported to five divisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Attorney General of Alberta and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence in the United States for numerous crimes which includes without limitation bioterrorism, child trafficking for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation, torture, fraud, mortgage fraud, treason and crimes against humanity. Regardless of the opinion of persons in the Court, it is wholly unreasonable and outright criminal for Amy Groothius to be handling any matter that I am a part of.

The engineering report "THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)" is the basis for the criminal complaints which no person employed by the Court is competent to make a determination on. Furthermore, the engineering report is the basis for the separation of the matters and someone competent in the engineering sciences would have to make a determination on why they should be joined. While it is appreciated that

Failure to hear the matters separately and expediently is a national security risk and is not permissible by law. Furthermore since there are a number of parties within the Court who have been named as connected to these crimes, the utmost care must be taken to avoid conflicts of interest. It is highly probable that any person with a vested interest in these matters will abuse their position to take revenge on me for exposing their complicity to the crimes outline in the engineering report.

On numerous occasions I have requested that Amy Groothius remove herself from litigation regarding myself based on the volume of criminal complaints made against her. The reputation of a person in this matter means nothing. What matters is what the evidence says. The Court does not have the authority to violate the law, nor does it have the discretion to murder people. The Court does not have the discretion to leave Amy Groothius in a position to intimidate and retaliate against me, which she has demonstrated time and time again.

This document will be forwarded to the media and law enforcement as the Court has shown no regard for me as a person whatsoever. What I have seen from the persons that I have interacted with in the Court is extreme prejudice and bias. The actions cannot be joined together and must be heard on the dates they were scheduled based on the engineering report. Since there isn't a person in the Court competent to speak to the engineering report then the Court must schedule the matters to be heard expeditiously or be responsible for murdering the innocent citizens of Canada and the United States. Amy Groothius must recuse herself immediately.



Dale J. Richardson

To: The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan

October 7, 2022

From: Dale J. Richardson
1292 95th Street,
North Battleford, SK
S9A 0G2

Re: Show Cause Initiated by Amy Groothius has Been Reported for Criminal Intimidation of a Witness. (CACV4048)

This is to inform the Court that Amy Groothius has been reported again for her persistent refusal to recuse herself and has continued a pattern of retaliation for me exposing her crimes. I am submitting this letter in response to CACV4048 and CACV3745. Amy Groothius does not have the jurisdiction to place the other matter with this because that is a violation section 380(1) of the Criminal Code. Furthermore, the fact that Amy Groothius has placed these matters for vexatious litigation when I am in fact a defendant and exercising my rights not to be subjected to criminal activity.

The family matter has been used to commit gross crimes and hide the evidence. This is reprehensible that a child would be used to commit such crimes. It is worse that multiple parties would destroy an innocent child to cover their crimes. The documents before the court will be the basis of my arguments. The public has been informed of this matter as well as law enforcement on both sides of the border. Attached to the letter are the following documents, Affidavit of Dale Richardson CACV4048, KB AB 1701-17295 Affidavit filed Sept 21 2022, KB AB 1701-17295 Application for Intervention, Letter to KB AB filed Oct, 7 2022. The Affidavit containing the engineering report will also be the subject matter of the defence. It will be demonstrated that not one party had any evidence to support their claims other than me.



Dale J. Richardson

COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN

BETWEEN:

DALE RICHARDSON

Applicant

- and -

KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON.

Non-Party (Defendant)

- and -

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RHONDA BLACKMORE OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE (F-DIVISION), JESSICA KARAM, MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND THE SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY.

Defendants

AFFIDAVIT OF DALE J. RICHARDSON

DALE J. RICHARDSON
Contact for service
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel: (306)-441-7010

Email service preferred

BASED ON THE THREAT TO THE LIFE AND SAFETY OF THE APPLICANT PHYSICAL DOCUMENTS CAN BE SENT IN CARE OF:

DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC., AB OFFICE

C/O Power of Attorney for Alberta: Astra Richardson-Pereira
116 West Creek Meadow.
Chestermere, AB T1X 1T2

AFFIDAVIT OF DALE RICHARDSON

I, **Dale J. RICHARDSON**, of the City of North Battleford, in the Province of Saskatchewan, affirm to the best of my knowledge as follows:

1. I have personal knowledge of the matters and facts deposed to in this affidavit. The information set out in this affidavit is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, except where stated to be on information learned from someone else and where that is stated, I believe the information to be true.

2. I am the Director of DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. a Delaware corporation whose business is in the development of critical infrastructure in the United States in the area of HVAC, I am also the director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. a federal corporation registered to operate in the jurisdiction of Alberta and Saskatchewan. I graduated from a Bachelor of Technology majoring in Engineering and Applied Science from Memorial University of Newfoundland, and a Diploma in Mechanical Engineering Technology from Saskatchewan Polytechnic I am currently working on a second Bachelor degree in Arts Majoring in Sociology as I am working towards getting into a Bachelor of Technology Management Master's program at Memorial University. I am also a student member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers ("ASHRAE"), Technology Professionals Saskatchewan, and Association of Science & Engineering Technology Professionals of Alberta. See Exhibit A: Credentials

3. I received a certificate demonstrating that I have been a member of ASHRAE for the last 5 years. Exhibit B: ASHRAE 5 Year Membership Certificate.

4. Associate Chief Justice Rooke was reported again on September 29 and 30 of 2022 for criminal intimidation of a witness by abusing his position as a judge to punish me

and others for presenting evidence of his crimes in the Court of King's Bench for Alberta. See Exhibit C: Complaint Against Associate Chief Justice Rooke of King's Bench of Alberta for Intimidation of a Witness

5. Jessica Karam provided an unsigned letter purportedly from the Department of Justice acting as agent for Attorney General of Canada without having a human being acting for legal person. It is impossible for the Department of Justice to act without a human representative acting for it. Just like it is impossible for DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to act as my agent when it is a legal person and requires a human agent to act on its behalf. This act of fraud demonstrates the impossibility of the claims put forth by Jessica Karam who is purporting to act with the capacity of the Attorney General of Canada while being accused of serious crimes based on the engineering report before the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. Exhibit D: Jessica Karam's Criminal Intimidation of a Witness Using the Civil Courts .

6. Information related to this matter has been forwarded to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence including the emails regarding Amy Groothius's actions to shield the distribution of a biological weapon that interfered with the territorial integrity of Canada and the United States. The information relayed to the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan of the consequences of the distribution of a biological weapon against the United States was also sent and it was responded to by trying to declare me a vexatious litigant right after the Attorney General of SK denied my freedom of information requests relating to the distribution of the biological weapon that interfered with the territorial integrity of the United States. See Exhibit E: ODNI Materials

7. It is impossible for anyone not educated in the engineering sciences to determine whether or not a matter based on engineering sciences will succeed or not.

8. No competent person educated in engineering sciences has ever made any determination on the research that I have provided that is before the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan and other courts.
9. It is impossible for me to be vexatious when the evidence that I have presented that demonstrates the distribution of a biological weapon has never been refuted by a competent person.
10. Every person who has ignored the professional advice of a competent person capable of speaking on these matters is directly responsible for the deaths of persons arising from the initial criminal negligence complaints made on July 3, 2020 in North Battleford, SK.
11. Jessica Karam is using criminal activity in the civil courts to ask for me to be punished for following the law. Exhibit D:
12. Jessica Karam is demonstrating a pattern of behaviour consistent with revenge. Exhibit D: - Exhibit F:
13. Amy Groothuis is demonstrating a pattern of behaviour consistent with revenge. Exhibit E: ODNI Materials
14. The Saskatchewan Health Authority has no scientific justification for implementation of Table S-31 nor is there any justification for the affidavit by Pamela Heinrichs that was used for the vexatious litigant decision in the Federal Court of Canada, and the engineering report before the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan clearly presents evidence in the freedom of information request which is also included in this affidavit for clarity.

15. The political nature of this matter is incidental to the appeal but it is in no means the subject of the family dispute. It explains why my daughter was trafficked using the family matter, but it is not a part of the family matter.
16. Fraud was used by Jessica Karam, Justin Stevenson, Chantalle Eisner and other parties in T-1404-20 to obtain the vexatious order issued by Justice Brown. Exhibit F: Evidence of Fraud Committed By Jessica Karam and Justin Stevenson in T-1404-20
17. This affidavit demonstrates the need for a judicial review because the public interest demands it.
18. This affidavit demonstrates that these matters are being used as a means to punish me and have been reported to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
19. This affidavit demonstrates the need for Amy Groothius to be restrained from handling any matters relating to me as she has demonstrated a pattern of behaviour consistent with revenge, keeping her actions covered with secrecy, assassinating my character in secret and depriving me of a right of defence to engineer an outcome favourable to keeping her out of prison.
20. Amy Groothius' observable actions of placing me in a position of extreme prejudice by shielding evidence of mortgage fraud committed in the Court, placing both matters together without having any knowledge of engineering sciences, initiating a vexatious hearing when she has been reported for complicity in the following crimes without limitation, child trafficking for the purposes of financial and sexual ex[exploitation, treason, torture, fraud, mortgage fraud, criminal negligence causing death, murder, bioterrorism and the crime of aggression demonstrate extreme bias, intimidation and retaliation and she should not be free to continue to abuse the powers of the Court to punish me for exposing her criminal activity.
21. I attest that the information contained in the documents contains material facts that are true to the best of my knowledge.

22. Attached exhibits:

Exhibit A: Credentials

Exhibit B: ASHRAE 5 Year Membership Certificate

Exhibit C: Complaint Against Associate Chief Justice Rooke of King's Bench of Alberta for Intimidation of a Witness

Affidavit of Dale J. Richardson

Page 5 of 12

Exhibit D: Jessica Karam's Criminal Intimidation of a Witness Using the Civil Courts

Exhibit E: ODNI Materials

Exhibit F: Evidence of Fraud Committed By Jessica Karam and Justin Stevenson in T-1404-20



Dale Richardson

Affirmed before me at the City of Chestermere, in the Province of Alberta, in the Country of Canada, this 5th day of October, 2022.



Notary Public

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public



CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Dale Richardson; 1292 95th Street, North Battleford SK S9A 0G2; Telephone number: (306) 441-7010; Email address: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

EXHIBIT A: CREDENTIALS

This is Exhibit "A" referred to in the
Affidavit of
Dale Richardson
Sworn before me this 5 day
of October A.D. 2022
[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public





MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

It is hereby certified that

Dale James Richardson

having completed the required program of studies
is admitted to the degree of

Bachelor of Technology

with all the rights and privileges attendant thereon
GIVEN UNDER THE SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY
this 8th day of February 2022



Chancellor _____ *Sarah G. [Signature]*

President and Vice-Chancellor _____ *Kenneth [Signature]*

University Registrar (Interim) _____ *Jennifer [Signature]*



We, the duly authorized officers of Saskatchewan Polytechnic, hereby certify that

Dale J S Richardson

has fulfilled all the conditions prescribed to the

**DIPLOMA OF
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY**



[Signature]

PRESIDENT

May 31, 2019

[Signature]

DEAN

[Signature]

REGISTRAR

Proud Member Since *03/01/2018*

Member # *8350623*

Membership Certificate

Mr. Dale J. Richardson

has been granted the grade of
Student

and is entitled to all the rights and privileges as provided by the Constitution and Bylaws of the Society.

As a member of ASHRAE Society, I comply with the ASHRAE Code of Ethics
(www.ashrae.org/codeofethics)



Secretary

[Signature]
JEFFREY LITTLETON

Incorporated New York 1895

President

[Signature]
FAROOQ MEHBOOB



THE ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE
AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY
PROFESSIONALS OF ALBERTA

Dale James Richardson

ANNUAL CERTIFICATE

Membership Year 2022

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M. Deaf'.

REGISTRAR

12/31/2022

RENEWED THROUGH



**TECHNOLOGY
PROFESSIONALS**
SASKATCHEWAN

This is to certify that
Dale J. Richardson # 202045
is recorded in this Association as
Associate


Registrant

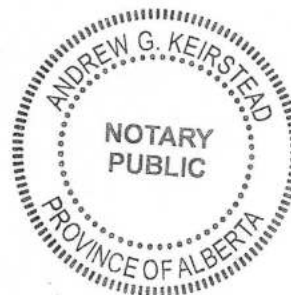

Registrar

Exp. 12/31/2022

EXHIBIT B: ASHRAE 5 YEAR MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

This is Exhibit "A" referred to in the
Affidavit of
Dale Richardson
Sworn before me this 5 day
of October A.D. 2022
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public





Shaping Tomorrow's
Built Environment Today

ASHRAE presents this Certificate of Appreciation to

Mr Dale J Richardson

in recognition of 5 years of membership

As a member since **March 1, 2018**, we appreciate your support and thank
you for your time and dedication to the industry

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Farooq Mehboob", written over a horizontal line.

President _____

Farooq Mehboob

**EXHIBIT C: COMPLAINT AGAINST ASSOCIATE
CHIEF JUSTICE ROOKE OF KING'S BENCH OF
ALBERTA FOR INTIMIDATION OF A WITNESS**

This is Exhibit "C" referred to in the
Affidavit of

Dale Richardson

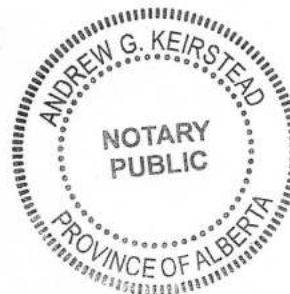
Sworn before me this 5 day

of October A.D. 2022

[Signature]

A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public



Dale Richardson

From: Dale Richardson
Sent: September 28, 2022 3:51 PM
To: MastersCoordinator QBCalgary; Paula Safadi; 'Karam, Jessica'; Spray, Erin; Justin JU Stevenson
Cc: K Chestermere Service (RCMP/GRC)
Subject: Retaliation of Associate Chief Justice Rooke Against Agents of DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
Attachments: Word Report.pdf; Richardson v Schafer - 1701 17295 and 2001 14323.pdf; 2022abkb645.pdf; Affidavit Filed Sept 16 2022 KB 1701-17295 Exhibit D_THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE_1.pdf; Affidavit Filed Sept 16 2022 KB 1701-17295 Exhibit D_THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE_2.pdf; Affidavit Filed Sept 16 2022 KB 1701-17295 Exhibit D_THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE_3.pdf; Affidavit Filed Sept 16 2022 KB 1701-17295 Exhibit D_THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE_4.pdf; Affidavit Filed Sept 16 2022 KB 1701-17295 Exhibit D_THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE_5.pdf; Affidavit Filed Sept 16 2022 KB 1701-17295.pdf

Importance: High

Paul,

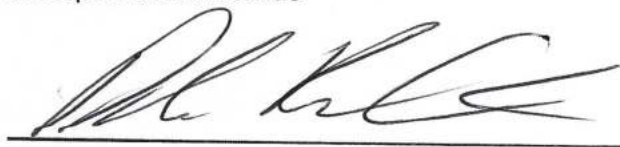
Do not send communication to this email address unless it relates to business matters pertaining to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("DSR Karis"). Any communication from the Court of King's Bench to this email address that does not pertain to DSR Karis will be reported to the RCMP. Associate Chief Justice Rooke and his agents have intimidated agents of DSR Karis for its criminal complaint to the RCMP regarding Chief Justice Rooke's complicity in bioterrorism. Attached is a word report in which Associate Chief Justice reviewed the affidavit that contained that full report and made a determination of an engineering report without having the capacity of being an engineer or an engineering technologist and is directly responsible for the crimes contained therein in the attached documentation. Each person that contacts this email address from the Alberta Court of Kings Bench on this email that does not have official business with DSR Karis will cease and desist this intimidation immediately.

For greater certainty and clarity, the RCMP have been attached in this email to inform them of the sustained retaliation for its criminal complaint of associate chief justice Rooke and other agents of the Court of King's Bench. Furthermore, Associate Chief Justice Rooke and his agents and associates are prohibited from communicating, or transmitting any documents on any email address owned or operated by DSR Karis. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that Associate Chief Justice Rooke has punished him for presenting evidence to the Court of King's Bench of crimes involving Associate Chief Justice Rooke in a matter that did not involve him.

Kind regards,

I am the Director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I Certify this is a true copy of the corporations records

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate, (SK)
 Chief Executive Officer
 DSR Karis Consulting Inc.



1 Dale James Richardson

Chestermere, AB
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com
www.dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 587 575 5045

I am the Director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I Certify this is a true copy of the corporations records



ENGINEERING REIMAGINED

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale James Richardson', is written over a horizontal line.

Dale James Richardson

From: MastersCoordinator QBCalgary <MastersCoordinator.QBCalgary@albertacourts.ca>
Sent: September 28, 2022 2:42 PM
To: Unity <unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com>; Dale Richardson <dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com>
Subject: Reply to voicemail -1701 17295 RICHARDSON v SCHAFFER

Dear Mr. Richardson,

Further to your voicemail message as to how to order transcripts, here is a link with the information:
<https://www.alberta.ca/order-courtroom-transcript.aspx>

The matter was heard on September 27, 2022 in physical courtroom 903 (and you attended via Webex VC55)
I am looking at the notes and noticed you are on these actions from yesterday's hearing. Any one of the actions would be fine when you order the transcript.

- 14 - 2001 16974 - Dave Dery v Christopher Jorgensen
 - 15 - 2001 14323 - Kaysha Richardson v Colby Wallace
 - 16 - 1701 17295 - Kaysha Richardson v Ronald Schafer
- Applicant: D. Allchurch
Respondent: D. Richardson (SRL), acting as agent - appeared virtually

The duration of the hearing is from 11:50 am to 12:32 pm

Secondly, the order granted in chambers yesterday requires more than just one afternoon to get it drafted, filed, and to serve on you. Normally it is prepared by the counsel who is making the application and not by the court. We would not be the one sending you the filed order. From my experience it usually takes at least a few days for counsel to prepare the order from start to finish.

Additionally, this email has been sent to you to provide you with the requested information. All Court ordered restrictions on your use of email in communicating to the Courts remain in effect.



Court of King's
Bench of Alberta

Paul S. Mak
Calgary Applications Judges Chambers Coordinator

E: MastersCoordinator.QBCalgary@albertacourts.ca
P: 403-297-7385

Court of King's Bench of Alberta
Calgary Courts Centre
601 5 Street SW

Calgary, Alberta T2P 5P7

I am the Director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I Certify this is a true copy of the corporations records

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale James Richardson', written over a horizontal line.

Dale James Richardson

Dale Richardson

From: Paula Safadi <Paula.Safadi@albertacourts.ca>
Sent: September 28, 2022 2:10 PM
To: Dale Richardson; Unity; info@pipellalaw.com
Subject: Richardson v Schafer, Dockets 1701 17295, 2001 14323 - 2022abkb645
Attachments: 2022abkb645.pdf; Richardson v Schafer - 1701 17295 and 2001 14323.pdf

Good afternoon,

Please see attached Memorandum of Decision and Order of Associate Chief Justice Rooke.

Thank you,

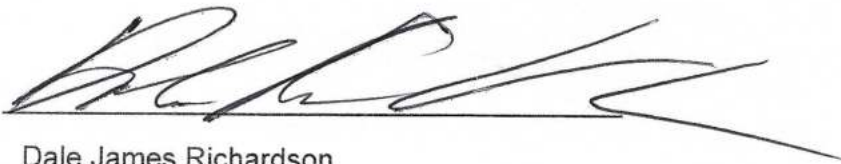


Paula Safadi (she/her)
Executive Judicial Assistant to
Associate Chief Justice J.D. Rooke

E: paula.safadi@albertacourts.ca
P: 403-297-7575

Court of King's Bench of Alberta
Calgary Court Centre
2401N, 601 5 Street SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 5P7

I am the Director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I Certify this is a true copy of the corporations records



Dale James Richardson

CLERK OF THE COURT
FILED
SEP 28 2022
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Court of King's Bench of Alberta

Citation: Richardson v Schafer, 2022 ABKB 645

Date:
Dockets: 1701 17295, 2001 14323
Registry: Calgary

Between:

Kaysha Faith Richardson

Docket: 1701 17295

Plaintiff

- and -

Ronald William Schafer

Defendant

And between:

Kaysha Faith Richardson

Docket: 2001 14323

Plaintiff

- and -

Colby Christopher Wallace and Colbray Homes Ltd.

I am the Director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I Certify this
is a true copy of the corporations records

Defendants



Dale James Richardson

**Memorandum of Decision
of the
Associate Chief Justice
J.D. Rooke**

Page: 2

[1] Dale J. Richardson [Mr. Richardson] is an abusive litigant who is operating in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Federal Courts. This Court has struck out two proceedings by Mr. Richardson pursuant to Civil Practice Note No. 7 as hopeless and abusive proceedings: *Richardson v MacDonald*, 2022 ABQB 317 [*Richardson #4*]. Brown J of the Federal Court has designated Mr. Richardson as a “vexatious litigant”, and imposed global and indefinite *Federal Courts Act*, RSC 1985, c F-7 s 40 court access restrictions on Mr. Richardson: *Richardson v Seventh-Day Adventist Church*, 2022 FC 848.

[2] Recently this Court has prohibited Mr. Richardson from communicating with the Court via email because of Mr. Richardson’s persistent, irrelevant, and abusive emails to this Court: *Richardson v MacDonald*, 2022 ABQB 566. Mr. Richardson’s response was to allege that is “intimidation”. Mr. Richardson states he “... has reported Associate Chief Justice Rooke to several divisions of the RCMP for crimes and to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence in the United States. ...”.

[3] On September 6, 2022, the Attorney General of Canada filed an Application with this Court for an Order that Mr. Richardson be made subject to court access gatekeeping pursuant to *Judicature Act*, RSA 2000, c J-2, ss 23-23.1. Steps to complete that process have now been scheduled: *Richardson v MacDonald*, 2022 ABKB 627. At present, Mr. Richardson is subject to interim court access restrictions (*Richardson #4*) that prohibit Mr. Richardson from initiating new proceedings, or litigation steps in this Court.

[4] Those interim court access restrictions do not, however, prohibit Mr. Richardson from taking other abusive litigation steps. That is the subject of this Decision.

[5] On September 16, 2022, Mr. Richardson filed with the Court an Affidavit he affirmed on September 14, 2022, in a matter where Mr. Richardson is not a party: *Kaysha Faith Richardson v Ronald William Schafer*, Alberta Court of King’s Bench Docket No. 1701 17295 [*Kaysha v Schafer*]. On September 12, 2022, *Kaysha v Schafer* was consolidated with an additional lawsuit: *Kaysha Faith Richardson v Colby Christopher Wallace and Colbray Homes Ltd*, Alberta Court of King’s Bench Docket No. 2001 14323 [*Kaysha v Wallace*]. Kaysha Faith Richardson [Ms. Richardson] is represented by Pipella Law in both the *Kaysha v Schafer* and *Kaysha v Wallace* matters.

[6] Despite that, the address for service for the person filing the September 14, 2022 Affidavit reads:

KAYSHA FAITH RICHARDSON
C/O DALE J. RICHARDSON
1292 95th St. North battleford SK,
S9A 0G2
Tel: 306-441-7010
Fax: 639-630-2551
Email: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com
[Sic.]

I am the Director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I Certify this is a true copy of the corporations records



Dale James Richardson

Page: 3

To be explicit, the person who signed the Affidavit is “Dale Richardson”, not Ms. Richardson. The Affidavit was not witnessed by anyone from Pipella Law, but instead by Alberta lawyer Andrew G. Keirstead, who works at a separate law firm, “Chestermere Law”.

[7] The address and email information matches that of Mr. Richardson. The plain language of the Affidavit thus is that Mr. Richardson is filing materials under Ms. Richardson’s name, despite Ms. Richardson having legal representation in the *Kaysha v Schafer* and *Kaysha v Wallace* matters. I will not attempt to summarize the content of Mr. Richardson’s Affidavit for several reasons. One is that it amounts to five volumes. Second, the content of the September 14, 2022 Affidavit follows Mr. Richardson’s pattern of making bizarre conspiratorial claims and allegations, examples of which are found in *Richardson v MacDonald*, 2022 ABQB 235 at paras 2-11. The September 14, 2022 Affidavit continues this pattern, alleging, among many other things, that:

- Mr. Richardson has been tortured by various actors, and will be killed;
- Mr. Richardson has conducted unique and critical research into the COVID-19 and Monkeypox viruses;
- the “SARS-Cov-2” virus is “... a biological weapon ...”;
- that Mr. Richardson’s criminal offense complaints against me, other justices of this Court, and judges of the Saskatchewan and Federal courts are ignored and suppressed;
- this all somehow relates to child trafficking, and “... interfered with the territorial integrity of Canada and the United States ...” and
- “... I have been the only dark skinned black person in all of the matters that I have litigated in face to face. ...”.

[8] What Mr. Richardson’s Affidavit does not do is actually depose of information related to the *Kaysha v Schafer* and *Kaysha v Wallace* lawsuits. Instead, the Affidavit is about him, his numerous and strange complaints, and baseless conspiratorial beliefs, but not the actual related litigation.

[9] I conclude that Mr. Richardson’s September 14, 2022 Affidavit is yet another attempt by Mr. Richardson to expand his abusive litigation, now as an interfering third party in someone else’s litigation. Mr. Richardson is falsely and spuriously attempting to characterize himself as the representative of Ms. Richardson. All this is further evidence that Mr. Richardson should be subjected to expanded litigation and litigant management. Mr. Richardson is a “busybody litigant”, a person who inserts himself into other people’s litigation, without a basis in law or valid legally established permission by the actual parties to the action: *Unrau v National Dental Examining Board*, 2019 ABQB 283 at para 664.

[10] In this instance I order:

1. the September 14, 2022 Affidavit is struck from the *Kaysha v Schafer* and *Kaysha v Wallace* Actions for all purposes, except as evidence for the basis of this Decision;
2. Mr. Richardson is ordered to forthwith pay the Defendants in the *Kaysha v Schafer* and *Kaysha v Wallace*, each, \$1,000 in costs, for a total of \$3,000, for

I am the Director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I Certify this is a true copy of the corporations records



Dale James Richardson

having wasted the time of the Defendants' required to respond to Mr. Richardson's irrelevant and interfering busybody activities;

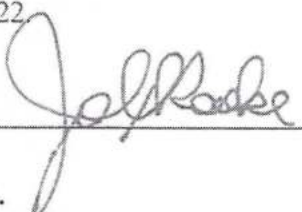
- 3. Mr. Richardson is prohibited from filing any documents in the *Kaysha v Schafer* and *Kaysha v Wallace* Actions, except where Mr. Richardson has both:
 - a) obtained an order of a Justice of this Court permitting such, and
 - b) paid in full the \$3,000 costs amount, indicated above.

[11] I very strongly recommend that Ms. Richardson consult with her lawyers concerning the interfering busybody activities of Mr. Richardson. If Ms. Richardson and her Counsel request that Mr. Richardson be absolutely barred from any future participation in the *Kaysha v Schafer* and *Kaysha v Wallace* Actions, and any other litigation that involves Ms. Richardson, this Court may grant that request.

[12] I am aware that Mr. Richardson will likely disagree with this Decision. Mindful of my obligations set in *Pintea v Johns*, 2017 SCC 23 to provide information to self-represented litigants, such as Mr. Richardson, concerning their litigation options, if Mr. Richardson disagrees with these outcomes, his remedy is an appeal to the Alberta Court of Appeal.

[13] The Court will prepare the Order giving effect to this Decision. Mr. Richardson's approval of that Order is dispensed with, pursuant to *Rule 9.4(2)(c)*. This Decision and the corresponding Order shall be served on Mr. Richardson to the email addresses he has used in his communications with my Office: dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com, and unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com.

Dated at the City of Calgary, Alberta this 28th day of September, 2022




 J.D. Rooke
 A.C.J.C.K.B.A.

Appearances:

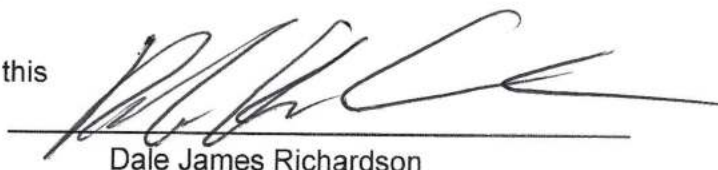
I am the Director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I Certify this is a true copy of the corporations records

Dale J. Richardson
Interfering third-party non-litigant



 Dale James Richardson

I am the Director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I Certify this is a true copy of the corporations records


Dale James Richardson

COURT FILE NUMBER 1701 17295, 2001 14323

COURT Court of King's Bench of Alberta

JUDICIAL CENTRE Calgary

PLAINTIFF Kaysha Faith Richardson

DEFENDANTS Ronald William Schafer, Colby Christopher Wallace, and Colbray Homes Ltd.

INTERFERING THIRD-PARTY NON-LITIGANT Dale J. Richardson

DOCUMENT **STRIKING OUT ORDER**

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE AND CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE PARTY FILING THIS DOCUMENT Associate Chief Justice J.D. Rooke, Alberta Court of King's Bench, Judicial District of Calgary
Calgary Courts Centre, 601 5 St S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 5P7



DATE ON WHICH ORDER WAS PRONOUNCED: September 28, 2022

LOCATION WHERE ORDER WAS PRONOUNCED: Calgary, Alberta

NAME OF THE JUDGE WHO MADE THIS ORDER: Honourable Associate Chief Justice J.D. Rooke

UPON this Court's receipt and review of an Affidavit of Dale J. Richardson, affirmed on September 14, 2022, and filed in Alberta Court of King's Bench Docket No. 1701 17295;

AND UPON the Court's conclusion that the Affidavit of Dale J. Richardson is an abuse of the Court and all parties to this litigation;

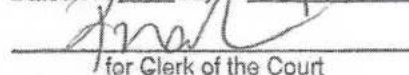
AND PURSUANT to this Court's decision reported as *Richardson v Schafer*, 2022 ABKB 645;

AND UPON THE COURT'S OWN MOTION AND UNDER ITS INHERENT JURISDICTION;

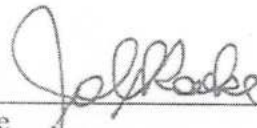
IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

I hereby certify this to be a true copy of the original Order

Dated this 28 day of Sept, 2022


for Clerk of the Court

1. The September 14, 2022 Affidavit of Dale J. Richardson is struck out, except as evidence for the basis of this Order and the *Richardson v Schafer*, 2022 ABKB 645 Decision.
2. Dale J. Richardson is ordered, forthwith, to pay costs of:
 - \$1,000 to Ronald William Schafer,
 - \$1,000 to Colby Christopher Wallace, and
 - \$1,000 to Colbray Homes Ltd.
3. Dale J. Richardson is prohibited from filing any documents in the Alberta Court of King's Bench Docket Nos. 1701 17295 and 2001 14323 Actions, except where Mr. Richardson has both:
 - a) obtained an order of a Justice of this Court permitting such, and
 - b) paid in full the costs amounts in paragraph 2.
4. The approval of Dale J. Richardson, as to the form and content of this Order, is not required per *Rule 9.4(2)(c)*.
5. This Order and the *Richardson v Schafer*, 2022 ABKB 645 Decision shall be served on Dale J. Richardson to the email addresses: dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com, and unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com.



J.D. Rooke
ASSOCIATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF KING'S
BENCH OF ALBERTA

I am the Director of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and I Certify this is a true copy of the corporations records



Dale James Richardson

**EXHIBIT D: JESSICA KARAM'S CRIMINAL
INTIMIDATION OF A WITNESS USING THE CIVIL
COURTS**

This is Exhibit "D" referred to in the
Affidavit of

Dale Richardson

Sworn before me this 5 day

of October A.D. 2022

[Signature]

A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public





Department of Justice
Canada

Ministère de la Justice
Canada

Prairie Region
National Litigation Sector
410-22nd St. E, Suite 410
Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Région des Prairies
Secteur national du contentieux
410 – 22e rue E, bureau 410
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan) S7K 5T6

Telephone/Téléphone: 306-518-0800
Fax /Télécopieur: 306-975-4030

Our File Number: LEX-500036108

Via Email:
caregistrar@sklawcourts.ca

September 29, 2022

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan
2425 Victoria Avenue
Regina, SK
S4P 4W6

Attention: Registrar

Dear Madam;

Re: Richardson v Richardson
CACV No. 4048

Department of Justice (Canada) on behalf of the Attorney General of Canada and pursuant to the *Department of Justice Act* RSC 1985, c J-2 and the *Crown Liability and Proceedings Act* RSC 1985, c C-50 (*CLPA*), represents Assistant Commissioner Rhonda Blackmore and Jessica Karam, neither of whom are parties to the legal dispute underlying CACV4048. We do not intend to file written materials in response to Mr. Richardson's applications, as by their nature, they are frivolous and vexatious and should be struck. We will advise the Registry of the appearing counsel prior to the hearing on November 3, 2022 given Mr. Richardson's abusive conduct toward counsel for the federal Crown participants in this Court and others.

The Attorney General of Canada supports the Government of Saskatchewan's submission that Mr. Richardson's applications are more of the same materials in a very long line of vexatious and scandalous proceedings that he has initiated in various courts. The present materials are similar in nature to those filed in other jurisdictions and amount to forum shopping, using those who oppose or disagree with his request as the target of further vexatious and abusive litigation.

The Federal Court has declared Mr. Richardson a vexatious litigant pursuant to section 40 of the *Federal Courts Act* RSC 1985, c F-7 in *Richardson v. Seventh-Day Adventist Church*, 2022 FC 848 (attached). This decision further restricted any proxy associated with Mr. Richardson from pursuing matters on his behalf. More recently, the Federal Court of Appeal issued a Direction to Mr. Richardson on September 23, 2022 with respect to his various appeals noting its jurisdiction to dismiss appeals that are doomed to fail,

Canada 

and inviting Mr. Richardson to make various submissions by October 6, 2022 (attached). Justice Stratas further noted how the Registry has reported that Mr. Richardson has been rude and abusive to it, and directed Mr. Richardson to make submissions on whether his contact with the Registry should be restricted. Further, if his appeals from 2022 FC 848 are dismissed, the Court questioned whether his contact and that of his proxies with the Registry should be restricted or regulated for that reason alone.

Mr. Richardson's vexatious and abusive conduct is also the subject of commentary from the Alberta King's Bench in various orders and directions. Most recently in *Richardson v MacDonald*, 2022 ABKB 627, Rooke ACJ noted that Mr. Richardson is an abusive litigant and summarized some of his previous proceedings (attached). As noted in the attached decision, the status of the Attorney General of Canada's application to declare Mr. Richardson a vexatious litigant in the Alberta King's Bench is pending.

Like counsel for the Government of Saskatchewan, we would also rely on this Court's comments in *Richardson v Richardson*, 2021 SKCA 58 where, Mr. Richardson had already inappropriately brought an application for mandamus and prohibition seeking relief from parties who are not participants in his underlying family law appeals. The Attorney General of Canada agrees with counsel for the Government of Saskatchewan that Mr. Richardson's present applications also do not present an "extraordinary circumstance" for the Court to exercise its jurisdiction pursuant to s. 11 of the *Court of Appeal Act*. Furthermore, the authority to issue the type of order sought against the federal Crown and its servants is limited by statute, (section 22 of the *CLPA* and see *R v Kahnapece*, 2008 SKCA 15 respecting orders of mandamus and see *Blanco v Canada* 2003 FCT 263 (CanLII) respecting immunity from injunctive orders).

The Attorney General of Canada requests costs in this application. Mr. Richardson has a number of cost awards against him owing to the Attorney General of Canada, all of which remain unpaid. This should be grounds for the Court to prevent Mr. Richardson from continuing to litigate matters unless security for costs is imposed at no less than \$10,000.00. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our office. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Department of Justice

Department of Justice
On behalf of the Attorney General of Canada

The logo for the Government of Canada, featuring the word "Canada" in a serif font with a small Canadian flag to the right of the letter 'a'.

Federal Court



Cour fédérale

Date: **20220610**

Docket: **T-1404-20**

Citation: **2022 FC 848**

Ottawa, Ontario, June 10, 2022

PRESENT: The Hon Mr. Justice Henry S. Brown

BETWEEN:

DALE RICHARDSON

Plaintiff

and

**SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH,
CIVILIAN REVIEW AND COMPLAINTS COMMISSION ("CRCC"),
GRAND LODGE OF SASKATCHEWAN, COURT OF APPEAL FOR
SASKATCHEWAN, J.A. CALDWELL, UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND
IMMIGRATION SERVICES, U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS
ENFORCEMENT, U.S. CUSTOMS BORDER PROTECTION, U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF HOMELAND SECURITY, CORECIVIC, DEREK ALLCHURCH, ROYAL
CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, CONSTABLE BURTON ROY, BATTLEFORDS
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, JAMES KWON, MAZEL HOLM, GARY
LUND, DAWN LUND, CIPRIAN BOLAH, JEANNIE JOHNSON, MANITOBA-
SASKATCHEWAN CONFERENCE, MICHAEL COLLINS, MATRIX LAW GROUP,
CLIFFORD HOLM, PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN, CHANTELE THOMPSON,
JENNIFER SCHMIDT, MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD APPEL, IAN
MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN, JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY
RANSOME, SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, DR. ALABI, RIKKI
MORRISSON, CORA SWERID, DR. ELEKWEM, DR. SUNDAY, COURT OF
QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN, JILL COOK, GLEN METIVER,
JUSTICE R.W. ELSON, JUSTICE CROOKS, OWZW LAWYERS LLP, VIRGIL A.
THOMSON, PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN, HONOURABLE JUDGE
M. PELLETIER, RAYMOND HEBERT, LINDA HEBERT, EMI HOLM, CHAR
BLAIR, COMMUNITY FUTURES, LISA CIMMER AND KIMBERLEY
RICHARDSON**

Defendants

AMENDED JUDGMENT AND REASONS

I. Nature of the matter

[1] This is a motion brought on behalf of the Defendants, the Saskatchewan Health Authority and Cora Swerid, hereinafter referred to collectively as “SHA”, having obtained consent of the Attorney General of Canada [AGC], for an Order pursuant to section 40 of the *Federal Courts Act*, RSC 1985, c F-7 [*Act*] [section 40 Motion]. The Plaintiff, Dale Richardson, is a self-represented litigant asserting claims on behalf of himself, his company, DSR Karis Consulting Inc., and his daughter, Kaysha Dery. The AGC is a party by virtue of it having given its consent to the bringing of this motion as required by subsection 40(2) of the *Act*.

[2] The following groups of Defendants made written and oral submissions on this motion requesting the same relief as SHA:

- 1) Counsel Chantelle E. Eisner for Saskatchewan Health Authority and Cora Swerid;
- 2) Counsel Lindsay Oliver for the Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn, Cary Ransome, OWZW Lawyers LLP and Virgil A. Thomson;
- 3) Counsel Annie M. Alport for the Seventh-day Adventist Church, the Battlefords Seventh-day Adventist Church, the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference, Matrix Law Group, James Kwon, Mazel Holm, Gary Lund, Dawn Lund, Ciprian Bolah, Jeannie Johnson, Michael Collins, Clifford Holm, Patricia Meiklejohn and Kimberley Richardson;
- 4) Counsel Justin Stevenson for Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, the Honourable Justice M. Pelletier, Emi Holm, and Char Blais;
- 5) Heather Liang, QC for the Honourable Justice Caldwell and the Honourable Justice Crooks;

- 6) Counsels Marie Stack and Laura Sayer for the Honourable Justice R.W. Elson;
- 7) Counsel Jessica Karam for the Attorney General of Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

[3] I note the Royal Canadian Mounted Police [RCMP] is not named as a Defendant in T-1404-21, however, it is named in another matter brought in the Federal Court by the same Plaintiff Dale Richardson, T-1367-20. I note this because of the Reasons of the Federal Court of Appeal in *Canada (Attorney General) v Fabrikant*, 2019 FCA 198 [per Stratas JA] at paras 44-47 [*Fabrikant*].

[4] The motion as proposed to be amended by SHA seeks:

- A. An Order that the Plaintiff, Dale Richardson (~~DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and Robert Cannon~~), is a vexatious litigant within the meaning of section 40(1) of the *Federal Courts Act*, and cannot institute any further actions in the Federal Court without leave of the Court;
- B. An Order prohibiting all litigation proxies from representing or otherwise conducting litigation on behalf of the Plaintiff, Dale Richardson, or on behalf of his corporation, DRS Karis Consulting Inc., without leave of the Court;
- C. An Order for costs against the Plaintiff to SHA and Swerid; and,
- D. Such further relief as counsel may advise and this Honourable Court may find just and expedient.

[5] The grounds for the Motion as proposed to be amended are:

- A. In the past year, the Plaintiff, his company DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and Robert Cannon, and others (the Plaintiff's "agents" and/or litigation proxies) have commenced numerous duplicative and meritless proceedings against justice system participants and other persons or entities they disagree with. Each

of these actions have brought with them multiple, needless filings and lengthy, incomprehensible affidavits and submissions on behalf of the Plaintiff and/or his agents. The claims alleged in this action are simply a continuation of these frivolous claims.

B. It is necessary to limit the Plaintiff's unfettered access to this Court.

C. An order under section 40(1) will reasonably prevent the Plaintiff from issuing limitless vexatious claims which consume administrative, judicial, and defendant resources.

[6] In respect of this proposed amendment, SHA relied on *Canada (Attorney General) v Fabrikant*, 2019 FCA 198. There, Justice Stratas JA discusses the use of "litigation proxies" and the need for these to be restrained by vexatious litigant orders:

[45] In cases such as this, a vexatious litigant order should try to do the following:

- Bar vexatious litigants from litigating themselves, litigating through proxies, and assisting others with their litigation.
- Rule on the issue whether the vexatious litigant's pending cases should be discontinued; if so, describe the manner in which they may be resurrected and continued.
- Prevent the Registry from spending time on unnecessary communications and worthless filings.
- Permit access to the Court by leave, and only in the narrow circumstances permitted by law where access is necessary and the respondent has respected the procedural rules and previous court orders; in such cases, ensure that interested persons have the opportunity to make submissions.
- Empower the Registry to take quick and administratively simple steps to protect

itself, the Court and other litigants from vexatious behavior.

- Preserve the Court’s powers to act further, when necessary, to adjust the vexatious litigant order, but only in accordance with procedural fairness.
- Ensure that other judgments, orders and directions, to the extent not inconsistent with the vexatious litigant order, remain in effect and can be enforced.

[46] Trying to accomplish these objectives in a single judgment or order can be challenging and time-consuming, especially if one is drafting from scratch. Experience shows that some vexatious litigants will do their best to get around vexatious litigant orders: see, e.g., *Virgo v. Canada (Attorney General)*, 2019 FCA 167. In its vexatious litigant order, the Court must anticipate and address every illegitimate avenue. And the Court’s ability to strengthen its order when necessary and to punish non-compliance—always in accordance with procedural fairness rights—must be preserved.

[7] The Motion to Amend was filed on Friday May 27, 2022. After that the Plaintiff filed an email response, which in my view was not responsive, with some 1,400 pages of attachments on Sunday, May 29, 2022. The hearing was scheduled to start at 10:30 AM Ottawa time (8:30 AM Saskatchewan time) on Monday the 30th. There was no opposition to the Motion to Amend given the Plaintiff decided not to appear at the hearing, a decision I find was made as part of the Plaintiff’s vexatious litigant strategy. It was supported by all Defendants who appeared at the hearing. I am therefore granting the amendment given it is entirely in accord with the Reasons for Judgment of Stratas JA in *Fabrikant*.

[8] I am also granting the motion to declare the Plaintiff and his proxies vexatious litigants and will provide related relief as per *Fabrikant*, and as found in the Chief Justice’s Order and

Reasons in *Birkich v Surveyor General*, 2021 FC 1278 [*Birkich*], and in these Reasons and Judgment.

II. Background

[9] As discussed below the Plaintiff has instituted some 40 or more proceedings including original proceedings, appeals and other filings in this Court and others over the last two years or so. There were six such pleadings identified when this vexatious litigant motion was instituted in September 2021; the balance were instituted between then and now. His pleadings are lengthy, prolix, rambling, sometimes incoherent, insulting, scandalous and repetitive among other things.

[10] Generally speaking, they entail claims against provincial and federal government entities in Canada, claims against judges of the provincial and Superior Courts in Canada, as well as claims against various Departments of the Government of the United States of America including agencies responsible for asylum claims. It seems his claims are motivated or triggered by a number of factors including: (1) the fact his wife successfully applied for and obtained Court order divorce and family law relief including custody of an infant child, and the dismissal of his subsequent application for *habeas corpus*; (2) the Plaintiff's alleges expertise in COVID-19 related matters and his unhappiness with his treatment in that regard by the SHA and others; (3) disputes with various private sector entities; (4) disputes with a credit union with respect to whose treatment of him the Plaintiff is unhappy; and (5) issues with his treatment by healthcare professionals. This is not exhaustive: his pleadings also contain references to copyright breach respecting a work he allegedly authored, references and accusations relating to alleged child predators, allegations against various and sundry Defendants and others of treason, wrongful

detention, torture, inhumane treatment, racism, misogyny, corruption, and many references to terrorism including Masonic Terrorism. He references claims for asylum in the US, and may have made claims in the International Criminal Court, and the Supreme Court of the United States. Notably, he was also made the subject of an involuntary mental health detention and 30 day assessment by provincial Court Order.

[11] The Defendants include judges who have ruled against him both of provincial and Superior Courts, registry staff of various Courts, lawyers who have acted or who are associated with those opposing his allegations, and healthcare workers who have attempted to assist him with what appear to be his challenges. His *modus operandi* seems to be to add to the list of Defendants those who have most recently found against him or with whom he is unhappy, and to do so in successive rounds of litigation.

[12] At the present time the pleadings consist of the Plaintiff's Statement of Claim and two Statements of Defence.

[13] The following summary is taken from Justice Rochester's Order dated October 20, 2021 in which she dismissed the Plaintiff's Motion appealing a scheduling Order of Case Management Judge Tabib dated August 31, 2021:

[5] On November 18, 2020, the Plaintiff filed a statement of claim [Statement of Claim] against fifty-seven (57) defendants [Defendants], including various departments of the United States' Government, several churches, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Saskatchewan Health Authority, the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan, the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, and several members of the judiciary.

[6] In the Statement of Claim, the Plaintiff seeks a declaration that the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, referred to as the Masons, “are responsible for the actions of all its agents, specifically those working as agents or servants of the Crown in” a number of listed entities including public health authorities, a provincial legislature, the RCMP, the Saskatchewan provincial Courts, the Federal Court and Federal Court of Appeal, the Canada Revenue Agency and the Department of Justice Canada. The Plaintiff also seeks a declaration that said Mason agents are working as agents or servants of the United States in its various listed governmental entities, “rogue agents of the Christian churches” “rogue agents of the banks”, and others.

[7] The Plaintiff further seeks a numbers of declarations that the various listed entities and individuals, which he defines as “Canadian Masonic Terrorists”, have, among other things, (i) “participated, concealed or otherwise instructed others in Canadian terrorist activity”, (ii) “engaged in the crime of apartheid”; (iii) “have engaged in genocide”; and (iv) “sanctioned torture committing crimes against humanity”. The Plaintiff seeks similar declarations with respect to entities he defines as “U.S. Masonic Conspirators” and “Transnational Masonic Terrorists”.

[8] The Plaintiff seeks numerous declarations that he was coerced, sanctioned, punished, tortured, and affected by systemic oppression. Numerous allegations are also made in relation to alleged crimes by “the Deep State and the Deep Church”. Among the relief claimed by the Plaintiff is a declaration “that the Defendants are liable to the Plaintiff for the damages caused by its breach of constitutional, statutory, treaties, and common law duties, and that the Attorney General shall be responsible for forfeiting the Deep State and Deep Churchs’ property and thereby compensating the Plaintiff...” and pecuniary damages in the amount of \$1,000,000.

[9] As noted above, this matter is case managed by Prothonotary Tabib. In the time since the Statement of Claim was filed, there have been numerous motions and informal requests filed by the Parties, including a motion for injunctive relief by the Plaintiff. The motion for injunctive relief was initially scheduled for April 29, 2021, however the Plaintiff called the Registry on the day prior to the hearing to advise that he had entered the United States in order to seek asylum and was being held at a detention centre. Consequently, the motion was adjourned. Following the adjournment, certain Defendants wrote to the Court concerning the rescheduling of the motion for injunctive relief and requested, among other things, that a case management conference be

convened in order to set a schedule for motions to strike the action and the motion have the Plaintiff declared a vexatious litigant.

[10] The motion for injunctive relief by the Plaintiff was heard on June 10, 2021 by videoconference. The Plaintiff was present and participated. The motion was denied on June 15, 2021. A Notice of Appeal of the motion for injunctive relief was filed in the Court of Appeal on August 30, 2021.

[11] Prothonotary Tabib held a case management conference on August 31, 2021 by videoconference in order to schedule the next steps in the proceedings. The Plaintiff participated in the case management conference. As appears from the minutes of hearing, during the case management conference certain Defendants enquired about having the motion to strike and the motion to declare the Plaintiff a vexatious litigant heard together. The Court raised a concern that if all the motions were brought together, it may be overwhelming for the Plaintiff as a self-represented litigant. The Plaintiff informed the Court that he expected to be leaving the facility in which he was detained in the next one to six months. The Plaintiff further informed the Court that he went to the United States to seek protection against torture. The balance of the case management conference was devoted to scheduling the deadlines for the various steps to be taken prior to fixing a date for the hearing of the motion for a declaration pursuant to s. 40 of the *Federal Courts Act* (Vexatious Proceedings).

[12] Prothonotary Tabib issued the Order following the case management conference.

[13] According to the Plaintiff's Motion Record, the Plaintiff was deported by the United States Department of Homeland Security to Canada by plane on September 1, 2021. His computers and cell phone were returned to him from the United States on September 18, 2021.

[14] On September 29, 2021, the Plaintiff appealed the Order of Case Management Judge Tabib dated August 31, 2021, seeking the following relief:

- A. An Order to extent the time for appeal for an interlocutory Order issued by Prothonotary Mireille Tabib on August 31, 2021;
- B. An Order granting the appeal of the Order of Prothonotary Mireille Tabib dated August 31, 2021; and

C. Any other Order the Court thinks is just.

[15] On October 20, 2021, Justice Rochester dismissed this appeal and Ordered:

1. The Plaintiff's appeal under Rule 51 of the *Federal Courts Rules* from the Prothonotary Tabib's Order dated August 31, 2021, is dismissed;
2. No costs are awarded.

[16] On October 26, 2021, following a case management conference held on October 25, 2021, Case Management Judge Tabib issued a second scheduling Order: 1) setting out the deadlines for next steps to be taken prior to fixing a date for the hearing of the Defendants' section 40 Motion; 2) granting a motion by one of the Defendants for leave to intervene in the section 40 Motion on the basis this individual is already a named defendant in the Action; and 3) ordering all other proceedings in this Action remain suspended until further order or direction of the Court.

[17] On October 29, 2021, the Plaintiff appealed the Order of Case Management Judge Tabib dated October 26, 2021, seeking the following relief:

- A. An order to set aside the orders of Prothonotary Tabib dated October 26, 2021;
- B. An order to set a special sitting date to determine the torture of the Plaintiff by the rogue agents of the Department of Homeland Security on the merits of the matter and any other action that constitutes complicity to same;
- C. An order to set a special sitting date to hear constitutional questions arising from T-1404-20;
- D. An order to permit constitutional questions to be filed regardless of any rule contravention due to the imperative public

nature of treason and the extreme prejudice the Plaintiff has been subjected to;

E. An order to stop the Case Management until the determination of a thorough, impartial investigation based on the merits alone.

[18] On November 30, 2021, Justice Rochester dismissed this appeal and Ordered:

1. The Plaintiff's appeal under Rule 51 of the *Federal Courts Rules* from Prothonotary Tabib's Order dated October 26, 2021, is dismissed;
2. The Plaintiff's request for orders setting special sitting dates to (a) "to determine the torture of the Plaintiff by the rogue agents of the Department of Homeland Security" and (b) constitutional questions arising from this action, are denied;
3. The Plaintiff's request for an order to permit constitutional questions to be filed is denied;
4. The Plaintiff's request to cease case management is denied; and
5. No costs are awarded.

[19] The Plaintiff filed Notices of Appeal for Justice Rochester's Orders dated October 20, 2021 and November 30, 2021 in the Federal Court of Appeal.

[20] On December 15, 2021, by specific direction of the Chief Justice, the Court's Judicial Administrator by Order set the hearing of this section 40 Motion to take place "*peremptorily* before this Court by Zoom videoconference, on Tuesday, the 1st day of March, 2022, at 9:30 (Eastern) in the forenoon for a duration of one (1) day" [emphasis in original].

[21] On January 18, 2022, the Plaintiff appealed the Order of the Judicial Administrator made at the direction of Chief Justice dated December 15, 2021, to the Federal Court of Appeal.

[22] Since then, the Plaintiff has brought numerous further proceedings before the courts in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Supreme Court of Canada. Very recently, for example, the Court was obliged to adjourn the hearing intended for March 1, 2022, to May 30, 2022, and did so on a peremptory basis. Notwithstanding it had then been re-set down on a peremptory basis, on April 1, 2022 the Plaintiff moved to adjourn the re-scheduled hearing, which motion in my capacity as Hearing Judge I dismissed by Order dated April 27, 2022 because the evidence did not support his request. This Order was not appealed by the Plaintiff.

A. *The Plaintiff did not appear at the hearing on May 30, 2022*

[23] As noted, the hearing of this matter was rescheduled by the Judicial Administrator to proceed peremptorily on May 30, 2022. The Plaintiff knew of this because, as indicated, he unsuccessfully moved to have it adjourned. On Monday, May 30, 2022, all counsel were present – but the Plaintiff did not attend. He provided no explanation for his non-attendance. The Court and all other parties waited the traditional 10 or 15 minutes to see if he was simply late or delayed. The Court then proceeded to deal in his absence with the motion to declare the Plaintiff and his litigation proxies vexatious litigants. The hearing lasted two and a half hours. The Plaintiff was not present at the beginning, nor at the end or at any time during the submissions by the Defendants.

[24] In the absence of any attempt to contact the Court then or since, and without any effort to explain his non-attendance, and given his unsuccessful attempt to adjourn the hearing and the fact he did not appeal its dismissal, I conclude his non-attendance was deliberate, an affront to this Court, and another part of the Plaintiff's vexatious litigation strategy.

III. Issues

[25] The issues are:

- a) Should the Plaintiff and his litigation proxies be declared vexatious litigants?
- b) Should the Court's Judgment restrain the only the Plaintiff or the Plaintiff and his litigation proxies be they counsel or lay personnel?

IV. The Law

[26] Section 40(1) of the *Act* provides:

Vexatious proceedings

40 (1) If the Federal Court of Appeal or the Federal Court is satisfied, on application, that a person has persistently instituted vexatious proceedings or has conducted a proceeding in a vexatious manner, it may order that no further proceedings be instituted by the person in that court or that a proceeding previously instituted by the person in that court not be continued, except by leave of that court.

Poursuites vexatoires

40 (1) La Cour d'appel fédérale ou la Cour fédérale, selon le cas, peut, si elle est convaincue par suite d'une requête qu'une personne a de façon persistante introduit des instances vexatoires devant elle ou y a agi de façon vexatoire au cours d'une instance, lui interdire d'engager d'autres instances devant elle ou de continuer devant elle une instance déjà engagée, sauf avec son autorisation.

[27] In *Canada v Olumide*, 2017 FCA 42 [*Olumide*] Justice Statas JA provides guidance on the interpretation of “vexatious” within the scope of relief sought pursuant to section 40 of the *Act*:

[31] Vexatiousness is a concept that draws its meaning mainly from the purposes of section 40. Where regulation of the litigant's continued access to the courts under section 40 is supported by the purposes of section 40, relief should be granted. Put another way, where continued unrestricted access of a litigant to the courts undermines the purposes of section 40, relief should be granted. In my view, all of this Court's cases on section 40 are consistent with this principle.

[32] In defining "vexatious," it is best not to be precise. Vexatiousness comes in all shapes and sizes. Sometimes it is the number of meritless proceedings and motions or the reassertion of proceedings and motions that have already been determined. Sometimes it is the litigant's purpose, often revealed by the parties sued, the nature of the allegations against them and the language used. Sometimes it is the manner in which proceedings and motions are prosecuted, such as multiple, needless filings, prolix, incomprehensible or intemperate affidavits and submissions, and the harassment or victimization of opposing parties.

[33] Many vexatious litigants pursue unacceptable purposes and litigate to cause harm. But some are different: some have good intentions and mean no harm. Nevertheless, they too can be declared vexatious if they litigate in a way that implicates section 40's purposes: see, *e.g.*, *Olympia Interiors* (F.C. and F.C.A.), above.

[34] Some cases identify certain "hallmarks" of vexatious litigants or certain badges of vexatiousness: see, for example, *Olumide v. Canada*, 2016 FC 1106 at paras. 9-10, where the Federal Court granted relief under section 40 against the respondent; and see paragraph 32 above. As long as the purposes of section 40 are kept front of mind and the hallmarks or badges are taken only as non-binding *indicia* of vexatiousness, they can be quite useful.

[28] Justice Stratas JA in *Olumide* further provided helpful guidance on the rationale underlying section 40:

[17] Section 40 reflects the fact that the Federal Courts are community property that exists to serve everyone, not a private resource that can [sic] commandeered in damaging ways to advance the interests of one.

[18] As community property, courts allow unrestricted access by default: anyone with standing can start a proceeding. But those who misuse unrestricted access in a damaging way must be restrained. In this way, courts are no different from other community properties like public parks, libraries, community halls and museums.

[19] The Federal Courts have finite resources that cannot be squandered. Every moment devoted to a vexatious litigant is a moment unavailable to a deserving litigant. The unrestricted access to courts by those whose access should be restricted affects the access of others who need and deserve it. Inaction on the former damages the latter.

[20] This isn't just a zero-sum game where a single vexatious litigant injures a single innocent litigant. A single vexatious litigant gobbles up scarce judicial and registry resources, injuring tens or more innocent litigants. The injury shows itself in many ways: to name a few, a reduced ability on the part of the registry to assist well-intentioned but needy self-represented litigants, a reduced ability of the court to manage proceedings needing management, and delays for all litigants in getting hearings, directions, orders, judgments and reasons.

[21] On occasion, innocent parties, some of whom have few resources, find themselves on the receiving end of unmeritorious proceedings brought by a vexatious litigant. They may be hurt most of all. True, the proceedings most likely will be struck on a motion, but probably only after the vexatious litigant brings multiple motions within the motion and even other motions too. In the meantime, the innocent party might be dragged before other courts in new proceedings, with even more motions, and motions within motions, and maybe even more.

[22] Section 40 is aimed at litigants who bring one or more proceedings that, whether intended or not, further improper purposes, such as inflicting damage or wreaking retribution upon the parties or the Court. Section 40 is also aimed at ungovernable litigants: those who flout procedural rules, ignore orders and directions of the Court, and relitigate previously-decided proceedings and motions.

[29] Justice Stratas JA goes further re the remedial scope of an order issued pursuant to section 40 of the *Act*:

[27] But in characterizing section 40, care must be taken not to exaggerate it. A declaration that a litigant is vexatious does not bar the litigant's access to the courts. Rather, it only regulates the litigant's access to the courts: the litigant need only get leave before starting or continuing a proceeding.

[28] In 2000, our Court put this well:

An order under subsection 40(1) does not put an end to a legal claim or the right to pursue a legal claim. Subsection 40(1) applies only to litigants who have used unrestricted access to the courts in a manner that is vexatious (as that term is understood in law), and the only legal effect of any order under subsection 40(1) is to ensure that the claims of such litigants are pursued in an orderly fashion, under a greater degree of Court supervision than applies to other litigants.

(*Canada (Attorney General) v. Mishra*, [2000] F.C.A. no 1734, 101 A.C.W.S. (3d) 72.)

[29] Seen in this way, section 40 is not so drastic. A litigant can still access the courts by bringing a proceeding but only if the Court grants leave. Faced with a request for leave, the Court must act judicially and promptly, considering the legal standards, the evidence filed in support of the granting of leave, and the purposes of section 40. The Court could well grant leave to a vexatious litigant who has a *bona fide* reason to assert a claim that is not frivolous and vexatious within the meaning of the case law on pleadings.

[30] I note as well Justice Russell confirmed in *Badawy v 1038482 Alberta Ltd. (IntelliView Technologies Inc.)*, 2019 FC 504 [*Badawy*] that “prime indicators of vexatious conduct include” the following, all of which I find exist in this case in relation to the Plaintiff:

- i) A propensity to re-litigate matters that have already been determined;

- ii) The initiation of frivolous actions or motions;
- iii) The making of unsubstantiated allegations of impropriety against the opposite party, legal counsel and/or the Court;
- iv) A refusal to abide by rules and orders of the Court;
- v) The use of scandalous language in pleadings or before the Court; and,
- vi) The failure or refusal to pay costs in earlier proceedings and the failure to pursue litigation on a timely basis.

[31] In terms of dealing with litigation proxies, Justice Stratas JA stated the following in

Fabrikant:

[44] Different types of vexatious litigant orders can be made. Care must be taken to craft the order carefully to preserve the vexatious litigant's legitimate right to access the Court while protecting as much as possible the Court and litigants before it: see the purposes discussed in *Olumide* at paras. 17-34.

[45] In cases such as this, a vexatious litigant order should try to do the following:

- Bar vexatious litigants from litigating themselves, litigating through proxies, and assisting others with their litigation.
- Rule on the issue whether the vexatious litigant's pending cases should be discontinued; if so, describe the manner in which they may be resurrected and continued.
- Prevent the Registry from spending time on unnecessary communications and worthless filings.
- Permit access to the Court by leave, and only in the narrow circumstances permitted by law where access is necessary and the respondent has respected the procedural rules and previous court orders; in such

cases, ensure that interested persons have the opportunity to make submissions.

- Empower the Registry to take quick and administratively simple steps to protect itself, the Court and other litigants from vexatious behavior.
- Preserve the Court’s powers to act further, when necessary, to adjust the vexatious litigant order, but only in accordance with procedural fairness.
- Ensure that other judgments, orders and directions, to the extent not inconsistent with the vexatious litigant order, remain in effect and can be enforced.

[46] Trying to accomplish these objectives in a single judgment or order can be challenging and time-consuming, especially if one is drafting from scratch. Experience shows that some vexatious litigants will do their best to get around vexatious litigant orders: see, e.g., *Virgo v. Canada (Attorney General)*, 2019 FCA 167. In its vexatious litigant order, the Court must anticipate and address every illegitimate avenue. And the Court’s ability to strengthen its order when necessary and to punish non-compliance—always in accordance with procedural fairness rights—must be preserved.

[47] As this is an application, a judgment rather than an order will be made. The legal text of the judgment is necessarily complicated. But for the respondent’s benefit, the judgment will accomplish all of the purposes in paragraph 45 of these reasons. The bottom line is that the respondent’s access to the Court and his communications with the Registry will be limited to the matters and proceedings described in paragraph 4(2) of the judgment.

[48] Useful techniques for addressing the challenges posed by vexatious litigants must be shared. In this regard, the Court wants to acknowledge the assistance it has received from the groundbreaking work in this area by other courts, particularly the Alberta Court of Queen’s Bench: see, e.g., *Unrau v. National Dental Examining Board*, 2019 ABQB 283 (*per* Rooke A.C.J.).

V. AnalysisA. *Is Mr. Richardson a vexatious litigant?*

[32] SHA and counsel for six other groups of Defendants, submit the motion to have the Plaintiff and his litigation proxies declared vexatious litigants should be granted.

[33] I agree. In my view, the actions of the Plaintiff and his proxies and agents are “vexatious” as evidenced by the number of meritless proceedings commenced by them in the Saskatchewan and Albert Courts and in the Federal Court. In addition to this matter, the following are but some of the court actions initiated by the Plaintiff, by his company DSR Karis Consulting Inc., or his litigation proxies on his behalf:

- i. FC T-1367-20 (pending)
- ii. FC T-1115-20 (struck)
- iii. QBG 921 of 2020 (SKQB)
- iv. FC T-1403-20 (deemed abandoned by the Court on December 8, 2020)
- v. FC T-1229-20 (struck without leave to amend)
- vi. SCC File No. 39759 (leave to appeal dismissed with costs)
- vii. CACV3708, *Cannon v Saskatchewan (Court of Queen’s Bench)*, 2021 SKCA 77 (appeal dismissed with costs)
- viii. FC T-1404-20, *Richardson v Seventh-day Adventist Church*, 2021 FC 609 (Justice Pentney Ordered on June 15, 2021 the Plaintiff’s motion for an interlocutory injunction dismissed with costs)

[34] Furthermore, it is noted that vexatious litigant proceedings involving Mr. Richardson have been ongoing in Alberta and decisions have been reported as follows:

- a) 2022 ABQB 235
- b) 2022 ABQB 247
- c) 2022 ABQB 274
- d) 2022 ABQB 317

[35] There were more than two dozen additional proceedings including appeals, filings and submissions initiated by this Plaintiff between the time the original matters complained of in this section 40 Motion were identified in September, 2021 and the present time. They were referred to in the material and in oral submissions.

[36] These claims essentially raise the same issues and allegations, but generally with new defendants added to the list as each new claim is brought. Each of these actions has been brought within the last year and in my respectful view, none have been a proper use of the resources of the Court. These proceedings have all contained multiple, needless filings complete with incomprehensible and intemperate affidavits and submissions. The sheer number and nature of the parties continuously named by the Plaintiff and his litigation agents and proxies in the pleadings is further evidence of the need for restrictions on his ability to commence legal proceedings, all of which consume and in my view inexcusably waste valuable time of the Court, of counsel and of the parties.

[37] The Defendants submit, and I agree that without intervention of the Court, the Plaintiff and/or his proxies and agents will continue to bring frivolous court actions, wasting the resources

of this Court and the time and money of all involved. The Plaintiff's Claim is simply an addition to a long line of frivolous court actions.

[38] Counsel for SHA made submissions and the supporting submissions by counsel for six other groups of Defendants mirror the submissions by SHA, and are accepted by the Court.

[39] In particular, submissions by the Matrix Defendants highlighted examples for why each court actions listed above, initiated by the Plaintiff, by his company DSR Karis Consulting Inc., or on their behalf, constitute vexatious conduct.

[40] The Defendants, the Honourable Justice Caldwell JA of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal and the Honourable Justice Crooks of the Saskatchewan Court of Queen's Bench, submit they are "in full agreement with the written representations made by the SHA and Swerid and the other defendants who have filed responding motion records." They note they are entitled to the protection of judicial immunity, and I agree, this is just another aspect of the Plaintiff's flawed vexations litigant strategy which is the issue before this Court.

[41] The ambit of judicial immunity was canvassed by the Federal Court of Appeal in *Taylor v Canada (Attorney General)*, [2003] 3 FC 298. Justice Sexton JA emphasizes the need for judicial immunity to allow judges to administer the law without constant fear of consequences:

[25] Litigants turn to courts and judges to resolve difficult problems where all other means of resolving the dispute have failed. Consequently, as the United States Supreme Court held in *Bradley v. Fisher*,²⁴ courts are often asked to decide cases "involving not merely great pecuniary interests, but the liberty and character of the parties, and consequently exciting the deepest

feelings."²⁵ As that Court also noted, such litigation inevitably produces at least one losing party, who is likely to be disappointed with the result.

[26] Consider what might happen if judges could be regularly sued for decisions that stirred such disappointment. One potential consequence is that a certain end to disputes, one of the primary advantages of resolving disputes by resort to the courts, would never occur. If one action against a judge was dismissed by another judge, the second judge might well be added as a party to the action, and so on, and so on. This consequence was highlighted in *Bradley v. Fisher*, where Field J. commented that an appellate judge who decided that a judge of an inferior jurisdiction was protected by judicial immunity "would be subjected to a similar burden, as he in his turn might also be held amenable by the losing party."²⁶

[27] Similarly, if judges could be sued by disappointed litigants for damages for allegedly erroneous decisions, every judge would be required to preserve "a complete record of all the evidence produced before him in every litigated case, and of the authorities cited and arguments presented, in order that he might be able to show to the judge before whom he might be summoned by the losing party . . . that he had decided as he did with judicial integrity."²⁷ If a suit was eventually begun against a judge, much of that judge's time and energy would then be devoted to defending the suit, rather than to his or her judicial work. Already scarce judicial resources would be lost, and court cases would take even longer to be heard and to be resolved.

[28] Finally, the most serious consequence of permitting judges to be sued for their decisions is that judicial independence would be severely compromised. If judges recognized that they could be brought to account for their decisions, their decisions might not be based on a dispassionate appreciation of the facts and law related to the dispute. Rather, they might be tempered by thoughts of which party would be more likely to bring an action if they were disappointed by the result, or by thoughts of whether a groundbreaking but just approach to a difficult legal problem might be later impugned in an action for damages against that judge, all of which would be raised by the mere threat of litigation. In Lord Denning's words, a judge would "turn the pages of his books with trembling fingers, asking himself: 'If I do this, shall I be liable in damages?'"²⁸

[29] Accordingly, the basis for judicial immunity is rooted in the need to protect the public, not in a need to protect judges. In other

words, as Lord Denning explained in *Sirros v. Moore*, judicial immunity does not exist because a "judge has any privilege to make mistakes or to do wrong."²⁹ Rather, he held that judges should be free from actions for damages to permit judges to perform their duty "with complete independence and free from fear."³⁰ Similarly, in *Scott v. Stansfield*,³¹ it was explained that judicial immunity is not meant to protect malicious or corrupt judges, but to protect the public:

It is essential in all courts that the judges who are appointed to administer the law should be permitted to administer it under the protection of the law independently and freely, without favour and without fear. This provision of the law is not for the protection or benefit of a malicious or corrupt judge, but for the benefit of the public, whose interest it is that the judges should be at liberty to exercise their functions with independence and without fear of consequences.³²

[42] Respectfully, I agree with Justice Caldwell and Justice Crooks' submissions that without intervention of the Court, the Plaintiff and his litigation proxies and agents, will continue to bring frivolous and vexatious court actions against them, thus vexatiously interfering with their judicial duties and independence.

[43] The Defendant, the Honourable Justice Elson of the Saskatchewan Court of Queen's Bench, also made submissions regarding the Plaintiff and his proxies and agents' vexatious conduct, as well as submissions on judicial immunity. Justice Elson submits the well-established principle of judicial immunity "ensures that judges are at liberty to exercise their functions with independence and without fear of consequences: 'free in thought and independent in judgment'", citing to *Baryluk (Wyrld Sisters) v Campbell*, 2008 CanLII 55134 (ONSC) at para 25. I respectfully agree with Justice Elson's submissions that in addition to the present matter, the Plaintiff, or an agent or proxy of the Plaintiff, has brought or continued other legal proceedings

against Justice Elson and that “without the intervention of this Court, the Plaintiff and his agents will continue to bring frivolous legal proceedings and waste court resources.”

[44] In addition, the Defendants Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, the Honourable Justice M. Pelletier of the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan, Emi Holm, and Char Blais further submit the Plaintiff’s conduct demonstrates many of the hallmarks of vexatious behaviour described in *Badawy* and *Olumide* including the Plaintiff’s demonstrated propensity to re-litigate matters. These Defendants submit:

19. All the actions and motions brought in the Federal and Saskatchewan Courts by the Plaintiff, DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and Robert Cannon that the Justice Defendants are aware of have been meritless and replete with scandalous language alleging torture, terrorism, extortion, fraud, and a “Deep State” and/or Free Mason conspiracy.

20. The Plaintiff also has a propensity to bring unsubstantiated allegations of impropriety against legal counsel, the judiciary, and other justice system participants. The Plaintiff has consistently targeted those within the justice system for suit when he has not obtained the results he desires. The following judges have been added to lawsuits when they have rendered decisions that have aggrieved the Plaintiff: Caldwell J.A., Elson J., Pelletier J., Crooks J., and Barnes J. Two examples of their alleged wrongdoing include:

- a. at paragraph 1(y) of the Claim, the Plaintiff alleges that Elson J. tortured the Plaintiff and his infant daughter and facilitated a terrorist attack.
- b. Robert Cannon’s Factum at the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal simply states that “Justice Crooks is a terrorist” in its introduction (see: Exhibit “B” of the Affidavit of Pamela Heinrichs).

21. The Plaintiff has also included a number of lawyers and Local Registrars in his lawsuits including: Kathleen Christopherson, Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, Matrix Law Group, Clifford Holm, Patricia Meiklejohn, OZWZ Lawyers LLP, and Virgil Thomson.

22. The Justice Defendants respectfully submit that this Honourable Court should view the inclusion of all these individuals as attempts by the Plaintiff to harass, intimidate, and annoy justice system participants, which strongly warrants a finding that he is a vexatious litigant.

[45] Respectfully, I agree with the Defendants' submissions that the inclusion of these individuals (legal counsel, the judiciary, and other justice system participants) are attempts by the Plaintiff to "harass, intimidate, and annoy justice system participants" which strongly warrants a finding the Plaintiff is a vexatious litigant.

[46] The Plaintiff in response to the section 40 Motion submits, "it is impossible for the Defendant to be a vexatious litigant". However, the majority of his submissions argue matters that have already been decided by this Court and others, further evidencing his attempts to re-litigate matters before the Saskatchewan Courts, the Federal Court, and the Courts of the United States.

[47] Moreover, the Plaintiff has a propensity to bring unsubstantiated allegations of impropriety against parties and their counsel while using scandalous language as evidenced by his Statement of Claim (listing some examples amongst many) asking this Court for:

- b) a Declaration that the belief of the SDA Church are in direct opposition to the beliefs of the Masons, specifically as follows without limitation:
 - i. the God of the SDA Church is in eternal conflict with the god of the Masons, Lucifer also known as Satan or the Devil; ...
- e) a Declaration that the Canadian Masonic Terrorists have engaged in the crime of apartheid at the acquiescence of the Crown in violation of the United Nations *International Convention on the*

Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, 1973 (hereinafter the “Apartheid Convention”) as a part of the foregoing Canadian terrorist activity; ...

- p) a Declaration that the Transnational Masonic Terrorists have coerced and punished the Plaintiff, its agents and affiliates torturing them in violation of the Torture Convention, for the following:
 - i. speaking out against violations of the Apartheid Convention in Saskatchewan and Canada with respect to the systemic racism which oppresses Black Canadians, Indigenous, Metis, and biraeials thereof, and
 - ii. seeking to alleviate the systemic racism on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. through its business relationships with Battlefords Agency Tribal Chiefs Inc., Northwest College, and Saskatchewan Polytechnic to educate and employ Indigenous and Métis in the field of engineering. ...
- y) a Declaration that the Honourable R.W. Elson of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan tortured the Plaintiff; his infant daughter and facilitated a terrorist attack on July 23rd, 2020, ...
- ac) a Declaration that the torture of the Plaintiff by masonic elements in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, which is part of the Deep State, was a result of his race, religion, his Indigenous daughter and the mismanagement of the COVID emergency; ...

[48] Respectfully, I agree with the Defendants’ submission that without intervention of the Court, the Plaintiff and his agents and proxies, including but not limited to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and Robert Cannon, will continue to bring frivolous court action; and they will continue to waste resources of the Court and the time and money of all parties involved. This is intolerable. The Plaintiff’s Claim is simply an addition to a long line of frivolous court actions, which strongly warrants a finding that he is a vexatious litigant.

[49] Therefore, I am persuaded by the record in this case the Plaintiff satisfies all of the conditions set out by Justice Russell in *Badawy*.

B. *Should the Court's Judgment restrain only the Plaintiff or the Plaintiff and his litigation proxies be they counsel or lay personnel?*

[50] This matter is specifically addressed by Justice Statas JA of the Federal Court of Appeal in *Fabrikant* at paras 44 to 48:

[44] Different types of vexatious litigant orders can be made. Care must be taken to craft the order carefully to preserve the vexatious litigant's legitimate right to access the Court while protecting as much as possible the Court and litigants before it: see the purposes discussed in *Olumide* at paras. 17-34.

[45] In cases such as this, a vexatious litigant order should try to do the following:

- Bar vexatious litigants from litigating themselves, litigating through proxies, and assisting others with their litigation.
- Rule on the issue whether the vexatious litigant's pending cases should be discontinued; if so, describe the manner in which they may be resurrected and continued.
- Prevent the Registry from spending time on unnecessary communications and worthless filings.
- Permit access to the Court by leave, and only in the narrow circumstances permitted by law where access is necessary and the respondent has respected the procedural rules and previous court orders; in such cases, ensure that interested persons have the opportunity to make submissions.
- Empower the Registry to take quick and administratively simple steps to protect

itself, the Court and other litigants from vexatious behavior.

- Preserve the Court’s powers to act further, when necessary, to adjust the vexatious litigant order, but only in accordance with procedural fairness.
- Ensure that other judgments, orders and directions, to the extent not inconsistent with the vexatious litigant order, remain in effect and can be enforced.

[46] Trying to accomplish these objectives in a single judgment or order can be challenging and time-consuming, especially if one is drafting from scratch. Experience shows that some vexatious litigants will do their best to get around vexatious litigant orders: see, e.g., *Virgo v. Canada (Attorney General)*, 2019 FCA 167. In its vexatious litigant order, the Court must anticipate and address every illegitimate avenue. And the Court’s ability to strengthen its order when necessary and to punish non-compliance—always in accordance with procedural fairness rights—must be preserved.

[47] As this is an application, a judgment rather than an order will be made. The legal text of the judgment is necessarily complicated. But for the respondent’s benefit, the judgment will accomplish all of the purposes in paragraph 45 of these reasons. The bottom line is that the respondent’s access to the Court and his communications with the Registry will be limited to the matters and proceedings described in paragraph 4(2) of the judgment.

[48] Useful techniques for addressing the challenges posed by vexatious litigants must be shared. In this regard, the Court wants to acknowledge the assistance it has received from the ground-breaking work in this area by other courts, particularly the Alberta Court of Queen’s Bench: see, e.g., *Unrau v. National Dental Examining Board*, 2019 ABQB 283 (*per* Rooke A.C.J.).

[51] On the record before me, I am persuaded that without judicial intervention the Plaintiff will continued to act vexatiously through the instrumentalities of lay personnel and perhaps even counsel alike.

[52] There is no point in making a vexatious litigant order without at the same time forbidding the vexatious litigant from circumventing the order by use of alter egos, proxies, agents, attorneys, representatives or others who replicate or repeat the same vexatious activity as this Plaintiff has, with its attendant harms to all others concerned. Such representatives cannot be placed higher than this Plaintiff given the Court's finding he is a vexatious litigant.

[53] In this connection I note I am barring counsel (that is lawyers, barristers and solicitors) from initiating actions for or on behalf of this vexatious Plaintiff, unless they first apply for and obtain leave of this Court in the same manner as the Plaintiff or any other proxy of his. This is deliberate. I see no reason why counsel should be allowed to act vexatiously anymore than this Plaintiff himself. Of course in a proper case, leave might be granted for counsel to proceed provided that counsel is not advancing matters which if advanced by the Plaintiff directly could be considered vexatious.

[54] Finally, as outlined by Justice Stratas JA in *Fabrikant*, I will also deal with other proceedings initiated by this Plaintiff, Dale Richardson, currently before the Federal Court. Once again I see no point in imposing the restraints of a vexatious litigant order on a plaintiff in this Court – as I am doing here – only to allow the same individual to proceed with impunity in other proceedings commenced in this Court. That could compel other Defendants to repeat what counsel in the case at bar, with the consent of the AGC, have succeeded in obtaining today, with the concomitant waste and expenditure of considerable time and money of all concerned.

[55] Therefore I am ordering, as per Justice Stratas JA in *Fabrikant* and Chief Justice in *Birkich* would, that such other cases are discontinued effective immediately. While two others (T-1115-20 and T-1229-20) have already been struck, Court File T-1367-20 is one other such case.

VI. Conclusion

[56] I find Dale Richardson's conduct satisfies the definition of "vexatiousness" that cannot be appropriately controlled through less onerous measures. In my view, Dale Richardson is a vexatious litigant. Related relief indicated above will also be granted in terms of his litigation proxies and the discontinuance of other proceedings.

VII. Costs

[57] With the exception of Justices Caldwell, Crooks and Elson, the Defendants who took part in this proceeding proposed that in the event the vexatious litigant application is successful, costs in the sum of \$5,000 be awarded to each group of Defendants.

[58] The Defendants Justices Caldwell, Crooks and Elson are of the position that costs should follow the cause in the ordinary course, and leave the issue of costs to the discretion of the court.

[59] The Defendants propose that given the egregious nature of the claims being advanced by Mr. Richardson and his conduct in attempting to delay these proceedings, a costs award is both

appropriate and reasonable. The Defendants advise the Court that, to date, Mr. Richardson has not paid any costs that have been awarded against him.

[60] In my respectful view, costs should be higher than the mid-point of Tariff three, particularly given the voluminous material filed and the egregious, intemperate, distasteful and in some if not all cases, hurtful allegations hurled by this Plaintiff. In my view a reasonable all inclusive lump sum cost award is \$4,000.00 payable forthwith by the Plaintiff per Rule 401(2) to counsel for each group of Defendants who filed written submissions and who appeared on this Section 40 Motion, namely:

- 1) Counsel Chantelle E. Eisner for Saskatchewan Health Authority and Cora Swerid;
- 2) Counsel Lindsay Oliver for the Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn, Cary Ransome, OWZW Lawyers LLP and Virgil A. Thomson;
- 3) Counsel Annie M. Alport for the Seventh-day Adventist Church, the Battlefords Seventh-day Adventist Church, the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference, Matrix Law Group, James Kwon, Mazel Holm, Gary Lund, Dawn Lund, Ciprian Bolah, Jeannie Johnson, Michael Collins, Clifford Holm, Patricia Meiklejohn and Kimberley Richardson;
- 4) Counsel Justin Stevenson for Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, the Honourable Justice M. Pelletier, Emi Holm, and Char Blais;
- 5) Heather Liang, QC for the Honourable Justice Caldwell and the Honourable Justice Crooks;
- 6) Counsels Marie Stack and Laura Sayer for the Honourable Justice R.W. Elson;
- 7) Counsel Jessica Karam for the Attorney General of Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

JUDGMENT in T-1404-20**THIS COURT'S JUDGMENT is that:**

1. The Motion by the Defendants Saskatchewan Health Authority and Cora Swerid to amend their Notice of Motion is granted.
2. The Plaintiff Dale Richardson and those acting as his proxies and agents and those representing his interests including but not limited to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and Robert Cannon are declared vexatious litigants pursuant to section 40 of the *Federal Courts Act*, RSC 1985, c F-7;
3. No further proceedings shall be instituted in this Court by the Plaintiff Dale Richardson or those acting as his proxies and agents and or by those representing his interests including but not limited to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and Robert Cannon, except by leave of this Court.
4. No proceeding previously instituted by the Plaintiff or those acting as his proxies and agents and or those representing his interests including but not limited to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and Robert Cannon in this Court may be continued by any or all of them, except by leave of this Court.
5. For greater certainty, the Plaintiff and those acting as his proxies and agents and or those representing his interests including but not limited to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and Robert Cannon are prohibited from filing any document or procedure, either in their own names or through those representing their interests, except by leave of this Court.

6. The Plaintiff shall forthwith pay to the following their all inclusive lump sum costs of \$4,000.00:

- 1) Counsel Chantelle E. Eisner for Saskatchewan Health Authority and Cora Swerid;
- 2) Counsel Lindsay Oliver for the Chantelle Thompson, Jennifer Schmidt, Mark Clements, Chad Gartner, Brad Appel, Ian McArthur, Bryce Bohun, Kathy Irwin, Jason Panchyshyn, Cary Ransome, OWZW Lawyers LLP and Virgil A. Thomson;
- 3) Counsel Annie M. Alport for the Seventh-day Adventist Church, the Battlefords Seventh-day Adventist Church, the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference, Matrix Law Group, James Kwon, Mazel Holm, Gary Lund, Dawn Lund, Ciprian Bolah, Jeannie Johnson, Michael Collins, Clifford Holm, Patricia Meiklejohn and Kimberley Richardson;
- 4) Counsel Justin Stevenson for Jill Cook, Glen Metivier, the Honourable Justice M. Pelletier, Emi Holm, and Char Blais;
- 5) Heather Liang, QC for the Honourable Justice Caldwell and the Honourable Justice Crooks;
- 6) Counsels Marie Stack and Laura Sayer for the Honourable Justice R.W. Elson;
- 7) Counsel Jessica Karam for the Attorney General of Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

7. A copy of these Amended Judgment and Reasons shall be placed in Federal Court file T-1367-20 *Dale Richardson v Attorney General of Canada.*

“Henry S. Brown”

 Judge

FEDERAL COURT
SOLICITORS OF RECORD

DOCKET: T-1404-20

STYLE OF CAUSE: DALE RICHARDSON v SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, CIVILIAN REVIEW AND COMPLAINTS COMMISSION ("CRCC"), GRAND LODGE OF SASKATCHEWAN, COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN, J.A. CALDWELL, UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES, U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, U.S. CUSTOMS BORDER PROTECTION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, CORECIVIC, DEREK ALLCHURCH, ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, CONSTABLE BURTON ROY, BATTLEFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, JAMES KWON, MAZEL HOLM, GARY LUND, DAWN LUND, CIPRIAN BOLAH, JEANNIE JOHNSON, MANITOBA-SASKATCHEWAN CONFERENCE, MICHAEL COLLINS, MATRIX LAW GROUP, CLIFFORD HOLM, PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN, CHANTELE THOMPSON, JENNIFER SCHMIDT, MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD APPEL, IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN, JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY RANSOME, SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, DR. ALABI, RIKKI MORRISSON, CORA SWERID, DR. ELEKWEM, DR. SUNDAY, COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN, JILL COOK, GLEN METIVER, JUSTICE R.W. ELSON, JUSTICE CROOKS, OWZW LAWYERS LLP, VIRGIL A. THOMSON, PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN, HONOURABLE JUDGE M. PELLETIER, RAYMOND HEBERT, LINDA HEBERT, EMI HOLM, CHAR BLAIR, COMMUNITY FUTURES, LISA CIMMER AND KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON

PLACE OF HEARING: HELD BY WAY OF VIDEOCONFERENCE

DATE OF HEARING: MAY 30, 2022

JUDGMENT AND REASONS: BROWN J.

DATED: JUNE 8, 2022

AMENDED: JUNE 10, 2022

APPEARANCES:

Chantelle Eisner FOR THE DEFENDANTS
(SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY AND
CORA SWERID)

Lindsay Oliver FOR THE DEFENDANTS
(CHANTELLE THOMPSON, JENNIFER SCHMIDT
MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD
APPEL,
IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN,
JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY ROANSOME, OWZW
LAWYERS LLP AND VIRGIL A. THOMSON)

Annie M. Alport FOR THE DEFENDANTS
(SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, THE
BATTELFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST
CHURCH, THE MANITOBA-SASKATCHEWAN
CONFERENCE, MATRIX LAW GROUP, JAMES
KWON, MAZEL HOLM, GARY LUND, DAWN
LUND,
CIPRIAN BOLAH, JEANNIE JOHNSON, MICHAEL
COLLINS, CLIFFORD HOLM, PATRICIA
MEKLEJOHN AND KIMBERLY RICHARDSON)

Justin Stevenson FOR THE DEFENDANTS
(JILL COOK, GLEN METIVIER, THE HONOURABLE
JUDGE M. PELLETIER, EMI HOLM AND CHAR
BLAIS)

Heather J. Laing FOR THE DEFENDANTS
(THE HONOURABLE JUSTICE CALDWELL AND
THE HONOURABLE JUSTICE CROOKS)

Marie K. Stack FOR THE DEFENDANT
Laura Sayer (JUSTICE R. W. ESLTON)

Jessica Karam FOR THE DEFENDANTS
(ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA AND ROYAL
CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE)

SOLICITORS OF RECORD:

McDougall Gauley LLP
Barristers and Solicitors
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

FOR THE DEFENDANTS
(SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY AND
CORA SWERID)

Olive Waller Zinkhan & Waller
LLP
Regina, Saskatchewan

FOR THE DEFENDANTS
(CHANTELLE THOMPSON, JENNIFER SCHMIDT,
MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD
APPEL,
IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN,
JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY ROANSOME, OWZW
LAWYERS LLP AND VIRGIL A. THOMSON)

Miller Thomson LLP
Calgary, Alberta

FOR THE DEFENDANTS
(SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, THE
BATTELFORDS SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST
CHURCH, THE MANITOBA-SASKATCHEWAN
CONFERENCE, MATRIX LAW GROUP, JAMES
KWON, MAZEL HOLM, GARY LUND, DAWN
LUND,
CIPRIAN BOLAH, JEANNIE JOHNSON, MICHAEL
COLLINS, CLIFFORD HOLM, PATRICIA
MEKLEJOHN AND KIMBERLY RICHARDSON)

Attorney General of Canada
Regina, Saskatchewan

FOR THE DEFENDANTS
(JILL COOK, GLEN METIVIER, THE HONOURABLE
JUDGE M. PELLETIER, EMI HOLM AND CHAR
BLAIS)

McDougall Gauley LLP
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

FOR THE DEFENDANTS
(THE HONOURABLE JUSTICE CALDWELL AND
THE HONOURABLE JUSTICE CROOKS)

McKercher LLP
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

FOR THE DEFENDANT
(JUSTICE R. W. ELSTON)

Attorney General of Canada
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

FOR THE DEFENDANTS
(ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA AND ROYAL
CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE)

Federal Court of Appeal



Cour d'appel fédérale

TO : Judicial Administrator

FROM : Stratas J.A.

DATE : September 23, 2022

RE : *Dale J. Richardson v. Seventh-Day Adventist Church et al.* (A-221-21)
Dale J. Richardson v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-277-21)
Dale J. Richardson v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-337-21)
Dale J. Richardson v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-347-21)
DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-158-22)
Dale J. Richardson v. Attorney General of Canada et al. (A-183-22)
DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v. The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan et al. (22-A-16)

DIRECTION

(1) Files A-158-22 and A-183-22

The Court has reviewed these files.

The Court has jurisdiction at the outset of appeals to dismiss appeals that are doomed to fail: see, e.g., *Dugré v. Canada (Attorney General)*, 2021 FCA 8 and cases cited therein.

At first glance, the notices of appeal do not appear to state any arguable grounds for overturning the order of the Federal Court in file T-1404-20 and this Court would appear to lack jurisdiction over most, if not all, of the respondents to the appeal. The Court asks the appellant to provide written submissions concerning whether the appeals should be summarily dismissed for these reasons.

If this Court dismisses the appeals, the order declaring the appellant and others a vexatious litigant will remain in force. If that happens, should this Court order any measures regulating the access of the vexatious litigants to this Court? The Court invites submissions from the appellant on that question.

The appellant in both of these files must file written submissions by October 6, 2022. If written submissions are not filed by that time, the Court will go ahead and make such orders and directions it considers necessary and warranted.

The Court will carefully consider the written submissions and, if necessary, will direct the respondents to respond. Until the Court directs the respondents to respond, they should not make any submissions.

(2) Files A-221-21, A-277-21, A-337-21, and A-347-21

Status reviews have been issued in all of these files. Submissions from Mr. Richardson on these files are due September 28, 2022. Failure to respond by that time will result in the dismissal of these files without further notice to him.

If submissions on these files are filed, the respondents should not prepare or file submissions in response until further direction of the Court.

(3) File 22-A-16

On September 11, 2022, DSR Karis Consulting Inc. presented to the Registry a notice of appeal of an order of the Federal Court dated October 7, 2020 (T-1115-20). The notice of appeal is out of time. In order for the file to continue, an extension of time is required.

DSR Karis Consulting is invited to file submissions by October 6, 2022 concerning whether an extension of time should be granted. If an extension of time is not granted or if DSR Karis Consulting Inc. fails to file submissions by October 6, 2022, the file will be closed.

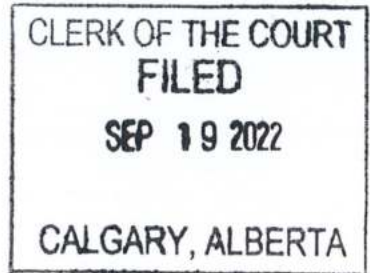
The respondents should not prepare or file submissions in response until further direction of the Court.

(4) Mr. Richardson's conduct

The Registry reports that Mr. Richardson has been rude and abusive to it. The Court asks Mr. Richardson to provide submissions by October 6, 2022 on whether this is so and whether his contact with the Registry should be restricted or regulated.

Further, if the appeals from the Federal Court's vexatious litigant order are dismissed, should the vexatious litigants' contact with the Registry of the Federal Court of Appeal be restricted or regulated for that reason alone?

“DS”



Court of King's Bench of Alberta

Citation: Richardson v MacDonald, 2022 ABKB 627

Date:
Dockets: 2201 02896, 2201 03422
Registry: Calgary

Between:

Dale J. Richardson

Docket 2201 02896

Respondent / Applicant

- and -

Cst. J MacDonald #5450 Calgary Police, Unknown Member 1 RCMP K Division, Unknown Member 2, RCMP K Division, Cst. Burton Roy, RCMP F Division, Cst. Reid, RCMP F Division, Cst. Parchewski, RCMP F Division, Cst. Reed, RCMP F Division, Cst. Rivest RCMP F Division, Province of Saskatchewan, Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, Justice R.W. Elson, Justice N.D. Crooks, Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, the Honourable Gordon Wyantt Attorney General of Saskatchewan, Kimberley Anne Richardson

Applicant / Respondents

And Between:

Dale J. Richardson

Docket 2201 03422

Respondent / Applicant

- and -

Justice Karen Horner, the Attorney General of Canada for the RCMP and themselves, and Kimberley Richardson

Applicant / Respondents

**Memorandum of Decision
of the
Associate Chief Justice
J.D. Rooke**

[1] Dale J. Richardson [Mr. Richardson] is an abusive litigant who is operating in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Federal Courts. Recently, this Court struck out two proceedings by Mr. Richardson pursuant to Civil Practice Note No. 7 as hopeless and abusive proceedings: *Richardson v MacDonald*, 2022 ABQB 317 [*Richardson #4*]. Brown J of the Federal Court has designated Mr. Richardson as a “vexatious litigant”, and imposed global and indefinite *Federal Courts Act*, RSC 1985, c F-7 s 40 court access restrictions on Mr. Richardson in *Richardson v Seventh-Day Adventist Church*, 2022 FC 848 [*Richardson FC*].

[2] In *Richardson #4* at para 25, I concluded that Mr. Richardson’s evolving pattern of expanding, aggressive, and abusive litigation potentially warranted steps in this Court to better manage Mr. Richardson’s misconduct. I, therefore, invited the Respondents named in the above styles of cause to initiate *Judicature Act*, RSA 2000, c J-2, ss 23-23.1 proceedings to impose gatekeeping safeguards on Mr. Richardson’s activities before the Alberta Court of Queen’s (now King’s) Bench. On May 25, 2022, Canada responded that it would file an application of that type. At present, Mr. Richardson is subject to interim court access restrictions, pending completion of the *Judicature Act* ss 23-23.1 process: *Richardson #4*.

[3] On September 6, 2022, the Attorney General of Canada [Canada] filed an Application that Mr. Richardson be subject to *Judicature Act* ss 23-23.1 court access restrictions. After review of that Application, and the accompanying Written Submissions, and Affidavit of Carolina Japuncic sworn on September 6, 2022, I conclude that Canada has established a valid basis for the Court to consider whether indefinite and global court access restrictions should be imposed on Mr. Richardson’s access to the Alberta Court of King’s Bench. As per this Court’s usual practice, this Application will be conducted on a document-only basis: *Unrau v National Dental Examining Board*, 2019 ABQB 283 at paras 565-577.

[4] I, therefore, direct that, in response to this Application:

1. Mr. Richardson submit to my Office written submissions and affidavit evidence (limited to a maximum of 10 pages each and 50 pages of Exhibits – thus, only the limit of those page numbers will be read), due by September 30, 2022, and
2. Canada shall file and submit to my office rebuttal argument, if any, under the same page limits, by October 7, 2022.

[5] I remind Mr. Richardson that his abusive email communications to this Court has led to Mr. Richardson being prohibited from communication to the Court via email: *Richardson v MacDonald*, 2022 ABQB 566. Mr. Richardson should submit his documents by attending the Court, by mail, courier, or a lawyer.

[6] This Decision shall be served on Mr. Richardson to the email addresses he has used in his communications with my Office: dale.richardson@dsrkariconsulting.com, and unity@dsrkariconsulting.com.

Dated at the City of Calgary, Alberta this 19th day of September, 2022.



J.D. Rooke
A.C.J.C.K.B.A.

Appearances:

Jessica Karam
Attorney General of Canada
Department of Justice Canada
Prairie Region, Saskatoon Office
for the Applicant Attorney General of Canada

EXHIBIT E: ODNI MATERIALS

This is Exhibit "E" referred to in the
Affidavit of
Dee Richardson
Sworn before me this 5 day
of October A.D. 2022

A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public



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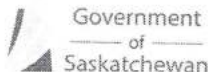
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F-22.01 REG 1

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY

Part II

Form A [Section 5]



Freedom of Information

Access to Information Request Form

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY Form A [Section 5]

Personal information and personal health information on this form is collected under The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and The Health Information Protection Act and will be used or disclosed only as necessary to respond to your request.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOU

Last Name

First Name

Richardson

Dale

Name of Company or Organization (if applicable - optional)

Address

City

Province

Postal Code

1292 95th Street

North Battleford

SK

S9A0G2

Day Phone Number

Alternate Number

Fax Number

Email

(306) 441-7010

(587) 575-5045

unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

INFORMATION ABOUT THE RECORDS YOU ARE REQUESTING

Are you requesting:

your own personal information.

personal information about someone other than yourself (attach proof that you have authority to receive the information requested).

general information.

To which government institution are you making your request? Enter the name of the government institution that you believe has the records you are requesting.

Ministry of Justice

What records do you wish to access? Please provide a detailed description of the records you wish to access. This information will help locate the records.

The actions of the Registrar of land titles with respect to 1292 95th street north battleford SK, and how evidence of mortgage fraud, torture, tax fraud, and many other heinous crimes were concealed to perpetrate fraud using the registrar of land titles. Any Justification of the Registrar of Land titles to transfer the property using the Land Titles Act when it was subject to the Family Property Act. Any interaction of any kind that falls under the definition of "personal information" March 2020-October 2022 or the time of processing whichever is later. This includes personal information relating to the attached documentation titled "Engineering of Bioterrorism, Child Trafficking, Treason and the Crime of Aggression Update (A preliminary Report and Analysis of Risk)" and the personal information involved in its handling.

What is the time period for the records you are requesting (if applicable)?

March 2020 - October 2022 (or to the time of processing whichever is later)

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY

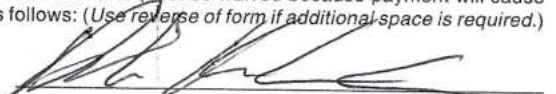
F-22.01 REG 1

The person managing your request may contact you to seek clarification or to discuss aspects of the request, including the application of fees if necessary. Should fees be necessary, you may request a fee waiver but you may be required to provide evidence of substantial financial hardship among other factors (see section 9 of the regulations).

Please keep a copy of this request for your records.

Check if requesting waiver of processing fee:

I request that payment of the processing fee related to this request be waived because payment will cause me substantial financial hardship. Details are as follows: (Use reverse of form if additional space is required.)


Signature of Applicant

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Date Received	Application Number	30-Day Response Date

Print Save Reset Form

Requesting a fee waiver based on the national security interest of the attached documentation the "Engineering of Bioterrorism, Child Trafficking, Treason and the Crime of Aggression Update (A preliminary Report and Analysis of Risk)" that have been reported to five divisions of the RCMP, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, office of the Director of National Intelligence and the Attorney General of Alberta other MLA's in Alberta and other agencies in Canada and the United States including media outlets. Attached is the credentials of Dale Richardson, and before any such rejection is sent to the author an assessment of the engineering report must be delivered in writing as it is the basis for which the fee waiver is requested. A letter sent to the Attorney General of Alberta alerting him to the interference to the territorial integrity of Canada and the interference with the economic security of Alberta is also included. That letter outlines the delivery of biological formulations that are a severe risk that cannot be ignored.

F-22.01 REG 1

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY

Part II

Form A [Section 5]



Freedom of Information

Access to Information Request Form

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY Form A [Section 5]

Personal information and personal health information on this form is collected under The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and The Health Information Protection Act and will be used or disclosed only as necessary to respond to your request.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOU

Last Name

First Name

Richardson

Dale

Name of Company or Organization (if applicable - optional)

Address

City

Province

Postal Code

1292 95th Street

North Battleford

SK

S9A0G2

Day Phone Number

Alternate Number

Fax Number

Email

(306) 441-7010

(587) 575-5045

unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

INFORMATION ABOUT THE RECORDS YOU ARE REQUESTING

Are you requesting:

Three checkboxes for selection

your own personal information.

personal information about someone other than yourself (attach proof that you have authority to receive the information requested).

general information.

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Ministry of Justice

What records do you wish to access? Please provide a detailed description of the records you wish to access. This information will help locate the records.

Information regarding all correspondence as defined under section 24 of the Freedom of information and protection of privacy act and any and all personal information that is relevant as defined pursuant to section 24 of the act relating to any Director of Corporation interaction of any kind that falls under the definition of "personal information" March 2020-October 2022 or the time of processing whichever is later. This includes personal information relating to the attached documentation titled "Engineering of Bioterrorism, Child Trafficking, Treason and the Crime of Aggression Update (A preliminary Report and Analysis of Risk)" and the personal information involved in its handling.

What is the time period for the records you are requesting (if applicable)?

March 2020 - October 2022 (or to the time of processing whichever is later)

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY

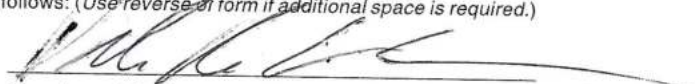
F-22.01 REG 1

The person managing your request may contact you to seek clarification or to discuss aspects of the request, including the application of fees if necessary. Should fees be necessary, you may request a fee waiver but you may be required to provide evidence of substantial financial hardship among other factors (see section 9 of the regulations).

Please keep a copy of this request for your records.

Check if requesting waiver of processing fee:

I request that payment of the processing fee related to this request be waived because payment will cause me substantial financial hardship. Details are as follows: (Use reverse of form if additional space is required.)


Signature of Applicant

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		
Date Received	Application Number	30-Day Response Date

Print Save Reset Form

Requesting a fee waiver based on the national security interest of the attached documentation the "Engineering of Bioterrorism, Child Trafficking, Treason and the Crime of Aggression Update (A preliminary Report and Analysis of Risk)" that have been reported to five divisions of the RCMP, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, office of the Director of National Intelligence and the Attorney General of Alberta other MLA's in Alberta and other agencies in Canada and the United States including media outlets. Attached is the credentials of Dale Richardson, and before any such rejection is sent to the author an assessment of the engineering report must be delivered in writing as it is the basis for which the fee waiver is requested. A letter sent to the Attorney General of Alberta alerting him to the interference to the territorial integrity of Canada and the interference with the economic security of Alberta is also included. That letter outlines the delivery of biological formulations that are a severe risk that cannot be ignored.

Unity

From: Registrar, Court of Appeal <CARegistrar@sasklawcourts.ca>
Sent: October 3, 2022 4:44 PM
To: Unity
Subject: CACV3745, CACV3798 and CACV4048 - Richardson v. Richardson
Attachments: Notice Pursuant to Rule 46.3(1).pdf; Hearing Notice - Mr. Richardson.pdf

Good Afternoon Mr. Richardson,

Attached is a Notice Pursuant to Rule 46.3(1) and Hearing Notice concerning the above matters.

Sincerely,

Registry Office

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan

Victoria Avenue Court House Direct: 306.787.5382
2425 Victoria Avenue Email: caregistrar@sasklawcourts.ca
Regina SK S4P 4W6 www.sasklawcourts.ca

Form 96
[Rev. 08/07]

REGISTRYAL, 3986, 1008

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN

BETWEEN

DALE L. RICHARDSON

Appellant / Appellant

AND

KIMBERLEY ANNE RICHARDSON

Respondent

NOTICE PURSUANT TO RULE 46.2(1)

TAKING NOTICE THAT

1. The Registrar has received a request that the Court consider whether the above-named Appellant/Appellant has, in fact, persistently, and without reasons, commenced frivolous or vexatious proceedings in the Court of Appeal such that the Court should make an order prohibiting the commencement of proceedings without leave of the Court or a judge.
2. Within 10 days after receipt of this Notice pursuant to Rule 46.2(1), any party may state and file a response to this notice.

DATED at Regina, Saskatchewan on Monday, October 3, 2011

AMY GROOTHLIS
Registrar

Registrar, Court of Appeal

TO: Dale L. Richardson

AND TO: Kimberley Anna Richardson
Assistant Commissioner Barbara Dussanove of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Jessica Karam, the Ministry of Health, the Saskatchewan Health Authority, Unknown Registrars of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, Registrar of Land Titles, and the Attorney General of Saskatchewan

Rev. 08/07 Reg. 96/11

REGISTRAR, AMY GROOTHUIS
Phone: 306.777.5212
Fax: 306.777.5112
100 Regina Street West, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 4B6



VICTORIA LAWYERS LEGAL SERVICES
100 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 4B6
306.777.5112

COURT OF APPEAL
FOR SASKATCHEWAN

Case No. 14-022

D. J. S. Inc.,
c/o DSK, Saskatchewan Legal Services
116 Street Street West
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4B6

via email: amy.groothuis@victorialawyers.com
via fax: 306-777-5112

Attention: Mr. Dale K. ...

Date: ...

Re: Edwards, Doreen v. Richardson, Kimberley Anne
Our File No. 14-022-5, 14-022-98 and 14-022-9848

HEARING NOTICE PURSUANT TO RULE 40.3(1)

This matter has been scheduled for hearing on:

Date: Thursday, November 3, 2022
Time: 10:00 AM
Location: Court of Appeal
2nd Floor, 2425 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4B6

Counsel who represent litigants and parties may attend the hearing in person or by video. Litigants who wish to attend the hearing remotely must contact the Court's registry office by email at amy.groothuis@victorialawyers.com at least two days before the hearing date in order to receive a WebEx link to the hearing.

For a copy of the Court's Rules, visit the website at www.saskatalawcourts.ca.

Sincerely,

AMY GROOTHUIS
Registrar
Amy Groothuis
Registrar

Unity

From: Access & Privacy Branch IJS <accessprivacyijs@gov.sk.ca>
Sent: October 3, 2022 4:18 PM
To: Unity
Subject: Access to Information Request JU 103-22G
Attachments: JU 103-22G - Deemed Abandoned - 2022-10-03.pdf

Good afternoon Dale,

Please find attached the Ministry's response for access to information request JU 103-22G.

Thank you,

Government of Saskatchewan

Audit, Information Management and Safety, Integrated Justice Services
Ministry of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety
Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

1510 - 1855 Victoria Avenue
Regina, CANADA S4P 3T2
p. (306) 798-0222
f. (306) 798-9007
accessprivacyijs@gov.sk.ca



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Ministry of Justice
and Attorney General
Audit, Information
Management, and Safety
1510 – 1855 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Canada S4P 3T2

October 3, 2022

Dale Richardson
1292 95th Street
NORTH BATTLEFORD, SK S9A 0G2
unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

Dear Dale Richardson:

Re: Access to Information Request JU 103-22G

An access to information request was received in this office on August 2, 2022, requesting access to:

Ministry of Justice
Information regarding all correspondence as defined under section 24 of the Freedom of information and protection of privacy act and any and all personal information that is relevant as defined pursuant to section 24 of the act relating to any Director of Corporation interaction of any kind that falls under the definition of “personal information”
March 2020-August 2022

On September 1, 2022, our office provided you with a fee estimate in accordance with section 7(1) of The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Regulations.

As no response has been received to the above, your access to information request has been deemed abandoned pursuant to subsection 7.1(1) of *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FOIP). For your information, I have included a reference to the above-noted section of FOIP.

Subsection 7.1(1) of FOIP states:

7.1 (1) If the head has invited the applicant to supply additional details pursuant to subsection 6(3) or has given the applicant notice pursuant to clause 7(2)(a) and the applicant does not respond within 30 days after receiving the invitation or notice, the application is deemed to be abandoned.

... 2

D. Richardson
Page 2
October 3, 2022

If you would like to exercise your right to request a review of this decision, you may do so by completing a "Request for Review" form and forwarding it to the Saskatchewan Information and Privacy Commissioner within one year of this notice. Your completed form can be sent to #503 – 1801 Hamilton Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 4B4. This form is available at the same location where you applied for access or by contacting the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner at 306-787-8350.

If you have any questions, please contact us at accessprivacyijs@gov.sk.ca.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Orban', written in a cursive style.

Aaron Orban
Executive Director
Audit, Information Management, and Safety

Unity

From: Access & Privacy Branch IJS <accessprivacyijs@gov.sk.ca>
Sent: October 3, 2022 4:18 PM
To: Unity
Subject: Access to Information Request JU 102-22G
Attachments: JU 102-22G - Deemed Abandoned - 2022-10-03.pdf

Good afternoon Dale,

Please find attached the Ministry's response for access to information request JU 102-22G.

Thank you,

Government of Saskatchewan

Audit, Information Management and Safety, Integrated Justice Services
Ministry of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety
Ministry of Justice and Attorney General

1510 - 1855 Victoria Avenue
Regina, CANADA S4P 3T2
p. (306) 798-0222
f. (306) 798-9007
accessprivacyijs@gov.sk.ca



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Ministry of Justice
and Attorney General
Audit, Information
Management, and Safety
1510 – 1855 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Canada S4P 3T2

October 3, 2022

Dale Richardson
1292 95th Street
NORTH BATTLEFORD, SK S9A 0G2
unity@dsrkariconsulting.com

Dear Dale Richardson:

Re: Access to Information Request JU 102-22G

An access to information request was received in this office on August 2, 2022, requesting access to:

Ministry of Justice

The actions of the Registrar of land titles with respect to 1292 95th street north battleford SK, and how evidence of mortgage fraud, torture, tax fraud, and many heinous [sic] crimes were concealed to perpetrate fraud using the registrar of land titles. Any Justification of the Registrar of Land titles to transfer the property using the Land Tzitles [sic] Act when it was subject to the Family Property Act
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... 2

D. Richardson
Page 2
October 3, 2022

If you would like to exercise your right to request a review of this decision, you may do so by completing a "Request for Review" form and forwarding it to the Saskatchewan Information and Privacy Commissioner within one year of this notice. Your completed form can be sent to #503 – 1801 Hamilton Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 4B4. This form is available at the same location where you applied for access or by contacting the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner at 306-787-8350.

If you have any questions, please contact us at accessprivacyijs@gov.sk.ca.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Orban', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Aaron Orban
Executive Director
Audit, Information Management, and Safety

Unity

From: Unity
Sent: September 29, 2022 8:31 PM
To: Registrar, Court of Appeal; Spray, Erin; Stevenson, Justin JU;
 ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com; patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca; 'Saskatoon-FC (JUS / JUS'
Cc: Price, Emily; law.reception@calgary.ca; reception@matrixlawgroup.ca;
 colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca (colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca); emily.price@cas-satj.gc.ca;
 hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com; Marie K. Stack; vthomson@owzw.com;
 bcomba@emeryjamieson.com; Paula Safadi; carolinsask@yahoo.ca; cgosadchuk92
 @sasktel.net; chadrick.carley@syngenta.com; ciprianbolah@gmail.com;
 cscarley@sasktel.net; dollyse13@gmail.com; donmvsb@icloud.com;
 eddieg@sasktel.net; elysyshyn@hotmail.com; guizz4bel@gmail.com;
 hebertkim@hotmail.com; holmlaw@sasktel.net; j.wright@sasktel.net; jhydukewich16
 @gmail.com; kcarley1@blackberry.net; barbcarley@icloud.com;
 bcgleason@earthlink.net; beningerlena@hotmail.ca; cadubyna@gmail.com;
 carleyc@sasktel.net; president@gc.adventist.org; sdannuc@gmail.com; gfernroger01
 @hotmail.com; info@contact.adventist.org; info@nadadventist.org;
 communication@adventist.ca; mhylton@mansaskadventist.ca;
 clindberg@mansaskadventist.ca; swall@mansaskadventist.ca;
 carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca; ababida@mansaskadventist.ca;
 dbaker@mansaskadventist.ca; mbartley@mansaskadventist.ca;
 rbiscaro@mansaskadventist.ca; fcela@mansaskadventist.ca;
 jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca; sdixon@mansaskadventist.ca;
 tguderyan@mansaskadventist.ca; jkim@mansaskadventist.ca;
 alennon@mansaskadventist.ca; smanly@mansaskadventist.ca;
 emanzanares@mansaskadventist.ca; rmarshall@mansaskadventist.ca;
 rmena@mansaskadventist.ca; holiphant@mansaskadventist.ca;
 dpereira@mansaskadventist.ca; lpoama@mansaskadventist.ca;
 ltilihoi@mansaskadventist.ca; gali@albertaadventist.ca; aalvir@albertaadventist.ca;
 rferary@albertaadventist.ca; ghodder@albertaadventist.ca;
 wwiliams@albertaadventist.ca; lwilton@albertaadventist.ca;
 familyministries@albertaadventist.ca; acs@albertaadventist.ca;
 presidential@adventist.ca; anderson.cathy@adventist.ca; page.campbell@adventist.ca;
 guarin-adap.chris@adventist.ca; mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca;
 keys.tina@adventist.ca; ainzee3@hotmail.com; a.hydukewich@gmail.com;
 arlenk@xplornet.ca; bmgilbert92@gmail.com; barbcarley@icloud.com;
 bcgleason@earthlink.net; beningerlena@hotmail.ca; bkwon3004@gmail.com;
 cadubyna@gmail.com; carleyc@sasktel.net; cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net;
 chadrick.carley@syngenta.com; cscarley@sasktel.net; handdkivimaa@sasktel.net;
 'Dawn Lund'; dollyse13@gmail.com; donmvsb@icloud.com; elysyshyn@hotmail.com;
 Gary Lund; guizz4bel@gmail.com; janoyany@hotmail.com; j.wright@sasktel.net;
 'James Kwon'; jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com; jenbakos2013@hotmail.ca;
 jhydukewich16@gmail.com; jimrogersrce@gmail.com; kcarley1@blackberry.net;
 j_harris07@hotmail.com; laghbo@gmail.com; laxdal52@hotmail.com; mcbean32
 @me.com; wgeates@sasktel.net; lyle_williams@hotmail.com; mysha393@gmail.com;
 mazel@sasktel.net; mieke_williams@hotmail.com; nursebear16@gmail.com; ooica15
 @gmail.com; geerdtfamily@sasktel.net; luvme@sasktel.net; rhoda624@yahoo.com;
 ve5tnt@yahoo.com; rondi_a_kapiniak@hotmail.com; ruby_ann_22@msn.com;

Cc: s.beninger@hotmail.com; tiibred7@yahoo.com; sheilargut@hotmail.com; sagreenhough@hotmail.com; sboateng20@outlook.com; tatarynj@hotmail.com; thegoodlife@littleloon.ca; txc164@case.edu; tie454@hotmail.com; ve5lod@gmail.com; zwfriender@yahoo.com; mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca; jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca; Julio Davila; Andrew Kelley; Helen Becker; Glenda Nischuk; Isaacdarko@burmanu.ca; irali@shaw.ca; Isaac Darko; hank.julie@sasktel.net; jmdesa70@gmail.com; dallasgareau@gmail.com; elahuc@sasktel.net; clintonwahl@hotmail.com; m.hwiebe@sasktel.net; rzoerb@yahoo.com; marallen@sasktel.net; orca@orcasound.ca; carlamae@orcasound.ca; smariebaker6532@gmail.com; capcarad@sasktel.net; jbergen.c@gmail.com; mark_bergen123@yahoo.com; wendygareau@gmail.com; pegisn2prosperity@yahoo.ca; hall11ry@uregina.ca; olson_retreathouse@hotmail.com; aimee_pockett@hotmail.com; rleeb@sasktel.net; joyceliebreich@hotmail.com; kluneng71@gmail.com; hemar@sasktel.net; aleisha.j.mazier@gmail.com; zuzumami@gmail.com; nursemickey@gmail.com; akothmolly@yahoo.com; james.oolo@alumni.uleth.ca; loisotte@gmail.com; aaron11@msn.com; rey_taker_555@hotmail.com; strawberry459@hotmail.com; lisapreb@icloud.com; ernie.proust@yahoo.com; akitrak@outlook.com; beamer072@yahoo.com; marjoritariddell@gmail.com; ednarogers28@gmail.com; rjsaccucci@hotmail.com; kerryphoto@gmail.com; lizzy.ss@shaw.ca; ruby.sparks@live.com; teresawahl1@hotmail.com; gatwak@sasktel.net; cicilialamunu@gmail.com; e.wani@hotmail.com; bacon-acres@hotmail.com; adamsmarilyn322@gmail.com; stebeng@yahoo.com; morenolina287@gmail.com; marnie.m.peart@gmail.com; boniffer@gmail.com; europroconcrete@gmail.com; evelynsefu@gmail.com; weszary@gmail.com; emaxi@mansaskadventist.ca; juanrobledo@txsda.org; tips@rebelnews.com; tips@GlobalTVBC.com; cbcnlinvestigates@cbc.ca

Subject: RE: Richardson v Richardson - CACV4048 Brazen Fraud by Jessica Karam
Attachments: Certified Shareholder Information for DSR Karis Consulting Inc.pdf; Letter to Court of Appeal September 29 2022.pdf; Motion for Mandamus and Prohibition CACV4048.pdf

Importance: High

To the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan,

I will direct your attention to page 5 of the Letter to the Court of Appeal September 29 2022.pdf submitted by Jessica Karam through her litigation proxy Erin Spray to a fraudulent statement in paragraph [4](B.) the paragraph is quoted below:

An Order prohibiting all litigation proxies from representing or otherwise conducting litigation on behalf of the Plaintiff, Dale Richardson, or on behalf of his corporation, DRS Karis Consulting Inc., without leave of the Court;

The shareholder information is listed with the certified securities register and the certified copy of the annual return for DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in Alberta which lists the shareholder information for DSR Karis Consulting Inc.. The shareholder is not me. The order states that DSR Karis Consulting Inc. is "his [Dale Richardson's] corporation". On the same page in paragraph [5](A) it states "In the past year, the Plaintiff, his company DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and Robert Cannon, and others (the Plaintiff's "agents" and/or litigation proxies) have commenced numerous duplicative and meritless proceedings against justice system participants and other persons or entities they disagree with"

Again attributing ownership of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to me. The Attorney General of Canada and the Judge both engaged in fraud. Those orders are a crime. It is impossible for DSR Karis Consulting Inc. to be my "company" or "my corporation" since I do not own its shares and the shareholder information is clearly stated from the Corporate register document and the annual return in the province of Alberta this information is available on the public registry. This is fraud by Jessica Karam and this evidence is in the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. Justin Stevenson, Patricia Meiklejohn as well as the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan were all beneficiaries of this fraud. Now Jessica Karam is presuming to ask for a deposit for costs to punish me for exposing her crime. Jessica Karam belongs in prison and soon enough she will be there.

This will also be reported specifically to the RCMP as Jessica Karam, Justin Stevenson and the other counsel and Justice Brown have engaged in fraud to obtain financial gain and now is using a court in another jurisdiction to attempt to punish me for exposing her fraud. Jessica Karam cannot be permitted to continue this fraud. The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan must dismiss her request and Jessica Karam should pay costs forthwith for attempting to use the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan to enforce her fraud. I will be asking for extraordinary costs in these actions because of this criminal behaviour.

This is not a family matter as the registrar I spoke to on the phone purported earlier today. This is incidental to the appeal, but it is definitely not something between me and Kimberley Richardson. Jessica Karam committing fraud and acting like a gangster abusing the power of the Attorney General of Canada to shake me down is not a family matter. That is the actions of organized crime. My comments are not abusive when they are the truth. The evidence is staring you right in the face. I have been facing the mafia inside of the Judicial system. The problem is that in the process the mafia has pissed off the United States. I don't expect criminals to just give up, but since Jessica Karam is involved in organized crime that is connected to the distribution of a biological weapon that has interfered with the territorial integrity of the United States, I suspect that it is only a matter of time before they are on Canadian soil to come arrest her and those who are confederated with her. When you interfere with another country and unleash a biological weapon armed conflict is a consequence. The organized criminals confederated with Jessica Karam have invited war to this country, and when the Americans come save the gaslighting for them.

Its very apparent that these crimes are being covered up by the same bad actors over and over again and tried to use a family matter to hide their crimes to seal it from the public eye. Except the criminals got caught. Now they will be exposed, and every crime will continue to be reported. Every action has a consequence and when you provoke another country they will come back and deal with it, especially when that country is the United States.

When I was in the United States being tortured to prevent me from reporting treason, I read an interesting case when I was examining case law for treason in the United States. A man bought cotton from the South during the civil war and was tried for treason. There are no small actors in treason. The document the Engineering of Bioterrorism, treason, child trafficking and the crime of aggression outlines the case law and the facts that support the case law. The Americans will be dealing with those who assisted the traitors in the United States. Everyone has a right to do what they want, and they have a right to the consequences of those choices. When you mess with the United States, the United States will be giving you your consequences.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate (SK)
North Battleford, SK
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

The email in this signature is for humanitarian purposes only. For Greater Certainty, while it is owned by DSR Karis Consulting Inc., this email is for humanitarian purposes and no business is conducted through this email. Email can only be addressed to the person whose signature is affixed to the email. No email is to be addressed to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. through unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com email for any purposes of any kind.

From: Unity

Sent: September 29, 2022 2:12 PM

To: 'Registrar, Court of Appeal' <CARegistrar@sasklawcourts.ca>; 'Spray, Erin' <Erin.Spray@justice.gc.ca>; 'Stevenson, Justin JJ' <justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca>; 'ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com' <ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com>; 'patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca' <patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca>; 'Saskatoon-FC (JUS/ JUS' <sas.fc@justice.gc.ca>

Cc: 'Price, Emily' <Emily.Price@cas-satj.gc.ca>; 'law.reception@calgary.ca' <law.reception@calgary.ca>; 'reception@matrixlawgroup.ca' <reception@matrixlawgroup.ca>; 'colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca' <colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca>; 'emily.price@cas-satj.gc.ca' <emily.price@cas-satj.gc.ca>; 'hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com' <hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com>; Marie K. Stack <m.stack@mckercher.ca>; 'vthomson@owzw.com' <vthomson@owzw.com>; 'bcomba@emeryjamieson.com' <bcomba@emeryjamieson.com>; 'Paula Safadi' <Paula.Safadi@albertacourts.ca>; 'carolinsask@yahoo.ca' <carolinsask@yahoo.ca>; 'cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net' <cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net>; 'chadrick.carley@syngenta.com' <chadrick.carley@syngenta.com>; 'ciprianbolah@gmail.com' <ciprianbolah@gmail.com>; 'cscarley@sasktel.net' <cscarley@sasktel.net>; 'dollyse13@gmail.com' <dollyse13@gmail.com>; 'donmvsb@icloud.com' <donmvsb@icloud.com>; 'eddieg@sasktel.net' <eddieg@sasktel.net>; 'elysyshyn@hotmail.com' <elysyshyn@hotmail.com>; 'guizz4bel@gmail.com' <guizz4bel@gmail.com>; 'hebertkim@hotmail.com' <hebertkim@hotmail.com>; 'holmlaw@sasktel.net' <holmlaw@sasktel.net>; 'j.wright@sasktel.net' <j.wright@sasktel.net>; 'jhydukewich16@gmail.com' <jhydukewich16@gmail.com>; 'kcarley1@blackberry.net' <kcarley1@blackberry.net>; 'barbcarley@icloud.com' <barbcarley@icloud.com>; 'bcgleason@earthlink.net' <bcgleason@earthlink.net>; 'beningerlena@hotmail.ca' <beningerlena@hotmail.ca>; 'cadubyna@gmail.com' <cadubyna@gmail.com>; 'carleyc@sasktel.net' <carleyc@sasktel.net>; 'president@gc.adventist.org' <president@gc.adventist.org>; 'sdannuc@gmail.com' <sdannuc@gmail.com>; 'gfernroger01@hotmail.com' <gfernroger01@hotmail.com>; 'info@contact.adventist.org' <info@contact.adventist.org>; 'info@nadadventist.org' <info@nadadventist.org>; 'communication@adventist.ca' <communication@adventist.ca>; 'mhyilton@mansaskadventist.ca' <mhyilton@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'clindberg@mansaskadventist.ca' <clindberg@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'swall@mansaskadventist.ca' <swall@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca' <carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'ababida@mansaskadventist.ca' <ababida@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'dbaker@mansaskadventist.ca' <dbaker@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'mbartley@mansaskadventist.ca' <mbartley@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'rbiscaro@mansaskadventist.ca' <rbiscaro@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'fcela@mansaskadventist.ca' <fcela@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca' <jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'sdixon@mansaskadventist.ca' <sdixon@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'tguderyan@mansaskadventist.ca' <tguderyan@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'jkim@mansaskadventist.ca' <jkim@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'alennon@mansaskadventist.ca' <alennon@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'smanly@mansaskadventist.ca' <smanly@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'emanzanares@mansaskadventist.ca' <emanzanares@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'rmarshall@mansaskadventist.ca' <rmarshall@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'rmena@mansaskadventist.ca' <rmena@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'holiphant@mansaskadventist.ca' <holiphant@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'dpereira@mansaskadventist.ca' <dpereira@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'lpoama@mansaskadventist.ca' <lpoama@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'ltilihoi@mansaskadventist.ca' <ltilihoi@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'gali@albertaadventist.ca' <gali@albertaadventist.ca>; 'aalvir@albertaadventist.ca' <aalvir@albertaadventist.ca>; 'rferary@albertaadventist.ca' <rferary@albertaadventist.ca>; 'ghodder@albertaadventist.ca' <ghodder@albertaadventist.ca>; 'wwilliams@albertaadventist.ca' <wwilliams@albertaadventist.ca>; 'lwilton@albertaadventist.ca'

<lwlton@albertaadventist.ca>; 'familyministries@albertaadventist.ca' <familyministries@albertaadventist.ca>;
 'acs@albertaadventist.ca' <acs@albertaadventist.ca>; 'presidential@adventist.ca' <presidential@adventist.ca>;
 'anderson.cathy@adventist.ca' <anderson.cathy@adventist.ca>; 'page.campbell@adventist.ca'
 <page.campbell@adventist.ca>; 'guarin-adap.chris@adventist.ca' <guarin-adap.chris@adventist.ca>;
 'mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca' <mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca>; 'keys.tina@adventist.ca' <keys.tina@adventist.ca>;
 'ainzee3@hotmail.com' <ainzee3@hotmail.com>; 'a.hydukewich@gmail.com' <a.hydukewich@gmail.com>;
 'arlenk@xplornet.ca' <arlenk@xplornet.ca>; 'bmgilbert92@gmail.com' <bmgilbert92@gmail.com>;
 'barbcarley@icloud.com' <barbcarley@icloud.com>; 'bcgleason@earthlink.net' <bcgleason@earthlink.net>;
 'beningerlena@hotmail.ca' <beningerlena@hotmail.ca>; 'bkwon3004@gmail.com' <bkwon3004@gmail.com>;
 'cadubyna@gmail.com' <cadubyna@gmail.com>; 'carleyc@sasktel.net' <carleyc@sasktel.net>;
 'cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net' <cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net>; 'chadrick.carley@syngenta.com'
 <chadrick.carley@syngenta.com>; 'cscarley@sasktel.net' <cscarley@sasktel.net>; 'handdkivimaa@sasktel.net'
 <handdkivimaa@sasktel.net>; 'Dawn Lund' <d.lund@sasktel.net>; 'dollyse13@gmail.com' <dollyse13@gmail.com>;
 'donmvsb@icloud.com' <donmvsb@icloud.com>; 'elysyshyn@hotmail.com' <elysyshyn@hotmail.com>; 'Gary Lund'
 <g.lund@sasktel.net>; 'guizz4bel@gmail.com' <guizz4bel@gmail.com>; 'janoyany@hotmail.com'
 <janoyany@hotmail.com>; 'j.wright@sasktel.net' <j.wright@sasktel.net>; 'James Kwon' <jkwon@mansaskadventist.ca>;
 'jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com' <jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com>; 'jenbakos2013@hotmail.ca'
 <jenbakos2013@hotmail.ca>; 'jhydukewich16@gmail.com' <jhydukewich16@gmail.com>; 'jimrogersrce@gmail.com'
 <jimrogersrce@gmail.com>; 'kcarley1@blackberry.net' <kcarley1@blackberry.net>; 'j_harris07@hotmail.com'
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 <wgeates@sasktel.net>; 'lyle_williams@hotmail.com' <lyle_williams@hotmail.com>; 'mysha393@gmail.com'
 <mysha393@gmail.com>; 'mazel@sasktel.net' <mazel@sasktel.net>; 'mieke_williams@hotmail.com'
 <mieke_williams@hotmail.com>; 'nursebear16@gmail.com' <nursebear16@gmail.com>; 'ooica15@gmail.com'
 <ooica15@gmail.com>; 'geerdtfamily@sasktel.net' <geerdtfamily@sasktel.net>; 'luvme@sasktel.net'
 <luvme@sasktel.net>; 'rhoda624@yahoo.com' <rhoda624@yahoo.com>; 've5tnt@yahoo.com' <ve5tnt@yahoo.com>;
 'rondi_a_kapiniak@hotmail.com' <rondi_a_kapiniak@hotmail.com>; 'ruby_ann_22@msn.com'
 <ruby_ann_22@msn.com>; 's.beninger@hotmail.com' <s.beninger@hotmail.com>; 'tiibred7@yahoo.com'
 <tiibred7@yahoo.com>; 'sheilargut@hotmail.com' <sheilargut@hotmail.com>; 'sagreenhough@hotmail.com'
 <sagreenhough@hotmail.com>; 'sboateng20@outlook.com' <sboateng20@outlook.com>; 'tatarynj@hotmail.com'
 <tatarynj@hotmail.com>; 'thegoodlife@litttleloon.ca' <thegoodlife@litttleloon.ca>; 'txc164@case.edu'
 <txc164@case.edu>; 'tie454@hotmail.com' <tie454@hotmail.com>; 've5lod@gmail.com' <ve5lod@gmail.com>;
 'zwfriender@yahoo.com' <zwfriender@yahoo.com>; 'mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca' <mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca>;
 'jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca' <jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'Julio Davila' <jdavila@burmanu.ca>; 'Andrew Kelley'
 <andy777@yahoo.com>; 'Helen Becker' <rhbecker@litttleloon.ca>; 'Glenda Nischuk' <betterliving2@sasktel.net>;
 'IsaacDarko@burmanu.ca' <IsaacDarko@burmanu.ca>; 'irali@shaw.ca' <irali@shaw.ca>; 'Isaac Darko'
 <isaacdarko@burmanu.ca>; 'hank.julie@sasktel.net' <hank.julie@sasktel.net>; 'jmdesa70@gmail.com'
 <jmdesa70@gmail.com>; 'dallasgareau@gmail.com' <dallasgareau@gmail.com>; 'elahuc@sasktel.net'
 <elahuc@sasktel.net>; 'clintonwahl@hotmail.com' <clintonwahl@hotmail.com>; 'm.hwiebe@sasktel.net'
 <m.hwiebe@sasktel.net>; 'rzoerb@yahoo.com' <rzoerb@yahoo.com>; 'marallen@sasktel.net' <marallen@sasktel.net>;
 'orca@orcasound.ca' <orca@orcasound.ca>; 'carlamae@orcasound.ca' <carlamae@orcasound.ca>;
 'smariabaker6532@gmail.com' <smariabaker6532@gmail.com>; 'capcarad@sasktel.net' <capcarad@sasktel.net>;
 'jbergen.c@gmail.com' <jbergen.c@gmail.com>; 'mark_bergen123@yahoo.com' <mark_bergen123@yahoo.com>;
 'wendygareau@gmail.com' <wendygareau@gmail.com>; 'pegisn2prosperity@yahoo.ca'
 <pegisn2prosperity@yahoo.ca>; 'hall11ry@uregina.ca' <hall11ry@uregina.ca>; 'olson_retreathouse@hotmail.com'
 <olson_retreathouse@hotmail.com>; 'aimee_pockett@hotmail.com' <aimee_pockett@hotmail.com>;
 'rleeb@sasktel.net' <rleeb@sasktel.net>; 'joyceliebreich@hotmail.com' <joyceliebreich@hotmail.com>;
 'kluneng71@gmail.com' <kluneng71@gmail.com>; 'hemar@sasktel.net' <hemar@sasktel.net>;
 'aleisha.j.mazier@gmail.com' <aleisha.j.mazier@gmail.com>; 'zuzumami@gmail.com' <zuzumami@gmail.com>;
 'nursemickey@gmail.com' <nursemickey@gmail.com>; 'akothmolly@yahoo.com' <akothmolly@yahoo.com>;
 'james.oloo@alumni.uleth.ca' <james.oloo@alumni.uleth.ca>; 'loisotte@gmail.com' <loisotte@gmail.com>;
 'aarron11@msn.com' <aarron11@msn.com>; 'rey_taker_555@hotmail.com' <rey_taker_555@hotmail.com>;

'strawberry459@hotmail.com' <strawberry459@hotmail.com>; 'lisapreb@icloud.com' <lisapreb@icloud.com>;
'ernie.proust@yahoo.com' <ernie.proust@yahoo.com>; 'akitrak@outlook.com' <akitrak@outlook.com>;
'beamer072@yahoo.com' <beamer072@yahoo.com>; 'marjorittariddell@gmail.com' <marjorittariddell@gmail.com>;
'ednarogers28@gmail.com' <ednarogers28@gmail.com>; 'rjsaccucci@hotmail.com' <rjsaccucci@hotmail.com>;
'kerryphoto@gmail.com' <kerryphoto@gmail.com>; 'lizzy.ss@shaw.ca' <lizzy.ss@shaw.ca>; 'ruby.sparks@live.com'
<ruby.sparks@live.com>; 'teresawahl1@hotmail.com' <teresawahl1@hotmail.com>; 'gatwak@sasktel.net'
<gatwak@sasktel.net>; 'cicilialamunu@gmail.com' <cicilialamunu@gmail.com>; 'e.wani@hotmail.com'
<e.wani@hotmail.com>; 'bacon-acres@hotmail.com' <bacon-acres@hotmail.com>; 'adamsmarilyn322@gmail.com'
<adamsmarilyn322@gmail.com>; 'stebeng@yahoo.com' <stebeng@yahoo.com>; 'morenolina287@gmail.com'
<morenolina287@gmail.com>; 'marnie.m.peart@gmail.com' <marnie.m.peart@gmail.com>; 'boniffer@gmail.com'
<boniffer@gmail.com>; 'europroconcrete@gmail.com' <europroconcrete@gmail.com>; 'evelynsefu@gmail.com'
<evelynsefu@gmail.com>; 'weszary@gmail.com' <weszary@gmail.com>; 'emaxi@mansaskadventist.ca'
<emaxi@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'juanrobledo@txsda.org' <juanrobledo@txsda.org>; 'tips@rebelnews.com'
<tips@rebelnews.com>; 'tips@GlobalTVBC.com' <tips@GlobalTVBC.com>; 'cbcnlinvestigates@cbc.ca'
<cbcnlinvestigates@cbc.ca>

Subject: RE: Richardson v Richardson - CACV4048 and information that Amy Groothius is reported for Criminal Intimidation of a Witness For Greater Certainty and Clarity

Importance: High

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan,

You will continue to keep the authorization and contact for physical service information supplied to you on file. As part of the verbal confirmation, I will at random intervals request specific documents to be sent by mail and the address must exactly match what is represented on the authorization documents. When the mail is received at the prescribed location named on the authorization documents, if the address does not exactly match what was written on the documents both the registrar who named themselves and Amy Groothius will be reported for criminal intimidation. Both Verbal and written confirmation will happen for mailing of documents as was outlined in the previous email. Any removal of the Authorization filed to the Court will result in a criminal complaint and constitute intimidation and destruction of evidence of crimes and will be promptly reported to the RCMP.

A phone call and acknowledgement by fax to the number provided must occur today. This email will also be provided to the RCMP and other law enforcement, elected officials, media outlets or other such entities as deemed necessary.

Each further instance of intimidation will be promptly reported to the RCMP and other law enforcement.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate (SK)
North Battleford, SK
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

The email in this signature is for humanitarian purposes only. For Greater Certainty, while it is owned by DSR Karis Consulting Inc., this email is for humanitarian purposes and no business is conducted through this email. Email can only be addressed to the person whose signature is affixed to the email. No email is to be addressed to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. through unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com email for any purposes of any kind.

From: Unity

Sent: September 29, 2022 1:58 PM

To: 'Registrar, Court of Appeal' <CARegistrar@sasklawcourts.ca>; 'Spray, Erin' <Erin.Spray@justice.gc.ca>; 'Stevenson, Justin JU' <justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca>; 'ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com' <ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com>; 'patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca' <patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca>; 'Saskatoon-FC (JUS/ JUS' <sas.fc@justice.gc.ca>

Cc: 'Price, Emily' <Emily.Price@cas-satj.gc.ca>; 'law.reception@calgary.ca' <law.reception@calgary.ca>; 'reception@matrixlawgroup.ca' <reception@matrixlawgroup.ca>; 'colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca' <colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca>; 'emily.price@cas-satj.gc.ca' <emily.price@cas-satj.gc.ca>; 'hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com' <hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com>; Marie K. Stack <m.stack@mckercher.ca>; 'vthomson@owzw.com' <vthomson@owzw.com>; 'bcomba@emeryjamieson.com' <bcomba@emeryjamieson.com>; 'Paula Safadi' <Paula.Safadi@albertacourts.ca>; 'carolinsask@yahoo.ca' <carolinsask@yahoo.ca>; 'cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net' <cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net>; 'chadrick.carley@syngenta.com' <chadrick.carley@syngenta.com>; 'ciprianbolah@gmail.com' <ciprianbolah@gmail.com>; 'cscarley@sasktel.net' <cscarley@sasktel.net>; 'dollyse13@gmail.com' <dollyse13@gmail.com>; 'donmvsb@icloud.com' <donmvsb@icloud.com>; 'eddieg@sasktel.net' <eddieg@sasktel.net>; 'elysyshyn@hotmail.com' <elysyshyn@hotmail.com>; 'guizz4bel@gmail.com' <guizz4bel@gmail.com>; 'hebertkim@hotmail.com' <hebertkim@hotmail.com>; 'holmlaw@sasktel.net' <holmlaw@sasktel.net>; 'j.wright@sasktel.net' <j.wright@sasktel.net>; 'jhydukewich16@gmail.com' <jhydukewich16@gmail.com>; 'kcarley1@blackberry.net' <kcarley1@blackberry.net>; 'barbcarley@icloud.com' <barbcarley@icloud.com>; 'bcgleason@earthlink.net' <bcgleason@earthlink.net>; 'beningerlena@hotmail.ca' <beningerlena@hotmail.ca>; 'cadubyna@gmail.com' <cadubyna@gmail.com>; 'carleyc@sasktel.net' <carleyc@sasktel.net>; 'president@gc.adventist.org' <president@gc.adventist.org>; 'sdannuc@gmail.com' <sdannuc@gmail.com>; 'gfernroger01@hotmail.com' <gfernroger01@hotmail.com>; 'info@contact.adventist.org' <info@contact.adventist.org>; 'info@nadadventist.org' <info@nadadventist.org>; 'communication@adventist.ca' <communication@adventist.ca>; 'mhyilton@mansaskadventist.ca' <mhyilton@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'clindberg@mansaskadventist.ca' <clindberg@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'swall@mansaskadventist.ca' <swall@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca' <carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'ababida@mansaskadventist.ca' <ababida@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'dbaker@mansaskadventist.ca' <dbaker@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'mbartley@mansaskadventist.ca' <mbartley@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'rbiscaro@mansaskadventist.ca' <rbiscaro@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'fcela@mansaskadventist.ca' <fcela@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca' <jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'sdixon@mansaskadventist.ca' <sdixon@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'tguderyan@mansaskadventist.ca' <tguderyan@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'jkim@mansaskadventist.ca' <jkim@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'alennon@mansaskadventist.ca' <alennon@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'smanly@mansaskadventist.ca' <smanly@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'emanzanas@mansaskadventist.ca' <emanzanas@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'rmarshall@mansaskadventist.ca' <rmarshall@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'rmena@mansaskadventist.ca' <rmena@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'holiphant@mansaskadventist.ca' <holiphant@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'dpereira@mansaskadventist.ca' <dpereira@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'lpoama@mansaskadventist.ca' <lpoama@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'ltilihoi@mansaskadventist.ca' <ltilihoi@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'gali@albertaadventist.ca' <gali@albertaadventist.ca>; 'aalvir@albertaadventist.ca' <aalvir@albertaadventist.ca>; 'rferary@albertaadventist.ca' <rferary@albertaadventist.ca>; 'ghodder@albertaadventist.ca' <ghodder@albertaadventist.ca>; 'wwilliams@albertaadventist.ca' <wwilliams@albertaadventist.ca>; 'lwilton@albertaadventist.ca' <lwilton@albertaadventist.ca>; 'familyministries@albertaadventist.ca' <familyministries@albertaadventist.ca>; 'acs@albertaadventist.ca' <acs@albertaadventist.ca>; 'presidential@adventist.ca' <presidential@adventist.ca>; 'anderson.cathy@adventist.ca' <anderson.cathy@adventist.ca>; 'page.campbell@adventist.ca' <page.campbell@adventist.ca>; 'guarin-adap.chris@adventist.ca' <guarin-adap.chris@adventist.ca>; 'mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca' <mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca>; 'keys.tina@adventist.ca' <keys.tina@adventist.ca>; 'ainzee3@hotmail.com' <ainzee3@hotmail.com>; 'a.hydukewich@gmail.com' <a.hydukewich@gmail.com>; 'arlenk@xplornet.ca' <arlenk@xplornet.ca>; 'bmgilbert92@gmail.com' <bmgilbert92@gmail.com>; 'barbcarley@icloud.com' <barbcarley@icloud.com>; 'bcgleason@earthlink.net' <bcgleason@earthlink.net>; 'beningerlena@hotmail.ca' <beningerlena@hotmail.ca>; 'bkwon3004@gmail.com' <bkwon3004@gmail.com>; 'cadubyna@gmail.com' <cadubyna@gmail.com>; 'carleyc@sasktel.net' <carleyc@sasktel.net>;

'cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net' <cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net>; 'chadrick.carley@syngenta.com' <chadrick.carley@syngenta.com>; 'cscarley@sasktel.net' <cscarley@sasktel.net>; 'handdkivimaa@sasktel.net' <handdkivimaa@sasktel.net>; 'Dawn Lund' <d.lund@sasktel.net>; 'dollyse13@gmail.com' <dollyse13@gmail.com>; 'donmvsb@icloud.com' <donmvsb@icloud.com>; 'elysyshyn@hotmail.com' <elysyshyn@hotmail.com>; 'Gary Lund' <g.lund@sasktel.net>; 'guizz4bel@gmail.com' <guizz4bel@gmail.com>; 'janoyany@hotmail.com' <janoyany@hotmail.com>; 'j.wright@sasktel.net' <j.wright@sasktel.net>; 'James Kwon' <kwon@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com' <jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com>; 'jenbakos2013@hotmail.ca' <jenbakos2013@hotmail.ca>; 'jhydukewich16@gmail.com' <jhydukewich16@gmail.com>; 'jimrogersrce@gmail.com' <jimrogersrce@gmail.com>; 'kcarley1@blackberry.net' <kcarley1@blackberry.net>; 'j_harris07@hotmail.com' <j_harris07@hotmail.com>; 'laghbo@gmail.com' <laghbo@gmail.com>; 'laxdal52@hotmail.com' <laxdal52@hotmail.com>; 'mcbean32@me.com' <mcbean32@me.com>; 'wgeates@sasktel.net' <wgeates@sasktel.net>; 'lyle_williams@hotmail.com' <lyle_williams@hotmail.com>; 'mysha393@gmail.com' <mysha393@gmail.com>; 'mazel@sasktel.net' <mazel@sasktel.net>; 'mieke_williams@hotmail.com' <mieke_williams@hotmail.com>; 'nursebear16@gmail.com' <nursebear16@gmail.com>; 'ooca15@gmail.com' <ooca15@gmail.com>; 'geerdtfamily@sasktel.net' <geerdtfamily@sasktel.net>; 'luvme@sasktel.net' <luvme@sasktel.net>; 'rhoda624@yahoo.com' <rhoda624@yahoo.com>; 've5tnt@yahoo.com' <ve5tnt@yahoo.com>; 'rondi_a_kapiniak@hotmail.com' <rondi_a_kapiniak@hotmail.com>; 'ruby_ann_22@msn.com' <ruby_ann_22@msn.com>; 's.beninger@hotmail.com' <s.beninger@hotmail.com>; 'tiibred7@yahoo.com' <tiibred7@yahoo.com>; 'sheilargut@hotmail.com' <sheilargut@hotmail.com>; 'sagreenhough@hotmail.com' <sagreenhough@hotmail.com>; 'sboateng20@outlook.com' <sboateng20@outlook.com>; 'tatarynj@hotmail.com' <tatarynj@hotmail.com>; 'thegoodlife@litttleloon.ca' <thegoodlife@litttleloon.ca>; 'txc164@case.edu' <txc164@case.edu>; 'tie454@hotmail.com' <tie454@hotmail.com>; 've5lod@gmail.com' <ve5lod@gmail.com>; 'zwfriend@yahoo.com' <zwfriend@yahoo.com>; 'mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca' <mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca' <jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'Julio Davila' <jdavila@burmanu.ca>; 'Andrew Kelley' <andy777@yahoo.com>; 'Helen Becker' <rhbecker@litttleloon.ca>; 'Glenda Nischuk' <betterliving2@sasktel.net>; 'Isaacdarko@burmanu.ca' <Isaacdarko@burmanu.ca>; 'irali@shaw.ca' <irali@shaw.ca>; 'Isaac Darko' <isaacdarko@burmanu.ca>; 'hank.julie@sasktel.net' <hank.julie@sasktel.net>; 'jmdesa70@gmail.com' <jmdesa70@gmail.com>; 'dallasgareau@gmail.com' <dallasgareau@gmail.com>; 'elahuc@sasktel.net' <elahuc@sasktel.net>; 'clintonwahl@hotmail.com' <clintonwahl@hotmail.com>; 'm.hwiebe@sasktel.net' <m.hwiebe@sasktel.net>; 'rzoerb@yahoo.com' <rzoerb@yahoo.com>; 'marallen@sasktel.net' <marallen@sasktel.net>; 'orca@orcasound.ca' <orca@orcasound.ca>; 'carlamae@orcasound.ca' <carlamae@orcasound.ca>; 'smariebaker6532@gmail.com' <smariebaker6532@gmail.com>; 'capcarad@sasktel.net' <capcarad@sasktel.net>; 'jbergen.c@gmail.com' <jbergen.c@gmail.com>; 'mark_bergen123@yahoo.com' <mark_bergen123@yahoo.com>; 'wendygareau@gmail.com' <wendygareau@gmail.com>; 'pegisn2prosperity@yahoo.ca' <pegisn2prosperity@yahoo.ca>; 'hall11ry@uregina.ca' <hall11ry@uregina.ca>; 'olson_retreathouse@hotmail.com' <olson_retreathouse@hotmail.com>; 'aimee_pockett@hotmail.com' <aimee_pockett@hotmail.com>; 'rleeb@sasktel.net' <rleeb@sasktel.net>; 'joyceliebreich@hotmail.com' <joyceliebreich@hotmail.com>; 'kluneng71@gmail.com' <kluneng71@gmail.com>; 'hemar@sasktel.net' <hemar@sasktel.net>; 'aleisha.j.mazier@gmail.com' <aleisha.j.mazier@gmail.com>; 'zuzumami@gmail.com' <zuzumami@gmail.com>; 'nursemickey@gmail.com' <nursemickey@gmail.com>; 'akothmolly@yahoo.com' <akothmolly@yahoo.com>; 'james.oloo@alumni.uleth.ca' <james.oloo@alumni.uleth.ca>; 'loisotte@gmail.com' <loisotte@gmail.com>; 'aarron11@msn.com' <aarron11@msn.com>; 'rey_taker_555@hotmail.com' <rey_taker_555@hotmail.com>; 'strawberry459@hotmail.com' <strawberry459@hotmail.com>; 'lisapreb@icloud.com' <lisapreb@icloud.com>; 'ernie.proust@yahoo.com' <ernie.proust@yahoo.com>; 'akitrak@outlook.com' <akitrak@outlook.com>; 'beamer072@yahoo.com' <beamer072@yahoo.com>; 'marjorittariddell@gmail.com' <marjorittariddell@gmail.com>; 'ednarogers28@gmail.com' <ednarogers28@gmail.com>; 'rjsaccucci@hotmail.com' <rjsaccucci@hotmail.com>; 'kerryphoto@gmail.com' <kerryphoto@gmail.com>; 'lizzy.ss@shaw.ca' <lizzy.ss@shaw.ca>; 'ruby.sparks@live.com' <ruby.sparks@live.com>; 'teresawahl1@hotmail.com' <teresawahl1@hotmail.com>; 'gatwak@sasktel.net' <gatwak@sasktel.net>; 'cicilialamunu@gmail.com' <cicilialamunu@gmail.com>; 'e.wani@hotmail.com' <e.wani@hotmail.com>; 'bacon-acres@hotmail.com' <bacon-acres@hotmail.com>; 'adamsmarilyn322@gmail.com' <adamsmarilyn322@gmail.com>; 'stebeng@yahoo.com' <stebeng@yahoo.com>; 'morenolina287@gmail.com' <morenolina287@gmail.com>; 'marnie.m.peart@gmail.com' <marnie.m.peart@gmail.com>; 'boniffer@gmail.com'

<boniffer@gmail.com>; 'europroconcrete@gmail.com' <europroconcrete@gmail.com>; 'evelynsefu@gmail.com' <evelynsefu@gmail.com>; 'weszary@gmail.com' <weszary@gmail.com>; 'emaxi@mansaskadventist.ca' <emaxi@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'juanrobledo@txsda.org' <juanrobledo@txsda.org>; 'tips@rebelnews.com' <tips@rebelnews.com>; 'tips@GlobalTVBC.com' <tips@GlobalTVBC.com>; 'cbcnlinvestigates@cbc.ca' <cbcnlinvestigates@cbc.ca>

Subject: RE: Richardson v Richardson - CACV4048 and information that Amy Groothius is reported for Criminal Intimidation of a Witness

Importance: High

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan,

A phone call must accompany every transmission of a document from the registrar of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan who is sending the document, and I must verbally acknowledge it and will determine a specific acknowledgement in writing at the time of the phone call and a audio recording of the conversation will be made by me which will clearly have the registrar identify themselves with their full name and I will attach the recording to an email along with the written confirmation and that written confirmation will also be sent by fax. **All of these steps must be taken for my safety. In this email and the previous ones.**

This will also be forwarded to the RCMP.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate (SK)
North Battleford, SK
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

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From: Unity

Sent: September 29, 2022 1:48 PM

To: 'Registrar, Court of Appeal' <CARegistrar@sasklawcourts.ca>; 'Spray, Erin' <Erin.Spray@justice.gc.ca>; 'Stevenson, Justin JU' <justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca>; 'ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com' <ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com>;

'patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca' <patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca>; 'Saskatoon-FC (JUS/ JUS' <sas.fc@justice.gc.ca>

Cc: 'Price, Emily' <Emily.Price@cas-satj.gc.ca>; 'law.reception@calgary.ca' <law.reception@calgary.ca>;

'reception@matrixlawgroup.ca' <reception@matrixlawgroup.ca>; 'colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca

(<colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca> <colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca>; 'emily.price@cas-satj.gc.ca' <emily.price@cas-satj.gc.ca>;

'hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com' <hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com>; 'Marie K. Stack' <m.stack@mckercher.ca>;

'vthomson@owzw.com' <vthomson@owzw.com>; 'bcomba@emeryjamieson.com' <bcomba@emeryjamieson.com>;

'Paula Safadi' <Paula.Safadi@albertacourts.ca>; 'carolinsask@yahoo.ca' <carolinsask@yahoo.ca>;

'cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net' <cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net>; 'chadrick.carley@syngenta.com'

<chadrick.carley@syngenta.com>; 'ciprianbolah@gmail.com' <ciprianbolah@gmail.com>; 'cscarley@sasktel.net'

<cscarley@sasktel.net>; 'dollyse13@gmail.com' <dollyse13@gmail.com>; 'donmvsb@icloud.com'

[<donmvsb@icloud.com>](mailto:donmvsb@icloud.com); 'eddieg@sasktel.net' <eddieg@sasktel.net>; 'elysyshyn@hotmail.com' <elysyshyn@hotmail.com>; 'guizz4bel@gmail.com' <guizz4bel@gmail.com>; 'hebertkim@hotmail.com' <hebertkim@hotmail.com>; 'holmlaw@sasktel.net' <holmlaw@sasktel.net>; 'j.wright@sasktel.net' <j.wright@sasktel.net>; 'jhydukewich16@gmail.com' <jhydukewich16@gmail.com>; 'kcarley1@blackberry.net' <kcarley1@blackberry.net>; 'barbcarley@icloud.com' <barbcarley@icloud.com>; 'bcgleason@earthlink.net' <bcgleason@earthlink.net>; 'beningerlena@hotmail.ca' <beningerlena@hotmail.ca>; 'cadubyna@gmail.com' <cadubyna@gmail.com>; 'carleyc@sasktel.net' <carleyc@sasktel.net>; 'president@gc.adventist.org' <president@gc.adventist.org>; 'sdannuc@gmail.com' <sdannuc@gmail.com>; 'gfernroger01@hotmail.com' <gfernroger01@hotmail.com>; 'info@contact.adventist.org' <info@contact.adventist.org>; 'info@nadadventist.org' <info@nadadventist.org>; 'communication@adventist.ca' <communication@adventist.ca>; 'mhylton@mansaskadventist.ca' <mhylton@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'clindberg@mansaskadventist.ca' <clindberg@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'swall@mansaskadventist.ca' <swall@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca' <carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'ababida@mansaskadventist.ca' <ababida@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'dbaker@mansaskadventist.ca' <dbaker@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'mbartley@mansaskadventist.ca' <mbartley@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'rbiscaro@mansaskadventist.ca' <rbiscaro@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'fcela@mansaskadventist.ca' <fcela@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca' <jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'sdixon@mansaskadventist.ca' <sdixon@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'tguderyan@mansaskadventist.ca' <tguderyan@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'jkim@mansaskadventist.ca' <jkim@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'alennon@mansaskadventist.ca' <alennon@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'smanly@mansaskadventist.ca' <smanly@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'emanzanas@mansaskadventist.ca' <emanzanas@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'rmarshall@mansaskadventist.ca' <rmarshall@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'rmena@mansaskadventist.ca' <rmena@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'holiphant@mansaskadventist.ca' <holiphant@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'dpereira@mansaskadventist.ca' <dpereira@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'lpoama@mansaskadventist.ca' <lpoama@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'ltilihoi@mansaskadventist.ca' <ltilihoi@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'gali@albertaadventist.ca' <gali@albertaadventist.ca>; 'aalvir@albertaadventist.ca' <aalvir@albertaadventist.ca>; 'rferary@albertaadventist.ca' <rferary@albertaadventist.ca>; 'ghodder@albertaadventist.ca' <ghodder@albertaadventist.ca>; 'wwilliams@albertaadventist.ca' <wwilliams@albertaadventist.ca>; 'lwilton@albertaadventist.ca' <lwilton@albertaadventist.ca>; 'familyministries@albertaadventist.ca' <familyministries@albertaadventist.ca>; 'acs@albertaadventist.ca' <acs@albertaadventist.ca>; 'presidential@adventist.ca' <presidential@adventist.ca>; 'anderson.cathy@adventist.ca' <anderson.cathy@adventist.ca>; 'page.campbell@adventist.ca' <page.campbell@adventist.ca>; 'guarin-adap.chris@adventist.ca' <guarin-adap.chris@adventist.ca>; 'mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca' <mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca>; 'keys.tina@adventist.ca' <keys.tina@adventist.ca>; 'ainzee3@hotmail.com' <ainzee3@hotmail.com>; 'a.hydukewich@gmail.com' <a.hydukewich@gmail.com>; 'arlenk@xplornet.ca' <arlenk@xplornet.ca>; 'bmgilbert92@gmail.com' <bmgilbert92@gmail.com>; 'barbcarley@icloud.com' <barbcarley@icloud.com>; 'bcgleason@earthlink.net' <bcgleason@earthlink.net>; 'beningerlena@hotmail.ca' <beningerlena@hotmail.ca>; 'bkwon3004@gmail.com' <bkwon3004@gmail.com>; 'cadubyna@gmail.com' <cadubyna@gmail.com>; 'carleyc@sasktel.net' <carleyc@sasktel.net>; 'cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net' <cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net>; 'chadrick.carley@syngenta.com' <chadrick.carley@syngenta.com>; 'cscarley@sasktel.net' <cscarley@sasktel.net>; 'handdkivimaa@sasktel.net' <handdkivimaa@sasktel.net>; 'Dawn Lund' <d.lund@sasktel.net>; 'dollyse13@gmail.com' <dollyse13@gmail.com>; 'donmvsb@icloud.com' <donmvsb@icloud.com>; 'elysyshyn@hotmail.com' <elysyshyn@hotmail.com>; 'Gary Lund' <g.lund@sasktel.net>; 'guizz4bel@gmail.com' <guizz4bel@gmail.com>; 'janoyany@hotmail.com' <janoyany@hotmail.com>; 'j.wright@sasktel.net' <j.wright@sasktel.net>; 'James Kwon' <jkwon@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com' <jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com>; 'jenbakos2013@hotmail.ca' <jenbakos2013@hotmail.ca>; 'jhydukewich16@gmail.com' <jhydukewich16@gmail.com>; 'jimrogersrce@gmail.com' <jimrogersrce@gmail.com>; 'kcarley1@blackberry.net' <kcarley1@blackberry.net>; 'j_harris07@hotmail.com' <j_harris07@hotmail.com>; 'laghbo@gmail.com' <laghbo@gmail.com>; 'laxdal52@hotmail.com' <laxdal52@hotmail.com>; 'mcbean32@me.com' <mcbean32@me.com>; 'wgeates@sasktel.net' <wgeates@sasktel.net>; 'lyle_williams@hotmail.com' <lyle_williams@hotmail.com>; 'mysha393@gmail.com' <mysha393@gmail.com>; 'mazel@sasktel.net' <mazel@sasktel.net>; 'mieke_williams@hotmail.com' <mieke_williams@hotmail.com>; 'nursebear16@gmail.com' <nursebear16@gmail.com>; 'ooica15@gmail.com'

ooica15@gmail.com>; 'geerdtfamily@sasktel.net' <geerdtfamily@sasktel.net>; 'luvme@sasktel.net' <luvme@sasktel.net>; 'rhoda624@yahoo.com' <rhoda624@yahoo.com>; 've5tnt@yahoo.com' <ve5tnt@yahoo.com>; 'rondi_a_kapiniak@hotmail.com' <rondi_a_kapiniak@hotmail.com>; 'ruby_ann_22@msn.com' <ruby_ann_22@msn.com>; 's.beninger@hotmail.com' <s.beninger@hotmail.com>; 'tiibred7@yahoo.com' <tiibred7@yahoo.com>; 'sheilargut@hotmail.com' <sheilargut@hotmail.com>; 'sagreenhough@hotmail.com' <sagreenhough@hotmail.com>; 'sboateng20@outlook.com' <sboateng20@outlook.com>; 'tatarynj@hotmail.com' <tatarynj@hotmail.com>; 'thegoodlife@littleloon.ca' <thegoodlife@littleloon.ca>; 'txc164@case.edu' <txc164@case.edu>; 'tie454@hotmail.com' <tie454@hotmail.com>; 've5lod@gmail.com' <ve5lod@gmail.com>; 'zwfriend@yahoo.com' <zwfriend@yahoo.com>; 'mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca' <mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca' <jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'Julio Davila' <jdavila@burmanu.ca>; 'Andrew Kelley' <andy777@yahoo.com>; 'Helen Becker' <rhbecker@littleloon.ca>; 'Glenda Nischuk' <betterliving2@sasktel.net>; 'Isaacdarko@burmanu.ca' <Isaacdarko@burmanu.ca>; 'irali@shaw.ca' <irali@shaw.ca>; 'Isaac Darko' <isaacdarko@burmanu.ca>; 'hank.julie@sasktel.net' <hank.julie@sasktel.net>; 'jmdesa70@gmail.com' <jmdesa70@gmail.com>; 'dallasgareau@gmail.com' <dallasgareau@gmail.com>; 'elahuc@sasktel.net' <elahuc@sasktel.net>; 'clintonwahl@hotmail.com' <clintonwahl@hotmail.com>; 'm.hwiebe@sasktel.net' <m.hwiebe@sasktel.net>; 'rzoerb@yahoo.com' <rzoerb@yahoo.com>; 'marallen@sasktel.net' <marallen@sasktel.net>; 'orca@orcasound.ca' <orca@orcasound.ca>; 'carlamae@orcasound.ca' <carlamae@orcasound.ca>; 'smariiebaker6532@gmail.com' <smariiebaker6532@gmail.com>; 'capcarad@sasktel.net' <capcarad@sasktel.net>; 'jbergen.c@gmail.com' <jbergen.c@gmail.com>; 'mark_bergen123@yahoo.com' <mark_bergen123@yahoo.com>; 'wendygareau@gmail.com' <wendygareau@gmail.com>; 'pegisn2prosperity@yahoo.ca' <pegisn2prosperity@yahoo.ca>; 'hall11ry@uregina.ca' <hall11ry@uregina.ca>; 'olson_retreathouse@hotmail.com' <olson_retreathouse@hotmail.com>; 'aimee_pockett@hotmail.com' <aimee_pockett@hotmail.com>; 'rleebbs@sasktel.net' <rleebbs@sasktel.net>; 'joyceliebreich@hotmail.com' <joyceliebreich@hotmail.com>; 'kluneng71@gmail.com' <kluneng71@gmail.com>; 'hemar@sasktel.net' <hemar@sasktel.net>; 'aleisha.j.mazier@gmail.com' <aleisha.j.mazier@gmail.com>; 'zuzumami@gmail.com' <zuzumami@gmail.com>; 'nursemickey@gmail.com' <nursemickey@gmail.com>; 'akothmolly@yahoo.com' <akothmolly@yahoo.com>; 'james.oloo@alumni.uleth.ca' <james.oloo@alumni.uleth.ca>; 'loisotte@gmail.com' <loisotte@gmail.com>; 'aaron11@msn.com' <aaron11@msn.com>; 'rey_taker_555@hotmail.com' <rey_taker_555@hotmail.com>; 'strawberry459@hotmail.com' <strawberry459@hotmail.com>; 'lisapreb@icloud.com' <lisapreb@icloud.com>; 'ernie.proust@yahoo.com' <ernie.proust@yahoo.com>; 'akitrak@outlook.com' <akitrak@outlook.com>; 'beamer072@yahoo.com' <beamer072@yahoo.com>; 'marjorittariddell@gmail.com' <marjorittariddell@gmail.com>; 'ednarogers28@gmail.com' <ednarogers28@gmail.com>; 'rjsaccucci@hotmail.com' <rjsaccucci@hotmail.com>; 'kerryphoto@gmail.com' <kerryphoto@gmail.com>; 'lizzy.ss@shaw.ca' <lizzy.ss@shaw.ca>; 'ruby.sparks@live.com' <ruby.sparks@live.com>; 'teresawahl1@hotmail.com' <teresawahl1@hotmail.com>; 'gatwak@sasktel.net' <gatwak@sasktel.net>; 'cicilialamunu@gmail.com' <cicilialamunu@gmail.com>; 'e.wani@hotmail.com' <e.wani@hotmail.com>; 'bacon-acres@hotmail.com' <bacon-acres@hotmail.com>; 'adamsmarilyn322@gmail.com' <adamsmarilyn322@gmail.com>; 'stebeng@yahoo.com' <stebeng@yahoo.com>; 'morenolina287@gmail.com' <morenolina287@gmail.com>; 'marnie.m.peart@gmail.com' <marnie.m.peart@gmail.com>; 'boniffer@gmail.com' <boniffer@gmail.com>; 'europroconcrete@gmail.com' <europroconcrete@gmail.com>; 'evelynsefu@gmail.com' <evelynsefu@gmail.com>; 'weszary@gmail.com' <weszary@gmail.com>; 'emaxi@mansaskadventist.ca' <emaxi@mansaskadventist.ca>; 'juanrobledo@txsda.org' <juanrobledo@txsda.org>; 'tips@rebelnews.com' <tips@rebelnews.com>; 'tips@GlobalTVBC.com' <tips@GlobalTVBC.com>; 'cbcnlinvestigates@cbc.ca' <cbcnlinvestigates@cbc.ca>

Subject: RE: Richardson v Richardson - CACV4048 and information that Amy Groothius is reported for Criminal Intimidation of a Witness

Importance: High

To the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan,

All Documents will also be sent by fax to 639-630-2551 from the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan in addition to email. Every document must be sent by fax and include the email receipts of the documentation sent by email to the fax for greater certainty and clarity, as there have been evidence of fraud using emails coming from a number of courts.

This communication will also be forwarded to the RCMP for greater certainty and clarity. Justin Stevenson, Erin Spray, Jessica Karam and Amy Groothuis are prohibited from sending any communication of any form to this fax number and each person must identify themselves by name when each fax is sent, or it will be reported for criminal intimidation of a witness.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate (SK)
North Battleford, SK
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

The email in this signature is for humanitarian purposes only. For Greater Certainty, while it is owned by DSR Karis Consulting Inc., this email is for humanitarian purposes and no business is conducted through this email. Email can only be addressed to the person whose signature is affixed to the email. No email is to be addressed to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. through unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com email for any purposes of any kind.

From: Unity

Sent: September 29, 2022 1:39 PM

To: Registrar, Court of Appeal <CARegistrar@sasklawcourts.ca>; Spray, Erin <Erin.Spray@justice.gc.ca>; Stevenson, Justin JU <justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca>; ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com; patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca; 'Saskatoon-FC (JUS/ JJS' <sas.fc@justice.gc.ca>

Cc: Price, Emily <Emily.Price@cas-satj.gc.ca>; law.reception@calgary.ca; reception@matrixlawgroup.ca; colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca (colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca) <colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca>; emily.price@cas-satj.gc.ca; hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com; Marie K. Stack <m.stack@mckercher.ca>; ythomson@owzw.com; bcomba@emeryjamieson.com; Paula Safadi <Paula.Safadi@albertacourts.ca>; carolinsask@yahoo.ca; cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net; chadrick.carley@syngenta.com; ciprianbolah@gmail.com; cscarley@sasktel.net; dollyse13@gmail.com; donmvb@icloud.com; eddieg@sasktel.net; elysyshyn@hotmail.com; quizz4bel@gmail.com; hebertkim@hotmail.com; holmlaw@sasktel.net; j.wright@sasktel.net; jhydukewich16@gmail.com; kcarley1@blackberry.net; barbcarley@icloud.com; bcgleason@earthlink.net; beningerlena@hotmail.ca; cadubyna@gmail.com; carleyc@sasktel.net; president@gc.adventist.org; sdannuc@gmail.com; gfernroger01@hotmail.com; info@contact.adventist.org; info@nadadventist.org; communication@adventist.ca; mhylton@mansaskadventist.ca; clindberg@mansaskadventist.ca; swall@mansaskadventist.ca; carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca; ababida@mansaskadventist.ca; dbaker@mansaskadventist.ca; mbartley@mansaskadventist.ca; rbiscaro@mansaskadventist.ca; fcela@mansaskadventist.ca; jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca; sdixon@mansaskadventist.ca; tquderyan@mansaskadventist.ca; jkim@mansaskadventist.ca; alennon@mansaskadventist.ca; smanly@mansaskadventist.ca; emanzanas@mansaskadventist.ca; rmarshall@mansaskadventist.ca; rmena@mansaskadventist.ca; holiphant@mansaskadventist.ca; dpereira@mansaskadventist.ca; lpoama@mansaskadventist.ca; ltilihoi@mansaskadventist.ca; gali@albertaadventist.ca; aalvir@albertaadventist.ca; rferary@albertaadventist.ca; ghodder@albertaadventist.ca; wwilliams@albertaadventist.ca; lwilton@albertaadventist.ca; familyministries@albertaadventist.ca; acs@albertaadventist.ca; presidential@adventist.ca; anderson.cathy@adventist.ca; page.campbell@adventist.ca; guarin-adap.chris@adventist.ca; mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca; keys.tina@adventist.ca; ainzee3@hotmail.com; a.hydukewich@gmail.com; arlenk@xplornet.ca; bmgilbert92@gmail.com; barbcarley@icloud.com; bcgleason@earthlink.net; beningerlena@hotmail.ca; bkwon3004@gmail.com; cadubyna@gmail.com; carleyc@sasktel.net; cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net; chadrick.carley@syngenta.com; cscarley@sasktel.net; handdkivimaa@sasktel.net; 'Dawn

Lund' <d.lund@sasktel.net>; dollyse13@gmail.com; donmvsb@icloud.com; elysyshyn@hotmail.com; Gary Lund <g.lund@sasktel.net>; guizz4bel@gmail.com; janoyany@hotmail.com; j.wright@sasktel.net; 'James Kwon' <jkwon@mansaskadventist.ca>; jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com; jebakos2013@hotmail.ca; jhydukewich16@gmail.com; jimrogersrce@gmail.com; kcarley1@blackberry.net; j_harris07@hotmail.com; laghbo@gmail.com; laxdal52@hotmail.com; mcbean32@me.com; wgeates@sasktel.net; lyle_williams@hotmail.com; mysha393@gmail.com; mazel@sasktel.net; mieke_williams@hotmail.com; nursebear16@gmail.com; ooica15@gmail.com; geerdtfamily@sasktel.net; luvme@sasktel.net; rhoda624@yahoo.com; ve5tnt@yahoo.com; rondi_a_kapiniak@hotmail.com; ruby_ann_22@msn.com; s.beninger@hotmail.com; tiibred7@yahoo.com; sheilargut@hotmail.com; sagreenhough@hotmail.com; sboateng20@outlook.com; tatarynj@hotmail.com; thegoodlife@litttleloon.ca; txc164@case.edu; tie454@hotmail.com; ve5lod@gmail.com; zwfriend@yahoo.com; mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca; jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca; Julio Davila <jdavila@burmanu.ca>; Andrew Kelley <andly777@yahoo.com>; Helen Becker <rhbecker@litttleloon.ca>; Glenda Nischuk <betterliving2@sasktel.net>; lsaacdarko@burmanu.ca; irali@shaw.ca; Isaac Darko <isaacdarko@burmanu.ca>; hank.julie@sasktel.net; jmdesa70@gmail.com; dallasgareau@gmail.com; elahuc@sasktel.net; clintonwahl@hotmail.com; m.hwiebe@sasktel.net; rzoerb@yahoo.com; marallen@sasktel.net; orca@orcasound.ca; carlamae@orcasound.ca; smariebaker6532@gmail.com; capcarad@sasktel.net; iberger.c@gmail.com; mark_bergen123@yahoo.com; wendygareau@gmail.com; pegisn2prosperity@yahoo.ca; hall11ry@uregina.ca; olson_retreathouse@hotmail.com; aimee_pockett@hotmail.com; rleeb@sasktel.net; joyceliebreich@hotmail.com; kluneng71@gmail.com; hemar@sasktel.net; aleisha.j.mazier@gmail.com; zuzumami@gmail.com; nursemickey@gmail.com; akothmolly@yahoo.com; james.oloo@alumni.uleth.ca; loisotte@gmail.com; aaron11@msn.com; rey_taker_555@hotmail.com; strawberry459@hotmail.com; lisapreb@icloud.com; ernie.proust@yahoo.com; akitrak@outlook.com; beamer072@yahoo.com; marjorittariddell@gmail.com; ednarogers28@gmail.com; rjsaccucci@hotmail.com; kerryphoto@gmail.com; lizzy.ss@shaw.ca; ruby.sparks@live.com; teresawah1@hotmail.com; gatwak@sasktel.net; cicilialamunu@gmail.com; e.wani@hotmail.com; bacon-acres@hotmail.com; adamsmarilyn322@gmail.com; stebeng@yahoo.com; morenolina287@gmail.com; marnie.m.peart@gmail.com; boniffer@gmail.com; europroconcrete@gmail.com; evelynsefu@gmail.com; weszary@gmail.com; emaxi@mansaskadventist.ca; juanrobledo@txsda.org; tips@rebelnews.com; tips@GlobalTVBC.com; cbcnlinvestigates@cbc.ca

Subject: RE: Richardson v Richardson - CACV4048 and information that Amy Groothius is reported for Criminal Intimidation of a Witness

Importance: High

To the Court of Appeal,

I am writing to inform the Court that Amy Groothius has now been reported for criminal intimidation of a witness after receiving knowledge that Jessica Karam and Erin Spray were reported for Criminal intimidation of a witness and chose to include them in the following email This too will be reported immediately to the RCMP. The Court of Appeal is hereby prohibited from including Jessica Karam and Erin Spray from any communications with the Court and each time that this is done, I will report it as a separate incident of criminal intimidation of a witness. Each registrar agent must identify themselves or each time they do not I will report it to the RCMP as criminal intimidation of a witness.

Amy Groothius is prohibited from communicating with me for any purposes and must recuse herself immediately from all matters pertaining to me. Having her in charge of any matters of mine is criminal intimidation of a witness and I no longer want to be intimidated by Amy Groothius or any other agent of the Court as intimidation of a witness who has made a criminal complaint is a crime.

I expect that the Court of Appeal will no longer intimidate me for my criminal complaint and all reply must be made publicly to every person cc'd in this email. So that the Court's Actions will be demonstrated publicly. For my safety and to impede the ability of rogue agents to intimidate me this must be respected.

Furthermore, the Court must acknowledge that I criminal complaints were made. Do not include Jessica Karam, Erin Spray and Justin Stevenson in any future emails. Justin Stevenson officially has no more consent to contact me in any

form as he too has been involved in criminal intimidation. Each time that Justin Stevenson Contacts me in any form he will also be reported for criminal intimidation. As will Amy Groothuis, Jessica Karam and Erin Spray. Any communication sent by a registrar that is sent without a name will be reported as criminal intimidation by Amy Groothuis. Stop the intimidation.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate (SK)
North Battleford, SK
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

The email in this signature is for humanitarian purposes only. For Greater Certainty, while it is owned by DSR Karis Consulting Inc., this email is for humanitarian purposes and no business is conducted through this email. Email can only be addressed to the person whose signature is affixed to the email. No email is to be addressed to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. through unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com email for any purposes of any kind.

From: Groothuis, Amy <agroothuis@sasklawcourts.ca>
Sent: September 29, 2022 1:15 PM
To: Unity <unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com>
Cc: Spray, Erin <Erin.Spray@justice.gc.ca>; Stevenson, Justin JU <justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca>;
ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com; patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca; 'Saskatoon-FC (JUS/ JUS' <sas.fc@justice.gc.ca>
Subject: RE: Richardson v Richardson - CACV4048

Hi Dale,

Thank you for confirming that all future correspondence, including hearing notices, should be provided to you by electronic means only. We will make a note on our file to ensure that no hard copies of any documents are mailed to you, and that all communication with you is limited to only being via email.

If at any future point you would like to start receiving communication via mail, please just let us know.

Amy

Amy Groothuis
Registrar

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan

Victoria Avenue Court House Direct: 306.787.5258
2425 Victoria Avenue Email: agroothuis@sasklawcourts.ca
Regina SK S4P 4W6 www.sasklawcourts.ca

From: Unity <unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com>
Sent: September 29, 2022 11:59 AM
To: Spray, Erin <Erin.Spray@justice.gc.ca>; Stevenson, Justin JU <justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca>;
ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com; patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca; Registrar, Court of Appeal

<CARegistrar@sasklawcourts.ca>; 'Saskatoon-FC (JUS/ JUS' <sas.fc@justice.gc.ca>
Cc: Price, Emily <Emily.Price@cas-satj.gc.ca>; law.reception@calgary.ca; reception@matrixlawgroup.ca;
 colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca (colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca) <colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca>; emily.price@cas-satj.gc.ca;
 hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com; Marie K. Stack <m.stack@mckercher.ca>; ythomson@owzw.com;
 bcomba@emeryjamieson.com; Paula Safadi <Paula.Safadi@albertacourts.ca>; carolinsask@yahoo.ca;
 cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net; chadrick.carley@syngenta.com; ciprianbolah@gmail.com; cscarley@sasktel.net;
 dollyse13@gmail.com; donmvsb@icloud.com; eddieg@sasktel.net; elysyshyn@hotmail.com; quizz4bel@gmail.com;
 hebertkim@hotmail.com; holmlaw@sasktel.net; j.wright@sasktel.net; jhydukewich16@gmail.com;
 kcarley1@blackberry.net; barbcarley@icloud.com; bcgleason@earthlink.net; beningerlena@hotmail.ca;
 cadubyna@gmail.com; carleyc@sasktel.net; president@gc.adventist.org; sdannuc@gmail.com;
 gfernroger01@hotmail.com; info@contact.adventist.org; info@nadadventist.org; communication@adventist.ca;
 mhylton@mansaskadventist.ca; clindberg@mansaskadventist.ca; swall@mansaskadventist.ca;
 carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca; ababida@mansaskadventist.ca; dbaker@mansaskadventist.ca;
 mbartley@mansaskadventist.ca; rbiscaro@mansaskadventist.ca; fcela@mansaskadventist.ca;
 jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca; sdixon@mansaskadventist.ca; tquderyan@mansaskadventist.ca;
 jkim@mansaskadventist.ca; alennon@mansaskadventist.ca; smanly@mansaskadventist.ca;
 emanzanares@mansaskadventist.ca; rmarshall@mansaskadventist.ca; rmena@mansaskadventist.ca;
 holiphant@mansaskadventist.ca; dpereira@mansaskadventist.ca; lpoama@mansaskadventist.ca;
 ltlihoi@mansaskadventist.ca; gali@albertaadventist.ca; aalvir@albertaadventist.ca; rferary@albertaadventist.ca;
 ghodder@albertaadventist.ca; wwilliams@albertaadventist.ca; lwilton@albertaadventist.ca;
 familyministries@albertaadventist.ca; acs@albertaadventist.ca; presidential@adventist.ca;
 anderson.cathy@adventist.ca; page.campbell@adventist.ca; guarin-adap.chris@adventist.ca;
 mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca; keys.tina@adventist.ca; ainzee3@hotmail.com; a.hydukewich@gmail.com;
 arlenk@xplornet.ca; bmgilbert92@gmail.com; barbcarley@icloud.com; bcgleason@earthlink.net;
 beningerlena@hotmail.ca; bkwn3004@gmail.com; cadubyna@gmail.com; carleyc@sasktel.net;
 cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net; chadrick.carley@syngenta.com; cscarley@sasktel.net; handdkivimaa@sasktel.net; 'Dawn
 Lund' <d.lund@sasktel.net>; dollyse13@gmail.com; donmvsb@icloud.com; elysyshyn@hotmail.com; Gary Lund
 <g.lund@sasktel.net>; quizz4bel@gmail.com; janoyany@hotmail.com; j.wright@sasktel.net; 'James Kwon'
 <jkwon@mansaskadventist.ca>; jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com; jenbakos2013@hotmail.ca;
 jhydukewich16@gmail.com; jimrogersrce@gmail.com; kcarley1@blackberry.net; j_harris07@hotmail.com;
 laghbo@gmail.com; laxdal52@hotmail.com; mcbean32@me.com; wgeates@sasktel.net; lyle_williams@hotmail.com;
 mysha393@gmail.com; mazel@sasktel.net; mieke_williams@hotmail.com; nursebear16@gmail.com;
 ooica15@gmail.com; geerdtfamily@sasktel.net; luvme@sasktel.net; rhoda624@yahoo.com; ve5tnt@yahoo.com;
 rondi_a_kapiniak@hotmail.com; ruby_ann_22@msn.com; s.beninger@hotmail.com; tiibred7@yahoo.com;
 sheilargut@hotmail.com; sagreenhough@hotmail.com; sboateng20@outlook.com; tatarynj@hotmail.com;
 thegoodlife@littleloon.ca; txc164@case.edu; tie454@hotmail.com; ve5lod@gmail.com; zwfriender@yahoo.com;
 mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca; jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca; Julio Davila <jdavila@burmanu.ca>; Andrew Kelley
 <andy777@yahoo.com>; Helen Becker <rhbecker@littleloon.ca>; Glenda Nischuk <betterliving2@sasktel.net>;
 IsaacDarko@burmanu.ca; irali@shaw.ca; Isaac Darko <isaacdarko@burmanu.ca>; hank.julie@sasktel.net;
 jmdesa70@gmail.com; dallasgareau@gmail.com; elahuc@sasktel.net; clintonwahl@hotmail.com;
 m.hwiebe@sasktel.net; rzoerb@yahoo.com; marallen@sasktel.net; orca@orcasound.ca; carlamae@orcasound.ca;
 smariebaker6532@gmail.com; capcarad@sasktel.net; jbergen.c@gmail.com; mark_bergen123@yahoo.com;
 wendygareau@gmail.com; pegisn2prosperity@yahoo.ca; hall11ry@uregina.ca; olson_retreathouse@hotmail.com;
 aimee_pockett@hotmail.com; rleeb@sasktel.net; joyceliebreich@hotmail.com; kluneng71@gmail.com;
 hemar@sasktel.net; aleisha.j.mazier@gmail.com; zuzumami@gmail.com; nursemickey@gmail.com;
 akothmolly@yahoo.com; james.oloo@alumni.uleth.ca; loisotte@gmail.com; aaron11@msn.com;
 rey_taker_555@hotmail.com; strawberry459@hotmail.com; lisapreb@icloud.com; ernie.proust@yahoo.com;
 akitrak@outlook.com; beamer072@yahoo.com; marjoritariddell@gmail.com; ednarogers28@gmail.com;
 rjsaccucci@hotmail.com; kerryphoto@gmail.com; lizzy.ss@shaw.ca; ruby.sparks@live.com; teresawah1@hotmail.com;
 gatwak@sasktel.net; cicilialamunu@gmail.com; e.wani@hotmail.com; bacon-acres@hotmail.com;
 adamsmarilyn322@gmail.com; stebeng@yahoo.com; morenolina287@gmail.com; marnie.m.peart@gmail.com;
 boniffer@gmail.com; europroconcrete@gmail.com; evelynsefu@gmail.com; weszary@gmail.com;

emaxi@mansaskadventist.ca; juanrobledo@txsda.org; tips@rebelnews.com; tips@GlobalTVBC.com;
cbcnlinvestigates@cbc.ca

Subject: RE: Richardson v Richardson - CACV4048

Importance: High

To the Court of Appeal,

I have attached a copy of the email sent to report Associate Chief Justice Rooke for Intimidating a witness in a criminal proceeding. I am informing you that the letter that was sent by the Attorney General of Canada to further intimidate me will be reported to the RCMP. Since Jessica Karam's actions demonstrate that she is using a document that is clear retaliation for a criminal complaint and she is now asking for the Court of Appeal to intimidate me for my criminal complaints, this will be forwarded to the RCMP. Associate Chief Justice Rooke has been reported for crime multiple times and has demonstrated a pattern of abusing his position in the civil courts to punish me for reporting crime.

Anyone who has been associated with the parties involved with this intimidation will be reported to the RCMP for the continued intimidation that I am experiencing by Jessica Karam, Erin Spray, Justin Stevenson, and their agents and affiliates without limitation. This is my official withdrawal of consent for any kind of electronic communication for Jessica Karam or her agent Erin Spray for the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan matters. Jessica Karam is not permitted to communicate with me to further intimidate me any longer. It is a complete abuse of process for Jessica Karam to use an order that was reported for criminal intimidation as well. I will be forwarding this email to members of the Saskatchewan legislative assembly and members of the media to expose the criminal intimidation that the Attorney General of Canada is directing at me.

Furthermore, it appears that I have no choice but to leave Canada and flee for my safety and file for asylum in another country. From this point forward, the Court of Appeal will have to use electronic communication as I am now forced to flee to preserve my life. Because the Attorney General is intimidating me like a mobster and will not relent until I am killed.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate (SK)

North Battleford, SK

unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

Tel 306 441 7010

The email in this signature is for humanitarian purposes only. For Greater Certainty, while it is owned by DSR Karis Consulting Inc., this email is for humanitarian purposes and no business is conducted through this email. Email can only be addressed to the person whose signature is affixed to the email. No email is to be addressed to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. through unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com email for any purposes of any kind.

From: Spray, Erin <Erin.Spray@justice.gc.ca>

Sent: September 29, 2022 11:06 AM

To: Stevenson, Justin JJ <justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca>; ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com; patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca;

Unity <unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com>; Registrar, Court of Appeal <CARegistrar@sasklawcourts.ca>

Subject: Richardson v Richardson - CACV4048

Good morning,

Enclosed please find our letter of September 29, 2022 for filing.

Thanks kindly.

Erin Spray

Legal Assistant

Prairie Regional Office (Saskatoon)

410 – 22nd Street East, Suite 410, Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

National Litigation Sector

Department of Justice Canada / Government of Canada

erin.spray@justice.gc.ca / Tel: 306 518 0752 / Fax: 306 975 4030

Assistante Juridique

Bureau régional des Prairies, Saskatoon

410 – 22e Rue Est, suite 410, Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 7E6

Secteur national du contentieux

Ministère de la Justice Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

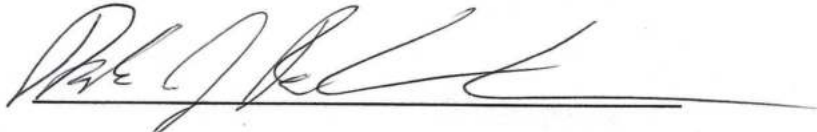
erin.spray@justice.gc.ca / Tél. 306 518 0752 / Téléc. 306 975 4030

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.

Securities Register

Name	Last Known Address	Securities		
		Date Issued	Number Held	Particulars
DSR Karis Inc.	1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2	May 12, 2020	1	common share

I am the director of the federal corporation and I certify that these documents are true copies of the records of the federal corporation



Dale James Richardson

7/11/22, 9:50 AM

Annual Returns for Alberta and Extra-Provincial Corp. - Proof of Filing

Alberta Amendment Date: 2022/07/11

Service Request Number: 37925481
 Corporate Access Number:
 Legal Entity Name: DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC.
 Legal Entity Type: Extra-Provincial Corporation
 Legal Entity Status: Active
 Registration Date: 2020/08/10
 Date Of Formation in Home Jurisdiction: 2020/04/01

This confirms the Annual Return for 2022 has been filed as of 2022/07/11.

Director / Shareholder / Agent for Service

Status: Active
 Relationship to Legal Entity: Agent for Service
 Agent for Service Type: Primary
 Appointment Date: 2020/08/10
 Last Name: RICHARDSON-PEREIRA
 First Name: ASTRA
 Street / Box Number: 116 WEST CREEK MEADOW
 City: CHESTERMERE
 Province: ALBERTA
 Postal Code: T1X1T2

I am the director of the federal corporation and I certify that this is a true copy of the corporate record with the corporate access numbers redacted.

Status: Active
 Relationship to Legal Entity: Director
 Individual / Legal Entity Type: Individual
 Appointment Date: 2020/08/10
 Last Name / Legal Entity Name: RICHARDSON
 First Name: DALE
 Middle Name: JAMES
 Street / Box Number: 1292 95 ST
 City: NORTH BATTLEFORD
 Province: SASKATCHEWAN
 Postal Code: S9A0G2



Dale James Richardson

Status: Active
 Relationship to Legal Entity: Shareholder
 Individual / Legal Entity Type: Legal Entity
 Corporate Access Number:

1/2

7/11/22, 9:50 AM

Last Name / Legal Entity Name: DSR KARIS INC.
Street / Box Number: 116 WEST CREEK MEADOW
City: CHESTERMERE
Province: ALBERTA
Postal Code: T1X1T2
Percent Of Voting Shares: 100

HEAD OFFICE ADDRESS

Street: 1292 95 ST
City: NORTH BATTLEFORD
Province: SASKATCHEWAN
Postal Code: S9A0G2
Email Address: DALE.RICHARDSON@DSRKARISCONSULTING.COM

Registration Authorized By: ASTRA RICHARDSON-PEREIRA
AGENT OF CORPORATION

The Registrar of Corporations certifies that the information contained in this proof of filing is an accurate reproduction of the data contained in the specified service request in the official public records of Corporate Registry.

I am the director of the federal corporation and I certify that this is a true copy of the corporate record with the corporate access numbers redacted.



Dale James Richardson

Unity

From: Unity
Sent: September 21, 2022 5:59 PM
To: Registrar, Court of Appeal
Cc: Price, Emily; law.reception@calgary.ca; reception@matrixlawgroup.ca; colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca (colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca); emily.price@cas-satj.gc.ca; hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com; Marie K. Stack; vthomson@owzw.com; bcomba@emeryjamieson.com; Paula Safadi; carolinsask@yahoo.ca; cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net; chadrick.carley@syngenta.com; ciprianbolah@gmail.com; cscarley@sasktel.net; dollyse13@gmail.com; donmvsb@icloud.com; eddieg@sasktel.net; elysyshyn@hotmail.com; guizz4bel@gmail.com; hebertkim@hotmail.com; holmlaw@sasktel.net; j.wright@sasktel.net; jhydukewich16@gmail.com; kcarley1@blackberry.net; barbcarley@icloud.com; bcgleason@earthlink.net; beningerlana@hotmail.ca; cadubyna@gmail.com; carleyc@sasktel.net; president@gc.adventist.org; sdannuc@gmail.com; gfernroger01@hotmail.com; info@contact.adventist.org; info@nadadventist.org; communication@adventist.ca; mhylton@mansaskadventist.ca; clindberg@mansaskadventist.ca; swall@mansaskadventist.ca; carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca; ababida@mansaskadventist.ca; dbaker@mansaskadventist.ca; mbartley@mansaskadventist.ca; rbiscaro@mansaskadventist.ca; fcela@mansaskadventist.ca; jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca; sdixon@mansaskadventist.ca; tguderyan@mansaskadventist.ca; jkim@mansaskadventist.ca; alennon@mansaskadventist.ca; smanly@mansaskadventist.ca; emanzanares@mansaskadventist.ca; rmarshall@mansaskadventist.ca; rmena@mansaskadventist.ca; holiphant@mansaskadventist.ca; dpereira@mansaskadventist.ca; lpoama@mansaskadventist.ca; ltilihoi@mansaskadventist.ca; gali@albertaadventist.ca; aalvir@albertaadventist.ca; rferary@albertaadventist.ca; ghodder@albertaadventist.ca; wwilliams@albertaadventist.ca; lwilton@albertaadventist.ca; familyministries@albertaadventist.ca; acs@albertaadventist.ca; presidential@adventist.ca; anderson.cathy@adventist.ca; page.campbell@adventist.ca; guarin-adap.chris@adventist.ca; mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca; keys.tina@adventist.ca; ainzee3@hotmail.com; a.hydukewich@gmail.com; arlenk@xplornet.ca; bmgilbert92@gmail.com; barbcarley@icloud.com; bcgleason@earthlink.net; beningerlana@hotmail.ca; bkwon3004@gmail.com; cadubyna@gmail.com; carleyc@sasktel.net; cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net; chadrick.carley@syngenta.com; cscarley@sasktel.net; handdkivimaa@sasktel.net; 'Dawn Lund'; dollyse13@gmail.com; donmvsb@icloud.com; elysyshyn@hotmail.com; Gary Lund; guizz4bel@gmail.com; janoyany@hotmail.com; j.wright@sasktel.net; 'James Kwon'; jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com; jenbakos2013@hotmail.ca; jhydukewich16@gmail.com; jimrogersrce@gmail.com; kcarley1@blackberry.net; j_harris07@hotmail.com; laghbo@gmail.com; laxdal52@hotmail.com; mcbean32@me.com; wgeates@sasktel.net; lyle_williams@hotmail.com; mysha393@gmail.com; mazel@sasktel.net; mieke_williams@hotmail.com; nursebear16@gmail.com; ooica15@gmail.com; geerdtfamily@sasktel.net; luvme@sasktel.net; rhoda624@yahoo.com; ve5tnt@yahoo.com; rondi_a_kapiniak@hotmail.com; ruby_ann_22@msn.com; s.beninger@hotmail.com; tiibred7@yahoo.com; sheilargut@hotmail.com; sagreenhough@hotmail.com; sboateng20@outlook.com; tatarynj@hotmail.com;

Cc: thegoodlife@littleloon.ca; txc164@case.edu; tie454@hotmail.com; ve5lod@gmail.com; zwfriend@yahoo.com; mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca; jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca; Julio Davila; Andrew Kelley; Helen Becker; Glenda Nischuk; Isaacdarko@burmanu.ca; irali@shaw.ca; Isaac Darko; hank.julie@sasktel.net; jmdesa70@gmail.com; dallasgareau@gmail.com; elahuc@sasktel.net; clintonwahl@hotmail.com; m.hwiebe@sasktel.net; rzoerb@yahoo.com; marallen@sasktel.net; orca@orcasound.ca; carlamae@orcasound.ca; smariebaker6532@gmail.com; capcarad@sasktel.net; jbergen.c@gmail.com; mark_bergen123@yahoo.com; wendygareau@gmail.com; pegisn2prosperity@yahoo.ca; hall11ry@uregina.ca; olson_retreathouse@hotmail.com; aimee_pockett@hotmail.com; rleeb@sasktel.net; joyceliebreich@hotmail.com; kluneng71@gmail.com; hemar@sasktel.net; aleisha.j.mazier@gmail.com; zuzumami@gmail.com; nursemickey@gmail.com; akothmolly@yahoo.com; james.olo@alumni.uleth.ca; loisotte@gmail.com; aaron11@msn.com; rey_taker_555@hotmail.com; strawberry459@hotmail.com; lisapreb@icloud.com; ernie.proust@yahoo.com; akitrak@outlook.com; beamer072@yahoo.com; marjorittariddell@gmail.com; ednarogers28@gmail.com; rjsaccucci@hotmail.com; kerryphoto@gmail.com; lizzy.ss@shaw.ca; ruby.sparks@live.com; teresawahl1@hotmail.com; gatwak@sasktel.net; cicilialamunu@gmail.com; e.wani@hotmail.com; bacon-acres@hotmail.com; adamsmarilyn322@gmail.com; stebeng@yahoo.com; morenolina287@gmail.com; marnie.m.peart@gmail.com; boniffer@gmail.com; europconcrete@gmail.com; evelynsefu@gmail.com; weszary@gmail.com; emaxi@mansaskadventist.ca; juanrobledo@txsda.org; tips@rebelnews.com; tips@GlobalTVBC.com; cbcnlinvestigates@cbc.ca

Subject: RE: CACV4048 - Richardson v Richardson (and other named Defendants)
Attachments: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE_1.pdf; application_return_child_210315Signedpatch_2.pdf; application_return_child_210315Signedpatch_3.pdf; THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE_2.pdf; THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE_3.pdf

Importance: High

To the Court,

I will direct the Court's attention to some documents that the registrar is responsible for them "going missing" as I noticed them on the online portal. These documents are part of the ongoing criminal complaints and this communication will be submitted to law enforcement as well. This is to demonstrate the crimes going on in the court of appeal. The first attachment contains the torture and criminal negligence file numbers given on July 3, 2020, the second document contains a photographs of RCMP showing up at my home on July 22, 2020 and then the unlawful arrest on July 23, 2020 in front of the Courthouse. The next document is a copy of a lease that was never placed before the court even though it was filed to the court and received by the registrars. This document not being placed before the court allowed fraud to continue as did the refusal to have the pictures and transcript evidence of my and my daughter's abduction to be placed on the court record. Fourth is the copies of the warrant that was placed in T-1404-20 by the RCMP. They swore in that I was arrested before 10 AM in the fourth document. This agrees with what I have said. I was prevented from entering the court. The transcript was taken from a publicly available video on YouTube that demonstrates that there was no resisting and that the RCMP lied. This means that the order issued by Elson was done so by the admission of the RCMP by deliberate judicial interference and no mention was ever made that the Court of Kings Bench for Saskatchewan requested for them to keep me out of the court. The fifth document is the time stamp from the "interim order" issued by Elson on a first appearance with no evidence. Jessica Karam entered the Court of

Kings Bench of Alberta on March 18, 2022 and said that I lost custody of Karis without prejudice and the orders from Elson issued and then I was arrested by the RCMP. The evidence clearly states otherwise. That is clear evidence of crime and when I was strapped to a bed and drugged against my will that was torture. Kaysha was also tortured. I don't have to say anything the evidence speaks for itself. Amy and other unknown registrars tried to force an appeal on me that was not mine and that lease clearly shows they engaged in fraud. The fact that these documents did not make it onto the court record are evidence of fraud and whether it was Amy directly or one of the other court agents in the registry it doesn't matter. The Court has a responsibility to not have crimes committed in it. Amy and others are responsible for covering the fraud that was used to steal my house and the removal of evidence that has trafficked my child. The evidence in the engineering report says that there are criminals in the court. The evidence of the abduction in front of the court, the lease of DSR Karis Consulting Inc., the fraudulent warrant sworn in by the RCMP, the torture and criminal negligence file numbers all demonstrate that crimes were committed in the court and the time stamp on Elson's orders is proof of child trafficking and kidnapping was used to traffick the child. The evidence presented of the aforementioned crimes speaks to the need of having a new point of contact with the Court.

With the evidence of Amy's guilt firmly established, there is no justification whatsoever that she has anything to do with my matters. Amy is abusing her position by blocking the access to the court because she is abusing the capacity granted to her by the court of appeal act to shield herself and others from criminal liability. The evidence of the abduction in front of the court, the lease of DSR Karis Consulting Inc., the fraudulent warrant sworn in by the RCMP, the torture and criminal negligence file numbers all demonstrate that crimes were committed in the court and the time stamp on Elson's orders is proof of child trafficking and kidnapping was used to traffick the child. No justification can be used to have a criminal have any part of my matters any thing other than having a different person who will identify themselves at all times is unacceptable. If the court refuses to do so then they will be making themselves complicit to the aforementioned criminal activity which includes without limitation torture, child trafficking for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation, treason, Mortgage fraud and the crime of aggression.

I will direct the Court's attention to some applicable sections of laws:

Article 13

Each State Party shall ensure **that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities. Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given.**

Article 4

1. Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture. 2. Each State Party shall make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.

The no defence clause from 269.1 of the criminal code

No Defence

(3) It is no defence to a charge under this section that the accused was ordered by a superior or a public authority to perform the act or omission that forms the subject[1]matter of the charge or that the act or omission is alleged to have been justified by exceptional circumstances, including a state of war, a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency.

This should make this very obvious the reasoning that I have, and that Court has an obligation to restrain Amy and those agents who are committing crimes against me.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate (SK)

North Battleford, SK
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

The email in this signature is for humanitarian purposes only. For Greater Certainty, while it is owned by DSR Karis Consulting Inc., this email is for humanitarian purposes and no business is conducted through this email. Email can only be addressed to the person whose signature is affixed to the email. No email is to be addressed to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. through unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com email for any purposes of any kind.

From: Groothuis, Amy <agroothuis@sasklawcourts.ca>
Sent: September 21, 2022 3:47 PM
To: Unity <unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com>
Subject: RE: CACV4048 - Richardson v Richardson (and other named Defendants)

Hi Dale,

I confirm that I will place this email and your letter on the court file.

As you know, the applications you filed need to be heard by a panel of three judges; you included dates in your notice of motion on a date for regular Chambers, when only a single judge sits. Rather than reject your documents for filing and require you to revise them to indicate that they would be heard “on a date to be set by the Registrar” (which is the normal, expected wording for an application to be heard by the Court), I accepted the documents for filing but noted that they would be heard by a panel on a date that is, I assure you, the earliest possible date that the Court can accommodate. I hope you can understand why the applications are being set on (or about) November 4. The Rules only envision a party selecting a specific date for those applications heard in regular Chambers, which are set the second and fourth Wednesday of every month.

Unfortunately, given the ongoing tenor and language used in your email correspondence, I am the only Registry staff who reviews and responds to your emails, applications, and letters. Until the Court orders otherwise or I no longer hold the position of Registrar, it is I who will remain the point of contact with you.

Kind regards,
Amy

Amy Groothuis
Direct: 306.787.5258
Email: agroothuis@sasklawcourts.ca

From: Unity <unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com>
Sent: September 21, 2022 1:35 PM
To: Groothuis, Amy <agroothuis@sasklawcourts.ca>; Stevenson, Justin JU <justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca>; Bilson, Max JU <Max.Bilson@gov.sk.ca>; Karam, Jessica <jessica.karam@justice.gc.ca>; Spray, Erin <Erin.Spray@justice.gc.ca>; ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com; patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca; Registrar, Court of Appeal <CARegistrar@sasklawcourts.ca>
Cc: Price, Emily <Emily.Price@cas-satj.gc.ca>; law.reception@calgary.ca; reception@matrixlawgroup.ca; colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca (colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca) <colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca>; erin.spray@justice.gc.ca; Karam,

Jessica <jessica.karam@justice.gc.ca>; 'Justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca' <justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca>; emily.price@cas-satj.gc.ca; Annie Alport (aalport@millertthomson.com) <aalport@millertthomson.com>; hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com; Marie K. Stack <m.stack@mckercher.ca>; vthomson@owzw.com; bcomba@emeryjamieson.com; Paula Safadi <Paula.Safadi@albertacourts.ca>; carolinsask@yahoo.ca; cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net; chadrick.carley@syngenta.com; ciprianbolah@gmail.com; cscarley@sasktel.net; dollyse13@gmail.com; donmvsb@icloud.com; eddieg@sasktel.net; elysyshyn@hotmail.com; quizz4bel@gmail.com; hebertkim@hotmail.com; holmlaw@sasktel.net; j.wright@sasktel.net; jhydukewich16@gmail.com; kcarley1@blackberry.net; barbcarley@icloud.com; bcgleason@earthlink.net; beningerlena@hotmail.com; cadubyna@gmail.com; carleyc@sasktel.net; president@gc.adventist.org; sdannuc@gmail.com; gfernroger01@hotmail.com; info@contact.adventist.org; info@nadadventist.org; communication@adventist.ca; mhylton@mansaskadventist.ca; clindberg@mansaskadventist.ca; swall@mansaskadventist.ca; carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca; ababida@mansaskadventist.ca; dbaker@mansaskadventist.ca; mbartley@mansaskadventist.ca; rbiscaro@mansaskadventist.ca; fcela@mansaskadventist.ca; jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca; sdixon@mansaskadventist.ca; tgderyan@mansaskadventist.ca; jkim@mansaskadventist.ca; alennon@mansaskadventist.ca; smanly@mansaskadventist.ca; emanzanares@mansaskadventist.ca; rmarshall@mansaskadventist.ca; rmena@mansaskadventist.ca; holiphant@mansaskadventist.ca; dpereira@mansaskadventist.ca; lpoama@mansaskadventist.ca; ltilihoi@mansaskadventist.ca; gali@albertaadventist.ca; aalvir@albertaadventist.ca; rferary@albertaadventist.ca; ghodder@albertaadventist.ca; wwilliams@albertaadventist.ca; lwilton@albertaadventist.ca; familyministries@albertaadventist.ca; acs@albertaadventist.ca; presidential@adventist.ca; anderson.cathy@adventist.ca; page.campbell@adventist.ca; guarin-adap.chris@adventist.ca; mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca; keys.tina@adventist.ca; ainzee3@hotmail.com; a.hydukewich@gmail.com; arlenk@xplornet.ca; bmgilbert92@gmail.com; barbcarley@icloud.com; bcgleason@earthlink.net; beningerlena@hotmail.com; bkwon3004@gmail.com; cadubyna@gmail.com; carleyc@sasktel.net; cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net; chadrick.carley@syngenta.com; cscarley@sasktel.net; handdkivimaa@sasktel.net; 'Dawn Lund' <d.lund@sasktel.net>; dollyse13@gmail.com; donmvsb@icloud.com; elysyshyn@hotmail.com; Gary Lund <g.lund@sasktel.net>; quizz4bel@gmail.com; janoyany@hotmail.com; j.wright@sasktel.net; 'James Kwon' <jkwon@mansaskadventist.ca>; jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com; jenbakos2013@hotmail.com; jhydukewich16@gmail.com; jim.rogersrce@gmail.com; kcarley1@blackberry.net; j_harris07@hotmail.com; lghbo@gmail.com; laxdal52@hotmail.com; mcbbean32@me.com; wgeates@sasktel.net; lyle_williams@hotmail.com; mysha393@gmail.com; mazel@sasktel.net; mieke_williams@hotmail.com; nursebear16@gmail.com; ooica15@gmail.com; geerdtfamily@sasktel.net; lurvme@sasktel.net; rhoda624@yahoo.com; ve5tnt@yahoo.com; rondi_a_kapiniak@hotmail.com; ruby_ann_22@msn.com; s.beninger@hotmail.com; tiibred7@yahoo.com; sheilargut@hotmail.com; sagreenhough@hotmail.com; sboateng20@outlook.com; tatarynj@hotmail.com; thegoodlife@littleloon.ca; txc164@case.edu; tie454@hotmail.com; ve5lod@gmail.com; zwfriend@yahoo.com; mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca; jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca; Julio Davila <jdavila@burmanu.ca>; Andrew Kelley <andy777@yahoo.com>; Helen Becker <rhbecker@littleloon.ca>; Glenda Nischuk <betterliving2@sasktel.net>; Isaacdarko@burmanu.ca; irali@shaw.ca; Isaac Darko <isaacdarko@burmanu.ca>; hank.julie@sasktel.net; jmdesa70@gmail.com; dallasgareau@gmail.com; elahuc@sasktel.net; clintonwahl@hotmail.com; m.hwiebe@sasktel.net; rzoerb@yahoo.com; marallen@sasktel.net; orca@orcasound.ca; carlamae@orcasound.ca; smariebaker6532@gmail.com; capcarad@sasktel.net; jbergen.c@gmail.com; mark_bergen123@yahoo.com; [wendygareau@gmail.com](mailto>wendygareau@gmail.com); pegisn2prosperity@yahoo.ca; hall11ry@uregina.ca; olson_retreathouse@hotmail.com; aimee_pockett@hotmail.com; rleeb@sasktel.net; joyceliebreich@hotmail.com; kluneng71@gmail.com; hemar@sasktel.net; aleisha.j.mazier@gmail.com; zuzumami@gmail.com; nursemickey@gmail.com; akothmolly@yahoo.com; james.oloo@alumni.uleth.ca; loisotte@gmail.com; aarron11@msn.com; rey_taker_555@hotmail.com; strawberry459@hotmail.com; lisapreb@icloud.com; ernie.proust@yahoo.com; akitrak@outlook.com; beamer072@yahoo.com; marjorittariddell@gmail.com; ednarogers28@gmail.com; rjsaccucci@hotmail.com; kerryphoto@gmail.com; lizzy.ss@shaw.ca; ruby.sparks@live.com; teresawahl1@hotmail.com; gatwak@sasktel.net; cicilialamunu@gmail.com; e.wani@hotmail.com; bacon-acres@hotmail.com; adamsmarilyn322@gmail.com; stebeng@yahoo.com; morenolina287@gmail.com; marnie.m.peart@gmail.com; boniffer@gmail.com; europconcrete@gmail.com; evelynsefu@gmail.com; weszary@gmail.com; emaxi@mansaskadventist.ca; juanrobledo@txsda.org

Subject: RE: CACV4048 - Richardson v Richardson (and other named Defendants)

Importance: High

Amy,

Place this letter on the court file and recuse yourself immediately. You will not delay the scheduling as you lack the capacity to make any determination on any urgency based on a technical report beyond the capacity of your position as a registrar of the Court, nor do you have the capacity to join matters that have been separated on the basis of an engineering report. You are a lawyer not an engineer or an engineering technologist.

For Greater Certainty and Clarity, I have attached the formal letter to the court requesting your recusal based on the criminal complaints enclosed in the engineering report received by the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. You have no capacity whatsoever to speak on the engineering report or its urgency and delaying it over my expert advice is a crime. You are murdering people based on the evidence in the engineering report that you have no capacity to make any determination on whatsoever. Nor does any lawyer have the capacity to make any determination on the report. The opposing counsel will have to get their own experts to argue their matters in the Court.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate (SK)
North Battleford, SK
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

The email in this signature is for humanitarian purposes only. For Greater Certainty, while it is owned by DSR Karis Consulting Inc., this email is for humanitarian purposes and no business is conducted through this email. Email can only be addressed to the person whose signature is affixed to the email. No email is to be addressed to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. through unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com email for any purposes of any kind.

From: Groothuis, Amy <agroothuis@sasklawcourts.ca>

Sent: September 21, 2022 9:55 AM

To: Stevenson, Justin JU <justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca>; Bilson, Max JU <Max.Bilson@gov.sk.ca>; Karam, Jessica <jessica.karam@justice.gc.ca>; Spray, Erin <Erin.Spray@justice.gc.ca>; ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com; patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca

Cc: Registrar, Court of Appeal <CARegistrar@sasklawcourts.ca>; Unity <unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com>

Subject: CACV4048 - Richardson v Richardson (and other named Defendants)

Good morning,

I write with respect to the two applications filed by Mr. Dale Richardson in the above noted matter. The Registry will accept both applications for filing and will schedule them for hearing before the Court. The purpose of my email is to advise that the applications will not be heard on the date identified in the notice of motion (October 12 and October 26). Rather, they will be heard on the same date, by the same panel of three judges. At this point, I anticipate that the applications will be set for hearing on Thursday, November 4 (please note that date is subject to confirmation). I will provide additional information to everyone once I have confirmed the date and time.

The applications include different parties, with different counsel on each. The panel hearing these applications may have direction either in advance to the hearing or at the hearing on the order and manner of proceeding. To the extent I receive any direction in advance of the hearing date, I will share it with all of the parties.

To ensure that everyone is on the same page, I provide this summary of the parties and counsel that Mr. Richardson has identified on each application:

1. Application for Prerogative Relief filed September 11, 2022 (Motion for Mandamus, Prohibition and Certiorari)
 - a. Kimberley A. Richardson, non-party (defendant), represented by Patricia Meiklejohn
 - b. Amy Groothuis, unknown registrars of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, Justice Zuk, Registrar of Land Titles, and the Attorney General of Saskatchewan (Defendants), represented by Max Bilson and Justin Stevenson

2. Application for Prerogative Relief filed September 18, 2022 (Motion for Mandamus, Prohibition and Certiorari)
 - a. Kimberley A. Richardson, non-party (defendant), represented by Patricia Meiklejohn
 - b. Assistant Commissioner Rhonda Blackmore of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (F-Division), represented by the Attorney General of Canada
 - c. Jessica Karam
 - d. Ministry of Health, represented by Max Bilson and Justin Stevenson
 - e. The Saskatchewan Health Authority, represented by Chantelle Eisner

Each of the responding parties may file materials in response to the application(s), and at the very least I would ask that you prepare a letter setting out whether you will be appearing to make submissions at the hearing date. We will provide a PIN for each individual named party, upon a request being sent to the general Registry email: caregistrar@sasklawcourts.ca. This will allow an individual to see materials on the court file and upload documents for filing.

If any questions arise from the above, please advise. You may feel free to contact me by email or phone.

Kind regards,
Amy

Amy Groothuis
Registrar

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan

Victoria Avenue Court House Direct: 306.787.5258
2425 Victoria Avenue Email: agroothuis@sasklawcourts.ca
Regina SK S4P 4W6 www.sasklawcourts.ca

significance, it was ignored and favour was given to all of the parties implicated in torture and the criminal negligence tied to evidence discussed earlier in this report.

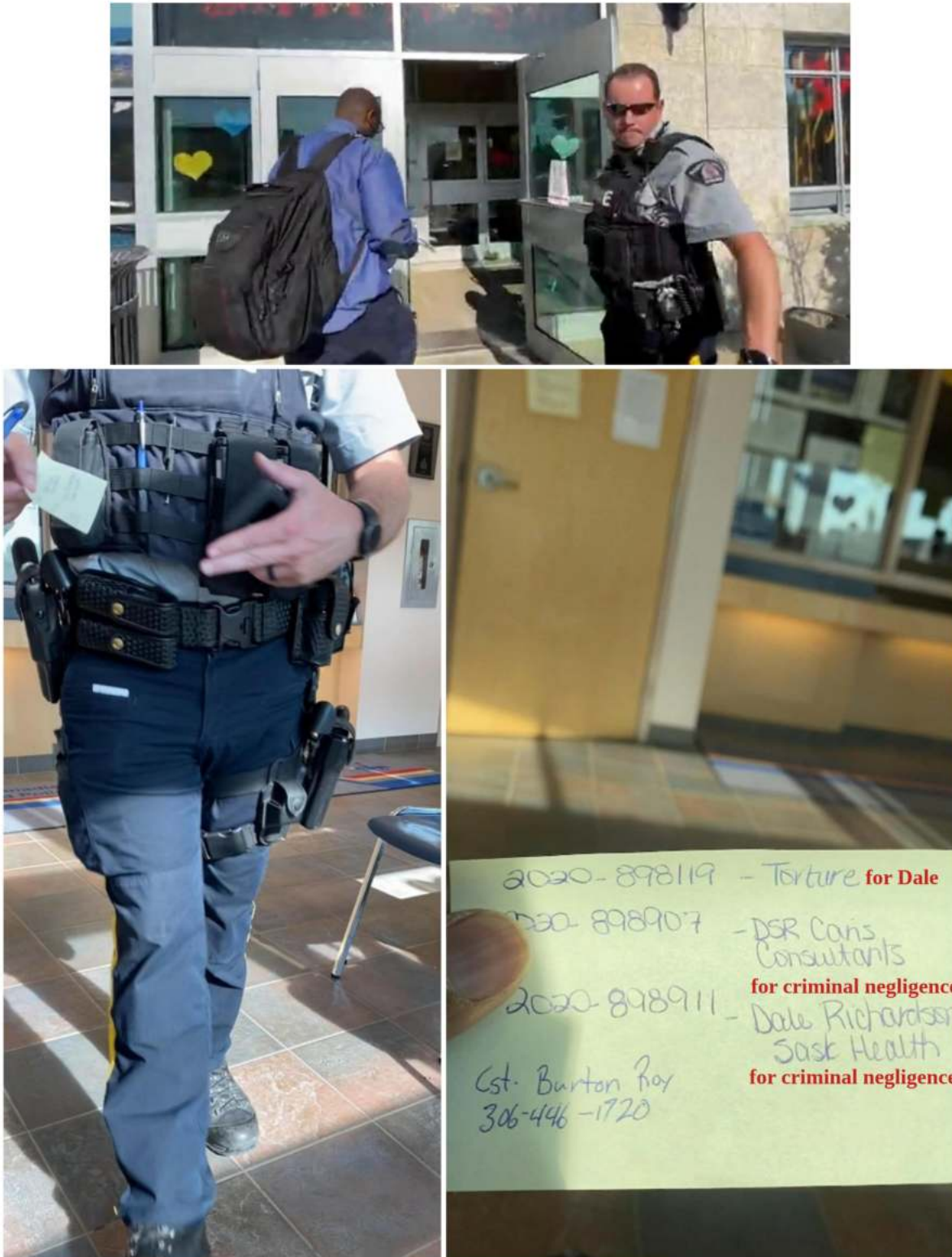
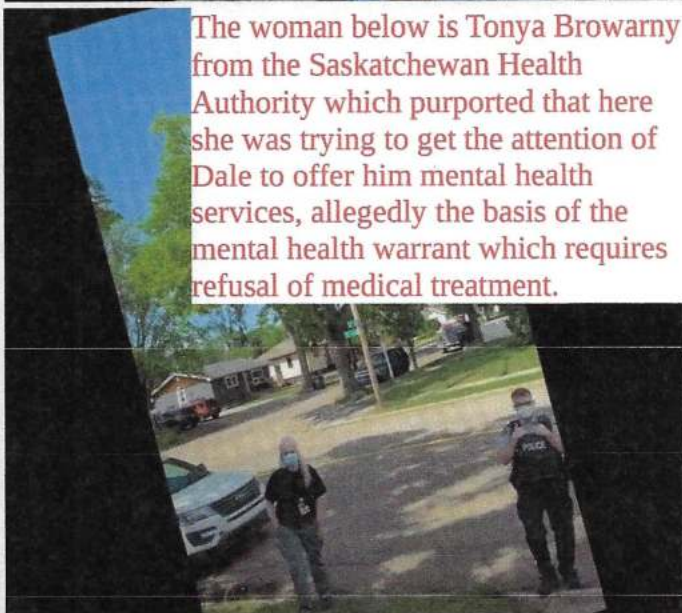
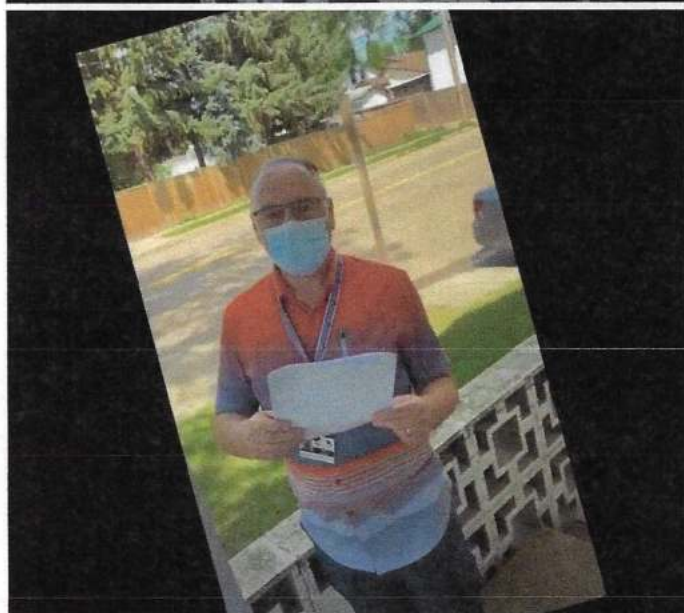


Figure 24: RCMP Cst. Roy Bringing File Numbers for Torture and Criminal Negligence

Exhibit F: The July 23rd Terrorist Attacks of 2020 by Canadian Government Officials



The man below is Ken Startup from Public Health which intimidates Dale on July 22 of 2020 in the presence of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police which was previously avoiding service is served.



The woman below is Tonya Browarny from the Saskatchewan Health Authority which purported that here she was trying to get the attention of Dale to offer him mental health services, allegedly the basis of the mental health warrant which requires refusal of medical treatment.



This Exhibit "F" referred to
Affidavit of
Dale Richardson + Robert Anon
Sworn before me this 15 day
of March A.D. 2021
[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta



This is the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the Judicial Centre of Battleford

On **July 23, 2020**, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Saskatchewan Health Authority succeed in preventing Dale and Kaysha from entering Court against them on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and Justice R.W. Elson uses a divorce court interim order to steal all Dale's, Kaysha's, and the corporation's assets and to give "custody" of Karis to her mother Kim; however, Justice R.W. Elson failed to steal the corporation's shares due to the no share transfer restrictions clause in the Articles of Incorporation.

00:09 Kaysha: "What is the reason for the arrest?"
Respondents: ... silence ...

get in the van



Constable Read (male) told Kaysha here that he would tell her the reason for the arrest after, and Constable Parchenski (female) told Kaysha she was resisting arrest, despite her being unaware of the reason why.

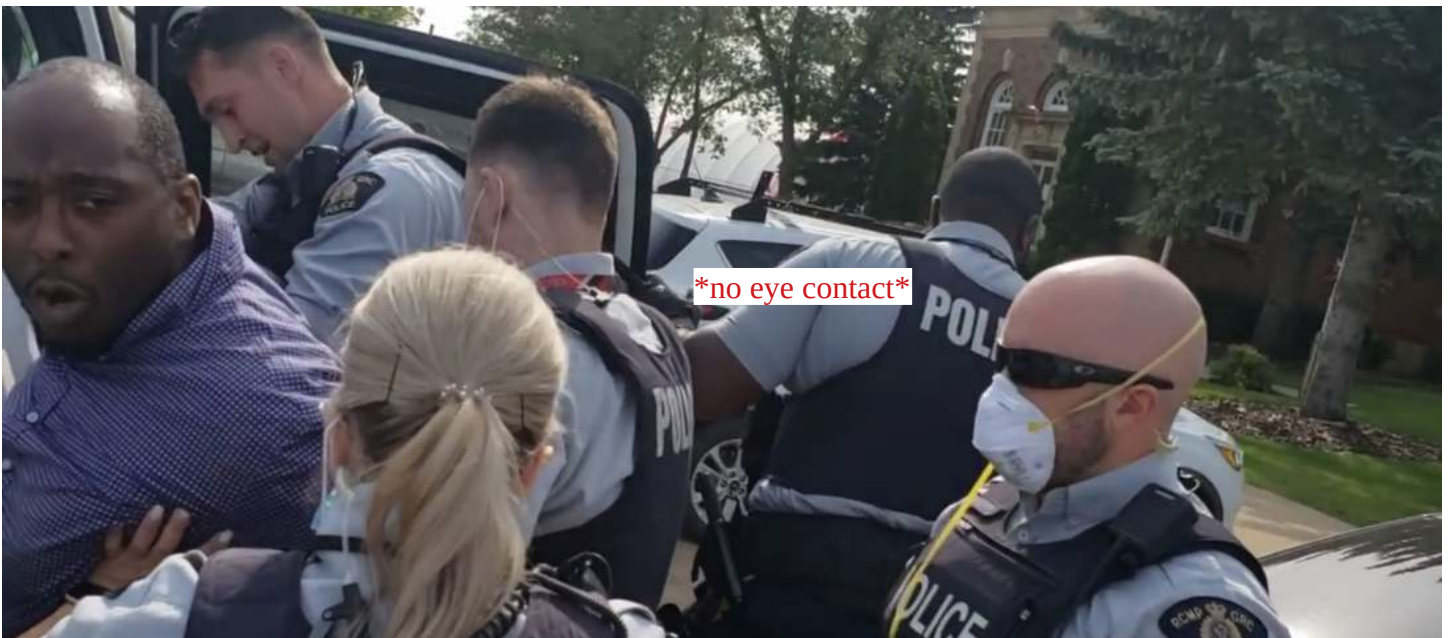




This Deputy Sheriff, an officer of the Court, was obligated to notify the Justice of Dale's detainment as he participated in this arrest. →

feeling shame

why brother





Robert signed contact tracing at the Court, but did not feel comfortable entering the Court without recording at least audio due to what he just witnessed, and he was denied entry by the Deputy Sheriff. The Deputy Sheriff said that the Justice R.W. Elson was notified of his request to enter and leave to record which he purported that the justice denied.



Transcript of the Foregoing

Speakers:

Dale [Kaysha's father taken for Mental Health without a warrant presented]

Kaysha [known as Kaysha and was taken under Public Health]

Robert [the man filming the video and asking questions as to why they were being arrested in front of court before a hearing against the RCMP]

Court Officer [the Deputy Sheriff of the Court that did not have a name tag but participated in the arrest]

Constable Parchenski [the only female officer, Caucasian]

Constable Read [the tall man, Caucasian]

Four other RCMP officers participated, the names of which were not provided in accordance with applicable law.

00:00 [Constant background talking]

00:00 **Constable Parchenski:** (very faint)...under the public health...okay?

00:01 **Dale:** For what? This is an illegal warrant!

00:03 **Robert:** Oh sorry.

00:04 **Dale:** No it is not. This is a lie. This is a lie. This is a lie--

00:05 **Constable Read:** ...unintelligible...back on the sidewalk?

00:06 **Constable Parchenski:** Come to my vehicle...(very faint)

00:07 **Robert:** Sidewalk?

00:08 **Constable Read:** Yeah.

00:09 **Dale:** You are stopping me from doing a lawf--

00:09 **Robert:** I was back up here.

00:09 **Kaysha:** What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason for the arre—What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason—what is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason for the arrest?

00:11 **Dale:** Listen... No, no you will not. This is not a lawful arrest...this is not a lawful arrest.

00:19 **Constable Read:**unintelligible...

00:21 **Dale:** No I'm not.

00:21 **Constable Read:** Yes you are.

00:22 **Kaysha:** What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason for the—what is the reason? What is the reason? What is the reason—what is the reason for the arrest?

00:22 **Dale:** This is an unlawful arrest—pursuant to 269.1 of the criminal code of Canada, I've already, I've already applied to the...unintelligible.

00:31 **Male voice:** ..unintelligible...

00:33 **Dale:** Do not—do not touch her! Do not touch her. You see this wickedness?

00:37 **Kaysha:** What is the reason?

00:39 **RCMP Officer:** Put your hands behind your back.

00:39 **Kaysha:** What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason? What I the reason? What is the reason? What is the reason?

00:39 **Dale:** God is going to judge you today. You will not live. Father in heaven, I ask of you this day to pour out your Spirit upon your children. And Lord I ask of you this day to slay the servants of Baal and not allow them to touch her.

00:55 **Kaysha:** What is the reason? What is the reason? What is the reason? You did not state a reason for the arrest?

00:55 **Dale:** No! In the name of Jesus I ask of you this day in the name of Jesus, in the name of Jesus...Tell me what lawful reason you have to do this. Tell me the law—tell me—show me the warrant.

01:07 **Robert:** Woah.

01:08 **Constable Parchenski:** Stop

01:08 **Kaysha:** What is the reason?

01:08 **Constable Parchenski:** Stop...unintelligible....

01:09 **Dale:** No, No ...unintelligible...will not.

01:10 **Constable Read:** Give me your arm. Give me your arm now. Give me your arm.

01:11 **Constable Parchenski:** You're under arrest.

01:13 **Dale:** No you will not. You're doing something illegal..no...illegal...illegal...it's illegal...

01:13 **Constable Parchenski:** Stop.

01:14 **Kaysha:** What is the reason? Stop! Stop!

01:18 **Constable Read:** We'll explain it to you.

01:19 **Female RCMP Officer:** You're resisting arrest...unintelligible...

01:21 **Kaysha:** No, what is the reason for the arrest.

01:24 **Constable Parchenski:** The public health order... unintelligible

01:28 **Kaysha:** No it's not—that's not what it says. That's not what it says. That is not what the public—that is not what the public order says. I'm not required to go with you. I'm not required to go with you.

01:40 **Constable Read:** Kay, get up—you can go.

01:41 **Constable Parchenski:** Sit down. Get in the vehicle.

01:44 **Kaysha:** You have my backpack on. How am I supposed to sit down?

01:48 **Constable Parchenski:** Lift your feet up. Lift your feet up. Lift your feet up.

01:50 **Robert:** What about the court hearing?

01:52 **Constable Read:** You guys are not supposed to... here for a court hearing. It's a telephone hearing.

01:55 **Robert:** No it's not.

01:56 **Constable Read:** Yes it is

01:56 **Kaysha:** No it isn't. That's not what's listed. That's not what's listed.

01:58 **Robert:** It's not. It's not a telephone hearing, Sir.

02:01 **Constable Read:** She's not even supposed to be leaving the house.

02:04 **Constable Parchenski:** She's not supposed to be in public. Lift your feet.

02:06 **Kaysha:** That's not what it says. It says that I can wear a mask.

02:06 **Robert:** It's notorized...it says--it says that you can wear a mask.

02:10 **Kaysha:** He's pulling me.

02:11 **Constable Parchenski:** Yes, 'cause you're arrested.

02:13 **Robert:** It says that you can go to--to things that are necessary. Isn't court necessary though?

02:21 **Dale:** ...the paperwork, those are my glasses.

02:24 **Constable Parchenski:** You need to back up. You're gonna get arrested.

02:25 **Robert:** Oh sorry.

02:28 Male RCMP Officer: You can be with him but just stay at a safe distance, okay?

02:30 Robert: What about the court hearing?

02:32 Dale: My agent can take my corporate property.

02:35 Constable Parchenski: Give me your hand.

02:35 Dale: No, Give my corporate property to my agent.

02:38 Male RCMP Officer: Here I'll give it...

02:39 Dale: Not your agent. Let it go. Give it straight to the agent—the agent.

02:41 Robert: Agent please. Thank you very--Thank you Sir.

02:42 Constable Parchenski: Yayaya (very faint)

02:43 Dale: Not you—the agent. Now, let you know now.

02:48 Male RCMP Officer: Put your hands behind your back.

02:49 Dale: This is the declaration. This goes--The keys go to my agent.

02:52 Robert: Oh...keys?

02:54 Dale: Let 'em go to his hands. You see? This is..

02:55 Male RCMP Officer: Where are the keys? Okay I can--You can watch me pass them to him.

02:59 Dale: No you will not touch them. They go straight to my agent. They are going straight to my agent.

03:05 Male RCMP Officer: Oh yeah.

03:05 Male RCMP Officer: Okay give him the key. He's right there, give him the key.

03:06 Dale: You see? You see—you—you've...

03:07 Robert: Oh there's another key?

03:09 Constable Parchenski: If you put your phone down, you can--

03:11 Dale: No. You see take my business phone—not you—my business phone.

03:13 Robert: Oh...No I'll grab it. I'll make sure that he's comfortable.

03:16 Dale: ...unintelligible...Federal corporation

03:22 Robert: Take the business phone sir? Thank you.

03:24 Dale: This is—okay, okay.

03:28 Male RCMP Officer: Are there any other belongings Dale, that...is there anything else that he needs?

03:29 Dale: Those are a corporate property.

03:30 Robert: Yeah

03:31 Male RCMP Officer: They can go to him too.

03:32 Robert: Ooooh careful. Wait I need that other one...could I...

03:34 Constable Parchenski: Hey you gotta wait. You have to wait a second.

03:35 Male RCMP Officer: unintelligible...we can...up the seats if you want... unintelligible

03:38 Robert: I need that other one sir.

03:40 Male RCMP Officer: We're not timing--we don't have time to listen.

03:42 Robert: That's the corporate...

03:43 Dale: You have to show me this warrant. Show me this warrant. Show me—that's not corporate property—that's corporate property. Show me the warrant.

03:52 Robert: I need that USB.

03:52 Dale: Show me the warrant--before I go anywhere. Show me the warrant.

03: 53 Male RCMP Officer: ...unintelligible

03:57 Constable Parchenski: You're under arrest....unintelligible

03:58 Dale: No, show me the warrant. Show me the warrant.

03:59 Male RCMP Officer: Dale, we'll show it to you when you get in.

04:03 Dale: No, no, show me the warrant first. Show me the warrant. Show me the warrant... unintelligible (muffled)....illegal...

04:11 Constable Parchenski: Read

04:12 Male RCMP Officers: ...unintelligible...

04:14 Dale: This is illegal. This is illegal. This is illegal. Look at this illegal activity.

04:22 Male RCMP Officer: K, just get in the vehicle then.

04:23 Dale: No, show me the warrant. Show me the warrant. Show me the warrant. Show me the warrant. Where is the warrant?

04:31 Male RCMP Officer: We'll show it to you when you get in.

04:32 Dale: No. Father in heaven, I pray of you--send your angels to help. Send your Holy Spirit. Send your angels and stop this illegal activity.

04:43 Constable Read: do not kick, you're gonna get it worse.

04:44 Dale: Stop this illegal activity. Stop this illegal activity. Stop this illegal activity.

04:52 Male RCMP Officer: Put your f--

04:54 Dale: This is illegal. This is illegal.

04:59 Male RCMP Officer: ...unintelligible...that the USB?

05:00 Male voices in the background.

05:02 Robert: Where?

05:02 Male RCMP Officer: No it's the one that was on the ground?

05:04 Robert: Yeah somebody gave it to me...but a, what about the court hearing?

05:10 Male RCMP Officer: Um, I think it'll be adjourned.

05:10 Dale: Not till I see the warrant.

05:12 Constable Read: K right now you're resisting arrest, you want that charge too? No that's what you ...unintelligible...

05:14 Dale: No, no...lemme see the warrant.

05:16 Robert: But he's supposed to appear and so is the RCMP.

05:20 Dale: Let me see the warrant first. Let me see the warrant first. Let me see the warrant first. Let me see the warrant first.

05:42 Robert: The warrant?

05:42 Male RCMP Officer: ...unintelligible...the keys?

05:44 Robert: I have keys—the warrant?

05:48 Constable Read: We don't know who you are so you could please get back...your vehicle.

05:52 Robert: Well I need to go in there.

05:54 Constable Read: Okay then go in there.

05:55 Male RCMP Officer: Okay go in there.

06:00 Constable Read: K, this is all his property? I'm gonna take a picture of it, say that you got it.

06:04 Robert: Well this is corporate property.

06:06 Constable Read: Corporate property of who?

06:07 Robert: Corporate property sir, of DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated.

06:31 Robert: Oh my word.

07:00 Constable Read: Is there a court case right now?

07:02 Male RCMP Officer: What?

07:03 Robert: It's at ten o'clock. One of you should come in as the respondent, because the RCMP is one of the respondents for the court case. Which one of you is the representative of the RCMP?

07:12 Male RCMP Officer: No RCMP member will be ...unintelligible...you can go in on your own, no RCMP member will be...unintelligible...

07:17 Robert: No RCMP is coming to the court hearing where they're respondents of?

07:23 Constable Read: I have no idea about the court case. We're not here for the court case.

07:26 Robert: Then why are you here?

07:27 Constable Read: arrest...

07:28: Robert: How did you know he was going to be here if you didn't know about the court case?

07:32 ...unintelligible Male RCMP Officer voices

09:17 Robert: Oh that one's heavy.

10:34 Robert: Property...

10:41 Robert: Um, excuse me, I have an issue.

10:47 Male RCMP Officer: K, call the RCMP... unintelligible...something

10:48 Robert: No I mean, I need to access the corporate phone

10:52 Male RCMP Officer: K, you a corporate employee?

10:56 Robert: I'm the, I'm an agent, could you, could you help me get this face unlocked?

11:00 Male RCMP Officer: No

11:01 Robert: Why?

11:01 Male RCMP Officer: He's under arrest right now.

11:08 Male RCMP Officer: Why do you need access to the phone?

11:11 Robert: I'm a corporate agent. This is a corporate phone. There's strict...

11:13 Male RCMP Officer: You said you're just an agent. Now you're a corporate agent?

11:16 Robert: It's the same thing sir.

11:18 Male RCMP Officer: So you can unlock it then.

11:20 Robert: A corporate agent?

11:21 Male RCMP Officer: Ya

11:22 Robert: I mean--

11:23 Male RCMP Officer: K, have a good day.

11:25 Robert: It's locked to him.

11:27 Male RCMP Officer: Yeah well he's in custody right now.

12:14 Robert: Dear Father thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven. I know not how You get things done, but nonetheless I will trust You.

12:41 Kaysha: ...unintelligible

12:42 Robert: Me? Oh.

12:47 Male RCMP Officer: ...unintelligible...so you you want me to—got it?

12:52 Robert: Was there anything else that was present?

12:54 Male RCMP Officer: No...unintelligible.

12:56 Robert: Is that everything?

12:58 Kaysha: That's all the stuff that's in there, and

13:01 Robert: The corporate property's in there

13:02 Kaysha: Yeah and the corporate property, the keys, everything.

13:06 Robert: K

13:08 Kaysha: Why is this one tight....unintelligible.

13:12 Robert: Oh this is heavy. So none of you is coming to the court hearing? But--

14:48 Robert: Well, the RCMP broke the law. Not sure what to call this but I go in as proxy as a corporate agent, or agent, apparently some people think that's different. I just hope they don't do any malpractice while they're in the RCMP because they're under investigation for some questionable stuff.

15:16 Knocking

15:20 Robert: Hello sir

15:21 Court Officer: Hi--There's no recording on the premises sir.

15:23 Robert: There's a court hearing.

15:24 Court Officer: No there's not it's been adjourned.



FIXED-TERM TENANCY AGREEMENT FOR SASKATCHEWAN

under The Residential Tenancies Act, 2006

1 PARTIES

THIS FIXED-TERM TENANCY AGREEMENT (this "Lease") is made in duplication on April 14, 2020 (the "Effective Date") by and between:

1. Dale Richardson located at 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK, S9A 0G2 hereinafter referred to as the "Landlord" with the telephone number (306) 441-4626 (telephone for emergencies is the same) and the email address dalejsr74@outlook.com, and
2. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. located at 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK, S9A 0G2 hereinafter referred to as the "Tenant" with the telephone number (306) 441-4626 and the email address dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com,

(each of them a "Party", and collectively, the "Parties").

2 PREMISES

The Landlord rents to the Tenant the basement suite (the "Unit") in the residential premises located at 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK, S9A 0G2. The Tenant shall have access to the common area, kitchen, living area and bathroom.

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

This is Exhibit U, Kitchen referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Cannon

3 STANDARD CONDITIONS

The standard conditions attached hereto as Appendix A apply to this tenancy.

Sworn before me this 15 day of March A.D. 2021

[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta

4 OCCUPANCY AND TERM

The Tenant may occupy the rental property on Effective Date. This is a fixed-term tenancy of five (5) years and seventeen (17) days ending on April 30, 2025. The Tenant shall have two (2) five (5) year options to renew and to extend the term of this Lease, such options to follow consecutively upon the expiration of the term of this Lease, provided that at the time that each option to renew is exercised, this Lease shall be in full effect and the Tenant is not in default in the performance of this Lease. Each option shall be for a term of five (5) years (the "Renewal Term"). The option shall be exercised by the Tenant's giving to Landlord written notice of its intention to renew and extend the term of this Lease at least three (3) months before the expiration date of the initial term of this Lease and any Renewal Term thereof. The renewal and extension of this Lease for the Renewal Term shall be on and under the same covenants, agreements, terms, provisions and conditions as are contained herein for the initial term of this Lease. Any termination of this Lease during the initial term shall terminate all rights of renewal and extension set forth herein. See standard condition 13 about the Landlord's obligation to give notice at least two months before the end date.

5 RENT

The Tenant will pay rent of \$700.00 monthly on the first day of each month, commencing on the Effective Date. See standard condition 4 respecting payment of rent. The tenant will deliver the rent to the Landlord at the Landlord's address or by direct deposit or e-transfer. The first month of the tenancy is a partial month, prorated

DR DR

rent of \$400.00 shall be paid for the first month, and thereafter the full rent shall be paid on first day of each month. The Landlord shall provide a receipt to the Tenant for rent paid in cash. See standard condition 5(3) about rent increases.

6 SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The following services and facilities are included with the rental unit: Electricity, Heat, Water, Hot Water, Parking, Range, and Refrigerator. No other services and facilities are provided.

7 SECURITY DEPOSIT

A security deposit is not required.

8 AMENDMENT

To the extent any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, word, provision, part, portion, term, or application of this Lease or its definitions is held to be invalid, illegal, unconstitutional, or unenforceable neither the validity, nor enforceability of the remainder of this Lease shall be affected. Either Party shall not assign or transfer any or all of its rights under this Lease without the consent of other Party. Except as expressly made reference to previously in this provision, this Lease may not be amended for any reason without the prior written agreement of both Parties.

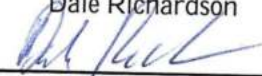
9 ADDITIONAL OBLIGATIONS

The tenant shall comply with the following additional obligations:

- i. The Tenant must get prior permission to conduct renovations to the Unit.
- ii. The Tenant is responsible for the repair and maintenance of the Unit within reason.

SIGN TWO COPIES – EACH PARTY KEEPS ONE

The Parties are signing this agreement on the Effective Date.

Dale Richardson
 Signature 

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
 Signature 
 Name Dale Richardson
 Title Chief Executive Officer

The Tenant has received a copy of the Tenancy Agreement.

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
 Signature 
 Name Dale Richardson
 Title Chief Executive Officer

Attach Form 3

EXAMPLE OF DISCRIMINATION/BIAS

Justice R.W. Elson based on the testimony of unknown members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police directed them to keep Dale J. Richardson out of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan on July 22, 2020 when there were two hearings he was scheduled to appear on. DIV 70 of 2020 and QBG 156-2020.

Protected B

Occurrence details

RCMP-GRC, K Division Printed: 2021/03/29 14:28 by 000279652 Occurrence: 20201016013	This is Exhibit "A" referred to in the Affidavit of Member Affiant sworn before me this 6th day of April, 2021. A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Saskatchewan.
---	--

Occurrence details:

Report no.: 20201016013
 Dispatch type: Mental health act
 Occurrence type: Resists/obstructs peace officer 129 CC (FIP)
 Occurrence time: 2020/07/22 16:39 CST -
 Reported time: 2020/07/22 16:39 EDT
 Place of offence: 1052 101 STREET, NORTH BATTLEFORD, SK Canada S9A 0Z3 (BATTLEFORDS RCMP DETACHMENT) (Division: F, District: CENTRAL, Detachment: Battleford Municipal, Zone: BFD, Atom: C)

Source: Phone
 Priority: Urgent
 Clearance status: Cleared by charge/charge recommended
 Concluded: No
 Concluded date:
 Summary: Mental health warrant fro Dale Richardson. Member attend the QB court in Battleford and arrest Dale. Dale resisted arrest. Dale was brought to BUH. Dale later release and he left for Alberta. Information laid and warrant issued. Cst.

Remarks
 Associated occurrences:

- Same event; Same person / 20201014836 / Mental Health Act - Other Activities (FIP) / 2020/07/22 13:41 CST / 20200722 13:41:21:060

Involved persons:

- RICHARDSON, KAYSHA / Arrested / DOB: Privacy Act Gender: Female Privacy Act (Division: F, District: Central, Detachment: Battleford Municipal, Zone: BFD, Atom: 2) (Cellular phone) Privacy Act DL: Privacy Act (Voice) Privacy Act
- RICHARDSON, DALE JAMES SODAT / Arrested, Charged / DOB: 1974/07/16 (46) Gender: Male (1292 95 STREET, NORTH BATTLEFORD, SK Canada (Division: F, District: Central, Detachment: Battleford Municipal, Zone: BFD, Atom: 2) (Voice) 755788C DL:AB.150015170

Involved addresses:

- 1052 101 STREET / Occurrence address / NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask, Canada S9A 0Z3 (BATTLEFORDS RCMP DETACHMENT) (Division: F, District: CENTRAL, Detachment: Battleford Municipal, Zone: BFD, Atom: C)

Involved comm addresses:

Involved vehicles:

Involved officers:

Protected B

Printed by: 000279652 Date: 2021/03/29 14:28 Computer: K1264198L Page 1 of 10

Figure 20: Fraudulent RCMP Warrant Redacted P1

There are several issues with the first page of the warrant (See Figure 20: Fraudulent RCMP Warrant Redacted P1). Notably it states that a warrant for resisting arrest was issued on July 22, 2020 for arrest that took place on July 23, 2020. This confirmation is

Protected B

Remarks:
Narrative:
2020-07-22

██████████ was directed to attend Queens Bench the day before to stop Dale Richardson from entering the court house. Dale Richardson was instructed that the hearing/court would be over the phone. Queens Bench did not want Dale Richardson to attend.

A Mental Health Warrant was signed by a Judge to apprehend Dale Richardson later this day.

2020-07-23

██████████ and Cst. ██████████ went to the Queens Bench court house in Battleford to arrest Dale Richardson and to detain Kaysha Richardson if they attended. Dale Richardson had a Mental Health Warrant and Kaysha Richardson was given an order to self isolate for 14 days by the Sask Health Authority.

██████████ dropped ██████████ at the court house. ██████████ waited around the block.

██████████ saw the Jetta belonging to Kaysha Richardson turning on 3rd ave towards the court house. ██████████ informed ██████████

Approach 0940hrs: ██████████ and ██████████ were waiting on a side block and drove over. ██████████ was trying to arrest Dale Richardson at the rear door of the Jetta. Dale Richardson can be seen grabbing the door and not going with ██████████. Kaysha Richardson was outside the court house filming the arrest Dale Richardson. ██████████ went to help ██████████ because Dale Richardson was raising his voice and would not listen to Cst. ██████████. ██████████ told Dale Richardson to stop resisting arrest and come with police. ██████████ grabbed an arm of Dale Richardson to pull him away from the vehicle but Dale Richardson pulled away.

██████████ was seen trying to detain Kaysha Richardson but she was not listening. ██████████ gave up on trying to arrest Dale Richardson at the moment and help ██████████ arrest Kaysha Richardson. Kaysha Richardson was given a health order to self isolate and ██████████ believed this posed as a greater risk to officer safety. Cst. ██████████ grabbed an arm of Kaysha Richardson to get her into handcuffs because she was not listening to Cst. ██████████. Kaysha Richardson pulled away from ██████████ and ██████████ as the handcuffs were pulled out. The handcuffs were eventually placed on Kaysha Richardson. Kaysha Richardson still was not cooperating with ██████████ and ██████████ as she was being escorted to the police vehicle. Kaysha Richardson went limp and fell to the ground because she did not want to go with police. ██████████ had Kaysha Richardson at the door of the police vehicle but she still did not want to go in voluntarily. ██████████ went to the other side and pulled the backpack straps that Kaysha Richardson was wearing to slide her into the police vehicle.

██████████ went back to help out with ██████████ dealing with Dale Richardson. Dale Richardson still not be compliant with commands that ██████████ was giving him. ██████████ and ██████████ arrived to help. Dale Richardson was pulled away from the vehicle and placed against the police vehicle. Dale Richardson still resisting arrest was placed into handcuffs. Dale Richardson was searched for officer safety. The belongings in his pockets were given to his "Agent" that was video recording members. Dale Richardson was voluntarily asked multiple times to step in the vehicle and would not. Dale Richardson needed police assistance to get into the vehicle. Dale Richardson was slid in the rear seat on his back to fit in. It took some time to manage Dale Richardson's feet from stopping the door from closing.

██████████ gave Dale Richardson his right.

Dale Richardson was transferred to Battleford Union Hospital for an assessment.

██████████
Battleford Rcmp.

Supplementary report:

Occurrences: 20201016013 Resists/obstructs peace officer 129 CC (FIP) @2020/07/22 16:39 EDT (1052 101 STREET, NORTH BATTLEFORD, SK Canada S9A 0Z3 (BATTLEFORDS RCMP DETACHMENT) (Division: F, District: CENTRAL, Detachment: Battleford Municipal, Zone: BFD, Atom: C)) (Me

Task: TK20202141989 [Further inv. required - Closed] Due: 2020/07/28 11:24 CST

Protected B

Printed by: 000279652 Date: 2021/03/29 14:28 Computer: K1264198L Page 4 of 10

Figure 21: Fraudulent RCMP Warrant P4

shown in Figure 21: Fraudulent RCMP Warrant P4. The direction given by the the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan to the unknown member of the RCMP to prevent



COURT FILE NUMBER DIV NO. 70 OF 2020

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN
(FAMILY LAW DIVISION)

JUDICIAL CENTRE BATTLEFORD

PETITIONER KIMBERLEY ANNE RICHARDSON

RESPONDENT DALE JAMES RICHARDSON

07/23/2020 #103PM 000000000005 0001
ORDER/JUDGMENT \$00.00

INTERIM ORDER

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice R.W. Elson in Chambers the 23rd day of July, 2020.

On the application of Patricia J. Meiklejohn, lawyer on behalf of the Petitioner and on Dale James Richardson, the Respondent, not being present and on reading the materials all filed:


The Court orders:

1. The Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson, shall have interim sole custody of the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019.
2. The Primary residence of the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019 shall be with the Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson.
3. The Respondent, Dale James Richardson, shall have supervised specified access to the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019.
4. The Respondent is prohibited from the use or consumption of alcohol and/or non-prescription drugs while the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson is in his care or in his presence.
5. The child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019, shall remain resident in the Province of Saskatchewan.
6. The Respondent shall not leave the Province of Saskatchewan with the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019, for any period of time without the written advance consent of the Petitioner.

Figure 13: Interim Order Page 1

7. The child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019 shall not be left alone with or in the care of Kaysha Faith Neasha Richardson born March 16, 1997.
8. The issue of parenting is adjourned to August 27, 2020 to be reviewed.
9. The Respondent shall provide financial disclosure pursuant to the requirements of the *Federal Child Support Guidelines*.
10. The Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson, shall have exclusive possession of the family home and household goods. The Respondent shall vacate the home on or before July 30, 2020.
11. The family home located at 1292 95th Street North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Surface Parcel #153874659 shall be listed for sale with a registered Real Estate Broker forthwith.
12. The Petitioner shall be authorized to solely negotiate and agree to the listing agreement and sale price and sale terms
13. The Net Sale Proceeds be held in trust by counsel for the Petitioner or alternatively that the Net Sale Proceeds be paid into Court to the credit of this action.
14. The Respondent shall not molest, annoy, harass, communicate with or otherwise interfere with the Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson.
15. Costs of this application be paid to the Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson.

ISSUED at Battleford, Saskatchewan this 23 day of July, 2020.


by Local Registrar

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Matrix Law Group; Attn: Patricia J. Meiklejohn 1421 101st Street, North Battleford SK S9A 1A1
Telephone number: (306) 445-7300; Fax number: (306) 445-7302; Email Address: patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca;
File Number: 63095-412 PJM

Page 2 of 2

Figure 14: Interim Order Page 2

CONTEXT SURROUNDING FIRST JUDICIAL ACTION IN DIV 70 of 2020

Registry of Amy Groothuis
Phone: 306.767.2772
Fax: 306.767.2812
14 Exchange Avenue, Regina



REGINA OFFICE (306) 767-2772
2425 Central Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan S4T 4V8
www.saskcourts.ca

COURT OF APPEAL
FOR SASKATCHEWAN

September 17, 2022

Dale Richardson
c/o T&S Kavis Consulting Inc.
116 West Creek Meadows
Crossfield, Alberta
T1X 1T2

Dear Sir:

Re: Richardson, Dale James v. Richardson, Kimberly & Anne
Court File No. CA194048

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PRELIMINARY RELIEF (TWO)

The court will hear two applications for pre-judgment relief on

Date: November 3, 2022
Time: 10:00 AM
Place: Court of Appeal
2nd Floor, 2425 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan

Counsel, self-represented litigants, and parties to an appeal may attend the show cause hearing in person or by video. To be eligible to attend the appeal hearing, parties must contact the Court's registry office by email at registrar@scs.saskcourts.ca at least two days before the hearing date in order to receive a Zoom hearing link.

The complete Court of Appeal schedule of hearings is at www.saskcourts.ca.

Sincerely,
AMY GROOTHUIS
Registrar

Amy Groothuis
Registrar

REGISTERED AMY GROOTHUIS
Phone: 306.371.9587
Fax: 306.371.9415
CAReg@amygroothuis.ca



VICTORIA COURT OF APPEAL
2401 - 44th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0W6
www.courts.sk.ca

COURT OF APPEAL
FOR SASKATCHEWAN

September 17, 2022

Del Richardson
116 West Creek Meadows
Coaldominion, Alberta
T1X 1L7

Dear Sir:

Re: Dale Rose v. Kimberly Richardson
Our File No. CACV3745

NOTICE OF SHOW CAUSE HEARING

This appeal has been scheduled for show cause hearing on:

Date: November 3, 2022
Time: 10:00 AM
Location: Court of Appeal
2nd Floor, 2425 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan

Counsel for respondent applicants and parties to an appeal may attend the show cause hearing in person or by video. Individuals who wish to attend the appeal hearing in person must contact the Court's registry office by email at reg@skcourts.ca at least two days before the hearing date in order to receive a Webex hearing link.

The complete Court of Appeal schedule can be viewed at www.saskcourts.ca.

Sincerely,
AMY GROOTHUIS
Registrar

Amy Groothuis
Registrar

REGISTRAR AND CLERK
116 West Creek Meadows
Edmonton, Alberta T6X 1T2
CA Registration and Courts



VICTORIA AVENUE COURT HOUSE
116 West Creek Meadows
Edmonton, Saskatchewan T6X 1T2
www.courts.gov.sk.ca

September 27, 2012

COURT OF APPEAL
FOR SASKATCHEWAN

Ms. Kathleen
116 West Creek Meadows
Edmonton, Alberta
T6X 1T2

Dear Sir:

Re: Kathleen Dale v. Richardson, Kimberley
Our file No. C43CV5798

NOTICE OF SHOW CAUSE HEARING

This appeal has been scheduled for show cause hearing as:

Date: November 5, 2012
Time: 10:00 AM
Location: Court of Appeal
3rd Floor, 2425 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan

Counsel, as For essential documents, the parties to an appeal may attend the show cause hearing in person or by video. Individuals who wish to attend the appeal hearing personally must contact the Court's registry office by email at eregistry@sis.sk.ca or at least two weeks before the hearing date in order to receive a Video hearing link.

The complete Court of Appeal schedule can be viewed at www.courts.gov.sk.ca.

Sincerely,

ANG GROOTHUIS
Registrar

Ang Groothuis
Registrar



September 27, 2022

Please Reply To:
Justin Stevenson
Phone: (306) 798-1419
Fax: (306) 787-0581

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan
2425 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4W6

Via Email: CARegistrar@sasklawcourts.ca

Attention: Registrar

Dear madam:

**Re: Dale Richardson v Kimberley Richardson, CACV 4048
Applications for Prerogative Relief – November 3, 2022**

Please be advised that I am counsel for the Attorney General of Saskatchewan, the Registrar of Titles, the Ministry of Health, and Amy Groothuis on the above noted matter. I do not intend to file written materials in response to Mr. Richardson's applications. However, I do intend to appear on the hearing date.

I respectfully direct the Court's attention to *Richardson v Richardson*, 2021 SKCA 58. This is not the first time Mr. Richardson has inappropriately brought an application for mandamus and prohibition seeking relief from parties who are not participants in his underlying family law appeals. In the same vein as that decision, Mr. Richardson's present applications also do not present an "extraordinary circumstance" for the Court to exercise its jurisdiction pursuant to s. 11 of the *Court of Appeal Act*.

These applications are the continuation of a very long line of vexatious and scandalous proceedings that Mr. Richardson has initiated in numerous courts. Mr. Richardson's conduct has resulted in him being declared a vexatious litigant in the Federal Court of Canada (see: *Richardson v. Seventh-Day Adventist Church*, 2022 FC 848) and it is anticipated that he will be declared a vexatious litigant in the Alberta Court of King's Bench shortly (see: *Richardson v MacDonald*, 2022 ABKB 627).

September 27, 2022
Page 2

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Justin Stevenson
Crown Counsel

cc. Dale Richardson
Jessica Karam
Chantelle Eisner
Patricia Meiklejohn

Unity

From: Unity
Sent: September 21, 2022 5:59 PM
To: Registrar, Court of Appeal
Cc: Price, Emily; law.reception@calgary.ca; reception@matrixlawgroup.ca; colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca (colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca); emily.price@cas-satj.gc.ca; hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com; Marie K. Stack; vthomson@owzw.com; bcomba@emeryjamieson.com; Paula Safadi; carolinsask@yahoo.ca; cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net; chadrick.carley@syngenta.com; ciprianbolah@gmail.com; cscarley@sasktel.net; dollyse13@gmail.com; donmvsb@icloud.com; eddieg@sasktel.net; elysyshyn@hotmail.com; guizz4bel@gmail.com; hebertkim@hotmail.com; holmlaw@sasktel.net; j.wright@sasktel.net; jhydukewich16@gmail.com; kcarley1@blackberry.net; barbcarley@icloud.com; bcgleason@earthlink.net; beningerlana@hotmail.ca; cadubyna@gmail.com; carleyc@sasktel.net; president@gc.adventist.org; sdannuc@gmail.com; gfernroger01@hotmail.com; info@contact.adventist.org; info@nadadventist.org; communication@adventist.ca; mhylton@mansaskadventist.ca; clindberg@mansaskadventist.ca; swall@mansaskadventist.ca; carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca; ababida@mansaskadventist.ca; dbaker@mansaskadventist.ca; mbartley@mansaskadventist.ca; rbiscaro@mansaskadventist.ca; fcela@mansaskadventist.ca; jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca; sdixon@mansaskadventist.ca; tguderyan@mansaskadventist.ca; jkim@mansaskadventist.ca; alennon@mansaskadventist.ca; smanly@mansaskadventist.ca; emanzanares@mansaskadventist.ca; rmarshall@mansaskadventist.ca; rmena@mansaskadventist.ca; holiphant@mansaskadventist.ca; dpereira@mansaskadventist.ca; lpoama@mansaskadventist.ca; ltilihoi@mansaskadventist.ca; gali@albertaadventist.ca; aalvir@albertaadventist.ca; rferary@albertaadventist.ca; ghodder@albertaadventist.ca; wwilliams@albertaadventist.ca; lwilton@albertaadventist.ca; familyministries@albertaadventist.ca; acs@albertaadventist.ca; presidential@adventist.ca; anderson.cathy@adventist.ca; page.campbell@adventist.ca; guarin-adap.chris@adventist.ca; mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca; keys.tina@adventist.ca; ainzee3@hotmail.com; a.hydukewich@gmail.com; arlenk@xplornet.ca; bmgilbert92@gmail.com; barbcarley@icloud.com; bcgleason@earthlink.net; beningerlana@hotmail.ca; bkwon3004@gmail.com; cadubyna@gmail.com; carleyc@sasktel.net; cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net; chadrick.carley@syngenta.com; cscarley@sasktel.net; handdkivimaa@sasktel.net; 'Dawn Lund'; dollyse13@gmail.com; donmvsb@icloud.com; elysyshyn@hotmail.com; Gary Lund; guizz4bel@gmail.com; janoyany@hotmail.com; j.wright@sasktel.net; 'James Kwon'; jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com; jenbakos2013@hotmail.ca; jhydukewich16@gmail.com; jimrogersrce@gmail.com; kcarley1@blackberry.net; j_harris07@hotmail.com; laghbo@gmail.com; laxdal52@hotmail.com; mcbean32@me.com; wgeates@sasktel.net; lyle_williams@hotmail.com; mysha393@gmail.com; mazel@sasktel.net; mieke_williams@hotmail.com; nursebear16@gmail.com; ooica15@gmail.com; geerdtfamily@sasktel.net; luvme@sasktel.net; rhoda624@yahoo.com; ve5tnt@yahoo.com; rondi_a_kapiniak@hotmail.com; ruby_ann_22@msn.com; s.beninger@hotmail.com; tiibred7@yahoo.com; sheilargut@hotmail.com; sagreenhough@hotmail.com; sboateng20@outlook.com; tatarynj@hotmail.com;

Cc: thegoodlife@littleloon.ca; txc164@case.edu; tie454@hotmail.com; ve5lod@gmail.com; zwfriend@yahoo.com; mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca; jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca; Julio Davila; Andrew Kelley; Helen Becker; Glenda Nischuk; Isaacdarko@burmanu.ca; irali@shaw.ca; Isaac Darko; hank.julie@sasktel.net; jmdesa70@gmail.com; dallasgareau@gmail.com; elahuc@sasktel.net; clintonwahl@hotmail.com; m.hwiebe@sasktel.net; rzoerb@yahoo.com; marallen@sasktel.net; orca@orcasound.ca; carlamae@orcasound.ca; smariebaker6532@gmail.com; capcarad@sasktel.net; jbergen.c@gmail.com; mark_bergen123@yahoo.com; wendygareau@gmail.com; pegisn2prosperity@yahoo.ca; hall11ry@uregina.ca; olson_retreathouse@hotmail.com; aimee_pockett@hotmail.com; rleeb@sasktel.net; joyceliebreich@hotmail.com; kluneng71@gmail.com; hemar@sasktel.net; aleisha.j.mazier@gmail.com; zuzumami@gmail.com; nursemickey@gmail.com; akothmolly@yahoo.com; james.olo@alumni.uleth.ca; loisotte@gmail.com; aaron11@msn.com; rey_taker_555@hotmail.com; strawberry459@hotmail.com; lisapreb@icloud.com; ernie.proust@yahoo.com; akitrak@outlook.com; beamer072@yahoo.com; marjorittariddell@gmail.com; ednarogers28@gmail.com; rjsaccucci@hotmail.com; kerryphoto@gmail.com; lizzy.ss@shaw.ca; ruby.sparks@live.com; teresawahl1@hotmail.com; gatwak@sasktel.net; cicilialamunu@gmail.com; e.wani@hotmail.com; bacon-acres@hotmail.com; adamsmarilyn322@gmail.com; stebeng@yahoo.com; morenolina287@gmail.com; marnie.m.peart@gmail.com; boniffer@gmail.com; europroconcrete@gmail.com; evelynsefu@gmail.com; weszary@gmail.com; emaxi@mansaskadventist.ca; juanrobledo@txsda.org; tips@rebelnews.com; tips@GlobalTVBC.com; cbcnlinvestigates@cbc.ca

Subject: RE: CACV4048 - Richardson v Richardson (and other named Defendants)
Attachments: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE_1.pdf; application_return_child_210315Signedpatch_2.pdf; application_return_child_210315Signedpatch_3.pdf; THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE_2.pdf; THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE_3.pdf

Importance: High

To the Court,

I will direct the Court's attention to some documents that the registrar is responsible for them "going missing" as I noticed them on the online portal. These documents are part of the ongoing criminal complaints and this communication will be submitted to law enforcement as well. This is to demonstrate the crimes going on in the court of appeal. The first attachment contains the torture and criminal negligence file numbers given on July 3, 2020, the second document contains a photographs of RCMP showing up at my home on July 22, 2020 and then the unlawful arrest on July 23, 2020 in front of the Courthouse. The next document is a copy of a lease that was never placed before the court even though it was filed to the court and received by the registrars. This document not being placed before the court allowed fraud to continue as did the refusal to have the pictures and transcript evidence of my and my daughter's abduction to be placed on the court record. Fourth is the copies of the warrant that was placed in T-1404-20 by the RCMP. They swore in that I was arrested before 10 AM in the fourth document. This agrees with what I have said. I was prevented from entering the court. The transcript was taken from a publicly available video on YouTube that demonstrates that there was no resisting and that the RCMP lied. This means that the order issued by Elson was done so by the admission of the RCMP by deliberate judicial interference and no mention was ever made that the Court of Kings Bench for Saskatchewan requested for them to keep me out of the court. The fifth document is the time stamp from the "interim order" issued by Elson on a first appearance with no evidence. Jessica Karam entered the Court of

Kings Bench of Alberta on March 18, 2022 and said that I lost custody of Karis without prejudice and the orders from Elson issued and then I was arrested by the RCMP. The evidence clearly states otherwise. That is clear evidence of crime and when I was strapped to a bed and drugged against my will that was torture. Kaysha was also tortured. I don't have to say anything the evidence speaks for itself. Amy and other unknown registrars tried to force an appeal on me that was not mine and that lease clearly shows they engaged in fraud. The fact that these documents did not make it onto the court record are evidence of fraud and whether it was Amy directly or one of the other court agents in the registry it doesn't matter. The Court has a responsibility to not have crimes committed in it. Amy and others are responsible for covering the fraud that was used to steal my house and the removal of evidence that has trafficked my child. The evidence in the engineering report says that there are criminals in the court. The evidence of the abduction in front of the court, the lease of DSR Karis Consulting Inc., the fraudulent warrant sworn in by the RCMP, the torture and criminal negligence file numbers all demonstrate that crimes were committed in the court and the time stamp on Elson's orders is proof of child trafficking and kidnapping was used to traffick the child. The evidence presented of the aforementioned crimes speaks to the need of having a new point of contact with the Court.

With the evidence of Amy's guilt firmly established, there is no justification whatsoever that she has anything to do with my matters. Amy is abusing her position by blocking the access to the court because she is abusing the capacity granted to her by the court of appeal act to shield herself and others from criminal liability. The evidence of the abduction in front of the court, the lease of DSR Karis Consulting Inc., the fraudulent warrant sworn in by the RCMP, the torture and criminal negligence file numbers all demonstrate that crimes were committed in the court and the time stamp on Elson's orders is proof of child trafficking and kidnapping was used to traffick the child. No justification can be used to have a criminal have any part of my matters any thing other than having a different person who will identify themselves at all times is unacceptable. If the court refuses to do so then they will be making themselves complicit to the aforementioned criminal activity which includes without limitation torture, child trafficking for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation, treason, Mortgage fraud and the crime of aggression.

I will direct the Court's attention to some applicable sections of laws:

Article 13

Each State Party shall ensure **that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities. Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given.**

Article 4

1. Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture. 2. Each State Party shall make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.

The no defence clause from 269.1 of the criminal code

No Defence

(3) It is no defence to a charge under this section that the accused was ordered by a superior or a public authority to perform the act or omission that forms the subject[1]matter of the charge or that the act or omission is alleged to have been justified by exceptional circumstances, including a state of war, a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency.

This should make this very obvious the reasoning that I have, and that Court has an obligation to restrain Amy and those agents who are committing crimes against me.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate (SK)

North Battleford, SK
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

The email in this signature is for humanitarian purposes only. For Greater Certainty, while it is owned by DSR Karis Consulting Inc., this email is for humanitarian purposes and no business is conducted through this email. Email can only be addressed to the person whose signature is affixed to the email. No email is to be addressed to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. through unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com email for any purposes of any kind.

From: Groothuis, Amy <agroothuis@sasklawcourts.ca>
Sent: September 21, 2022 3:47 PM
To: Unity <unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com>
Subject: RE: CACV4048 - Richardson v Richardson (and other named Defendants)

Hi Dale,

I confirm that I will place this email and your letter on the court file.

As you know, the applications you filed need to be heard by a panel of three judges; you included dates in your notice of motion on a date for regular Chambers, when only a single judge sits. Rather than reject your documents for filing and require you to revise them to indicate that they would be heard “on a date to be set by the Registrar” (which is the normal, expected wording for an application to be heard by the Court), I accepted the documents for filing but noted that they would be heard by a panel on a date that is, I assure you, the earliest possible date that the Court can accommodate. I hope you can understand why the applications are being set on (or about) November 4. The Rules only envision a party selecting a specific date for those applications heard in regular Chambers, which are set the second and fourth Wednesday of every month.

Unfortunately, given the ongoing tenor and language used in your email correspondence, I am the only Registry staff who reviews and responds to your emails, applications, and letters. Until the Court orders otherwise or I no longer hold the position of Registrar, it is I who will remain the point of contact with you.

Kind regards,
Amy

Amy Groothuis
Direct: 306.787.5258
Email: agroothuis@sasklawcourts.ca

From: Unity <unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com>
Sent: September 21, 2022 1:35 PM
To: Groothuis, Amy <agroothuis@sasklawcourts.ca>; Stevenson, Justin JU <justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca>; Bilson, Max JU <Max.Bilson@gov.sk.ca>; Karam, Jessica <jessica.karam@justice.gc.ca>; Spray, Erin <Erin.Spray@justice.gc.ca>; ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com; patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca; Registrar, Court of Appeal <CARegistrar@sasklawcourts.ca>
Cc: Price, Emily <Emily.Price@cas-satj.gc.ca>; law.reception@calgary.ca; reception@matrixlawgroup.ca; colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca (colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca) <colleen.sinclair@calgary.ca>; erin.spray@justice.gc.ca; Karam,

Jessica <jessica.karam@justice.gc.ca>; 'Justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca' <justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca>; emily.price@cas-satj.gc.ca; Annie Alport (aalport@millertthomson.com) <aalport@millertthomson.com>; hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com; Marie K. Stack <m.stack@mckercher.ca>; vthomson@owzw.com; bcomba@emeryjamieson.com; Paula Safadi <Paula.Safadi@albertacourts.ca>; carolinsask@yahoo.ca; cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net; chadrick.carley@syngenta.com; ciprianbolah@gmail.com; cscarley@sasktel.net; dollyse13@gmail.com; donmvsb@icloud.com; eddieg@sasktel.net; elysyshyn@hotmail.com; quizz4bel@gmail.com; hebertkim@hotmail.com; holmlaw@sasktel.net; j.wright@sasktel.net; jhydukewich16@gmail.com; kcarley1@blackberry.net; barbcarley@icloud.com; bcgleason@earthlink.net; beningerlena@hotmail.com; cadubyna@gmail.com; carleyc@sasktel.net; president@gc.adventist.org; sdannuc@gmail.com; gfernroger01@hotmail.com; info@contact.adventist.org; info@nadadventist.org; communication@adventist.ca; mhylton@mansaskadventist.ca; clindberg@mansaskadventist.ca; swall@mansaskadventist.ca; carbeau@mansaskadventist.ca; ababida@mansaskadventist.ca; dbaker@mansaskadventist.ca; mbartley@mansaskadventist.ca; rbiscaro@mansaskadventist.ca; fcela@mansaskadventist.ca; jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca; sdixon@mansaskadventist.ca; tgderyan@mansaskadventist.ca; jkim@mansaskadventist.ca; alennon@mansaskadventist.ca; smanly@mansaskadventist.ca; emanzanares@mansaskadventist.ca; rmarshall@mansaskadventist.ca; rmena@mansaskadventist.ca; holiphant@mansaskadventist.ca; dpereira@mansaskadventist.ca; lpoama@mansaskadventist.ca; ltilihoi@mansaskadventist.ca; gali@albertaadventist.ca; aalvir@albertaadventist.ca; rferary@albertaadventist.ca; ghodder@albertaadventist.ca; wwilliams@albertaadventist.ca; lwilton@albertaadventist.ca; familyministries@albertaadventist.ca; acs@albertaadventist.ca; presidential@adventist.ca; anderson.cathy@adventist.ca; page.campbell@adventist.ca; guarin-adap.chris@adventist.ca; mackintosh.grace@adventist.ca; keys.tina@adventist.ca; ainzee3@hotmail.com; a.hydukewich@gmail.com; arlenk@xplornet.ca; bmgilbert92@gmail.com; barbcarley@icloud.com; bcgleason@earthlink.net; beningerlena@hotmail.com; bkwon3004@gmail.com; cadubyna@gmail.com; carleyc@sasktel.net; cgosadchuk92@sasktel.net; chadrick.carley@syngenta.com; cscarley@sasktel.net; handdkivimaa@sasktel.net; 'Dawn Lund' <d.lund@sasktel.net>; dollyse13@gmail.com; donmvsb@icloud.com; elysyshyn@hotmail.com; Gary Lund <g.lund@sasktel.net>; quizz4bel@gmail.com; janoyany@hotmail.com; j.wright@sasktel.net; 'James Kwon' <jkwon@mansaskadventist.ca>; jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com; jenbakos2013@hotmail.com; jhydukewich16@gmail.com; jim.rogersrce@gmail.com; kcarley1@blackberry.net; j_harris07@hotmail.com; lghbo@gmail.com; laxdal52@hotmail.com; mcbbean32@me.com; wgeates@sasktel.net; lyle_williams@hotmail.com; mysha393@gmail.com; mazel@sasktel.net; mieke_williams@hotmail.com; nursebear16@gmail.com; ooica15@gmail.com; geerdtfamily@sasktel.net; lurvme@sasktel.net; rhoda624@yahoo.com; ve5tnt@yahoo.com; rondi_a_kapiniak@hotmail.com; ruby_ann_22@msn.com; s.beninger@hotmail.com; tiibred7@yahoo.com; sheilargut@hotmail.com; sagreenhough@hotmail.com; sboateng20@outlook.com; tatarynj@hotmail.com; thegoodlife@littleloon.ca; txc164@case.edu; tie454@hotmail.com; ve5lod@gmail.com; zwfriend@yahoo.com; mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca; jdavila@mansaskadventist.ca; Julio Davila <jdavila@burmanu.ca>; Andrew Kelley <andy777@yahoo.com>; Helen Becker <rhbecker@littleloon.ca>; Glenda Nischuk <betterliving2@sasktel.net>; Isaacdarko@burmanu.ca; irali@shaw.ca; Isaac Darko <isaacdarko@burmanu.ca>; hank.julie@sasktel.net; jmdesa70@gmail.com; dallasgareau@gmail.com; elahuc@sasktel.net; clintonwahl@hotmail.com; m.hwiebe@sasktel.net; rzoerb@yahoo.com; marallen@sasktel.net; orca@orcasound.ca; carlamae@orcasound.ca; smariebaker6532@gmail.com; capcarad@sasktel.net; jbergen.c@gmail.com; mark_bergen123@yahoo.com; [wendygareau@gmail.com](mailto>wendygareau@gmail.com); pegisn2prosperity@yahoo.ca; hall11ry@uregina.ca; olson_retreathouse@hotmail.com; aimee_pockett@hotmail.com; rleeb@sasktel.net; joyceliebreich@hotmail.com; kluneng71@gmail.com; hemar@sasktel.net; aleisha.j.mazier@gmail.com; zuzumami@gmail.com; nursemickey@gmail.com; akothmolly@yahoo.com; james.oloo@alumni.uleth.ca; loisotte@gmail.com; aarron11@msn.com; rey_taker_555@hotmail.com; strawberry459@hotmail.com; lisapreb@icloud.com; ernie.proust@yahoo.com; akitrak@outlook.com; beamer072@yahoo.com; marjorittariddell@gmail.com; ednarogers28@gmail.com; rjsaccucci@hotmail.com; kerryphoto@gmail.com; lizzy.ss@shaw.ca; ruby.sparks@live.com; teresawahl1@hotmail.com; gatwak@sasktel.net; cicilialamunu@gmail.com; e.wani@hotmail.com; bacon-acres@hotmail.com; adamsmarilyn322@gmail.com; stebeng@yahoo.com; morenolina287@gmail.com; marnie.m.peart@gmail.com; boniffer@gmail.com; europconcrete@gmail.com; evelynsefu@gmail.com; weszary@gmail.com; emaxi@mansaskadventist.ca; juanrobledo@txsda.org

Subject: RE: CACV4048 - Richardson v Richardson (and other named Defendants)

Importance: High

Amy,

Place this letter on the court file and recuse yourself immediately. You will not delay the scheduling as you lack the capacity to make any determination on any urgency based on a technical report beyond the capacity of your position as a registrar of the Court, nor do you have the capacity to join matters that have been separated on the basis of an engineering report. You are a lawyer not an engineer or an engineering technologist.

For Greater Certainty and Clarity, I have attached the formal letter to the court requesting your recusal based on the criminal complaints enclosed in the engineering report received by the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. You have no capacity whatsoever to speak on the engineering report or its urgency and delaying it over my expert advice is a crime. You are murdering people based on the evidence in the engineering report that you have no capacity to make any determination on whatsoever. Nor does any lawyer have the capacity to make any determination on the report. The opposing counsel will have to get their own experts to argue their matters in the Court.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate (SK)
North Battleford, SK
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

The email in this signature is for humanitarian purposes only. For Greater Certainty, while it is owned by DSR Karis Consulting Inc., this email is for humanitarian purposes and no business is conducted through this email. Email can only be addressed to the person whose signature is affixed to the email. No email is to be addressed to DSR Karis Consulting Inc. through unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com email for any purposes of any kind.

From: Groothuis, Amy <agroothuis@sasklawcourts.ca>

Sent: September 21, 2022 9:55 AM

To: Stevenson, Justin JU <justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca>; Bilson, Max JU <Max.Bilson@gov.sk.ca>; Karam, Jessica <jessica.karam@justice.gc.ca>; Spray, Erin <Erin.Spray@justice.gc.ca>; ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com; patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca

Cc: Registrar, Court of Appeal <CARegistrar@sasklawcourts.ca>; Unity <unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com>

Subject: CACV4048 - Richardson v Richardson (and other named Defendants)

Good morning,

I write with respect to the two applications filed by Mr. Dale Richardson in the above noted matter. The Registry will accept both applications for filing and will schedule them for hearing before the Court. The purpose of my email is to advise that the applications will not be heard on the date identified in the notice of motion (October 12 and October 26). Rather, they will be heard on the same date, by the same panel of three judges. At this point, I anticipate that the applications will be set for hearing on Thursday, November 4 (please note that date is subject to confirmation). I will provide additional information to everyone once I have confirmed the date and time.

The applications include different parties, with different counsel on each. The panel hearing these applications may have direction either in advance to the hearing or at the hearing on the order and manner of proceeding. To the extent I receive any direction in advance of the hearing date, I will share it with all of the parties.

To ensure that everyone is on the same page, I provide this summary of the parties and counsel that Mr. Richardson has identified on each application:

1. Application for Prerogative Relief filed September 11, 2022 (Motion for Mandamus, Prohibition and Certiorari)
 - a. Kimberley A. Richardson, non-party (defendant), represented by Patricia Meiklejohn
 - b. Amy Groothuis, unknown registrars of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, Justice Zuk, Registrar of Land Titles, and the Attorney General of Saskatchewan (Defendants), represented by Max Bilson and Justin Stevenson
2. Application for Prerogative Relief filed September 18, 2022 (Motion for Mandamus, Prohibition and Certiorari)
 - a. Kimberley A. Richardson, non-party (defendant), represented by Patricia Meiklejohn
 - b. Assistant Commissioner Rhonda Blackmore of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (F-Division), represented by the Attorney General of Canada
 - c. Jessica Karam
 - d. Ministry of Health, represented by Max Bilson and Justin Stevenson
 - e. The Saskatchewan Health Authority, represented by Chantelle Eisner

Each of the responding parties may file materials in response to the application(s), and at the very least I would ask that you prepare a letter setting out whether you will be appearing to make submissions at the hearing date. We will provide a PIN for each individual named party, upon a request being sent to the general Registry email: caregistrar@sasklawcourts.ca. This will allow an individual to see materials on the court file and upload documents for filing.

If any questions arise from the above, please advise. You may feel free to contact me by email or phone.

Kind regards,
Amy

Amy Groothuis
Registrar

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan

Victoria Avenue Court House Direct: 306.787.5258
2425 Victoria Avenue Email: agroothuis@sasklawcourts.ca
Regina SK S4P 4W6 www.sasklawcourts.ca

significance, it was ignored and favour was given to all of the parties implicated in torture and the criminal negligence tied to evidence discussed earlier in this report.

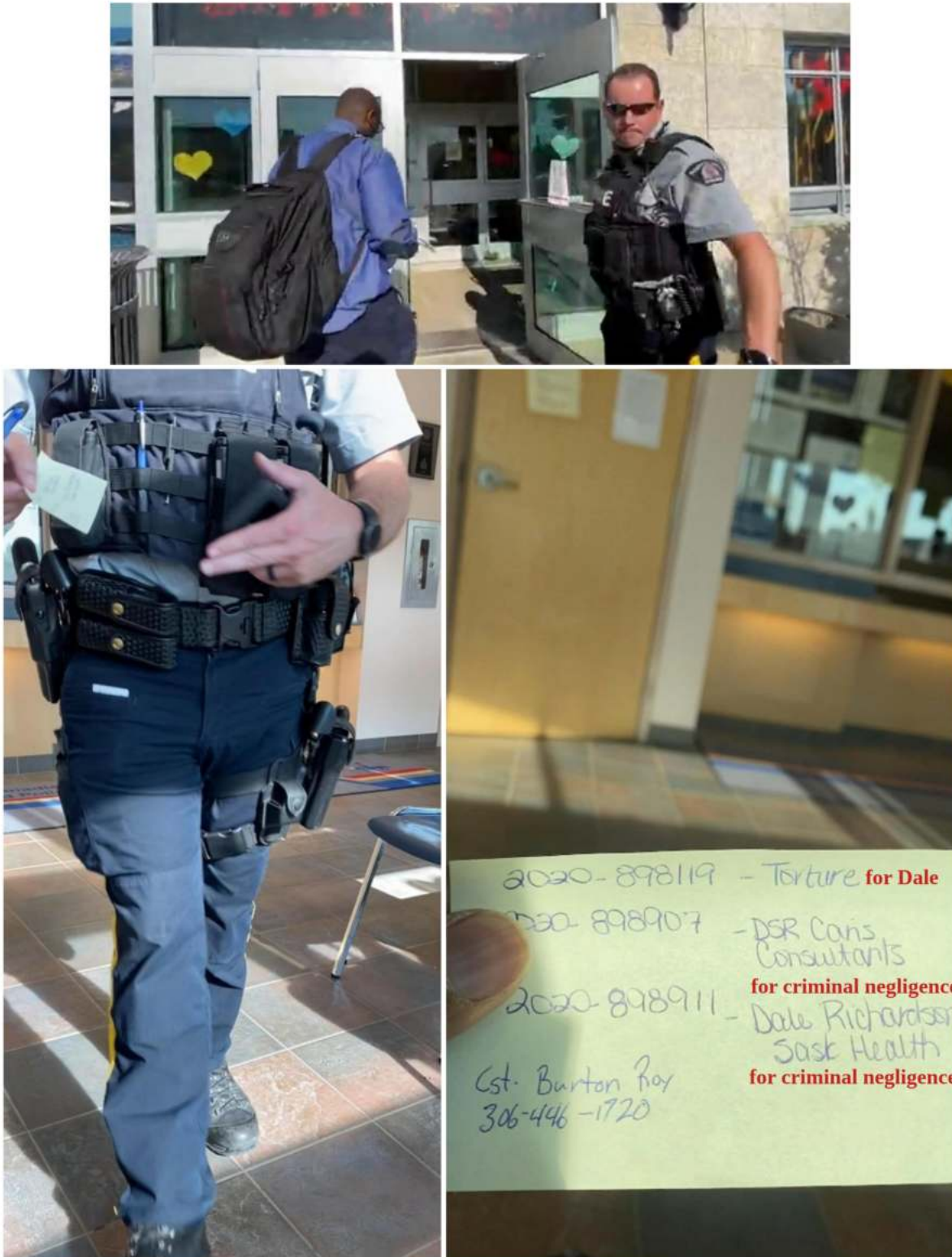
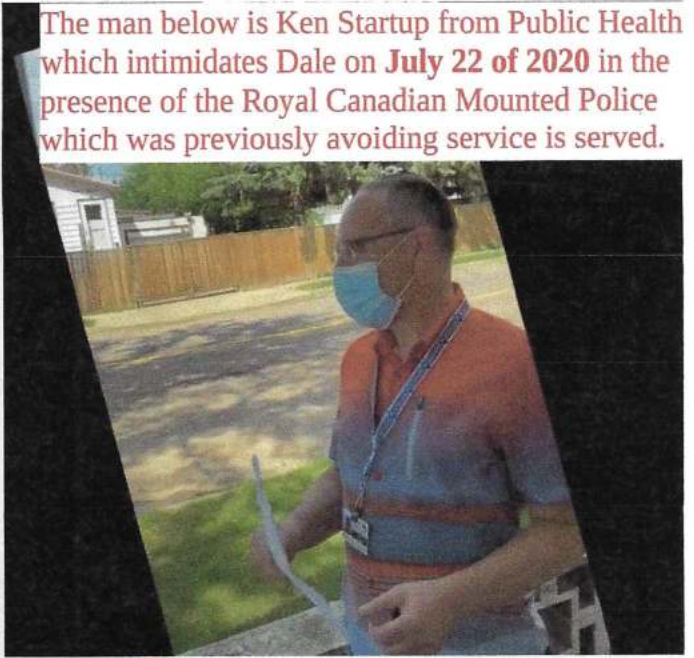
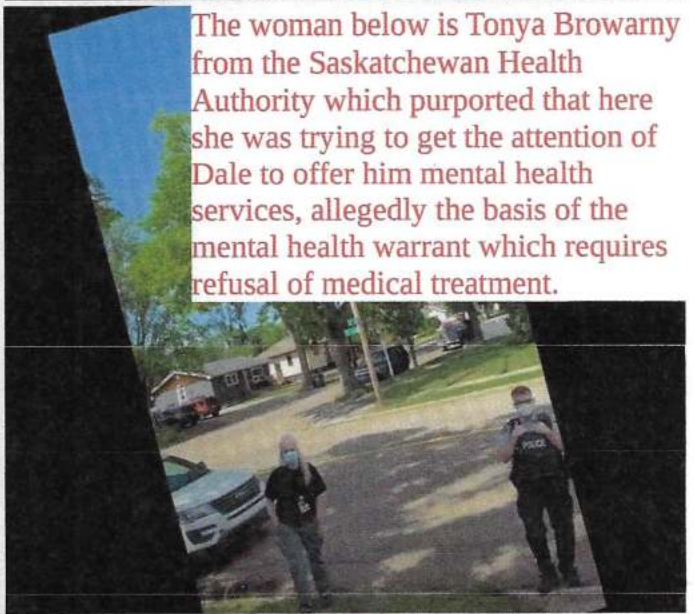
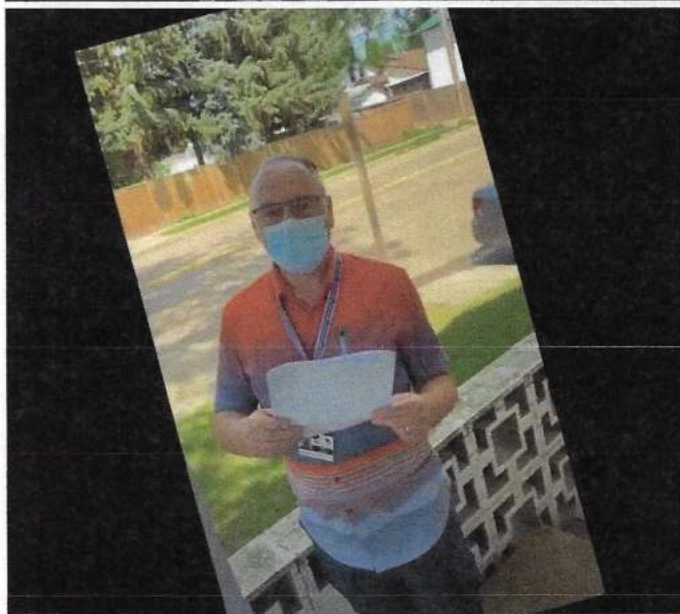


Figure 24: RCMP Cst. Roy Bringing File Numbers for Torture and Criminal Negligence

Exhibit F: The July 23rd Terrorist Attacks of 2020 by Canadian Government Officials



The man below is Ken Startup from Public Health which intimidates Dale on July 22 of 2020 in the presence of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police which was previously avoiding service is served.



The woman below is Tonya Browarny from the Saskatchewan Health Authority which purported that here she was trying to get the attention of Dale to offer him mental health services, allegedly the basis of the mental health warrant which requires refusal of medical treatment.



This Exhibit "F" referred to
Affidavit of
Dale Richardson + Robert Anon
Sworn before me this 15 day
of March A.D. 2021
[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta



This is the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the Judicial Centre of Battleford

On **July 23, 2020**, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Saskatchewan Health Authority succeed in preventing Dale and Kaysha from entering Court against them on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and Justice R.W. Elson uses a divorce court interim order to steal all Dale's, Kaysha's, and the corporation's assets and to give "custody" of Karis to her mother Kim; however, Justice R.W. Elson failed to steal the corporation's shares due to the no share transfer restrictions clause in the Articles of Incorporation.

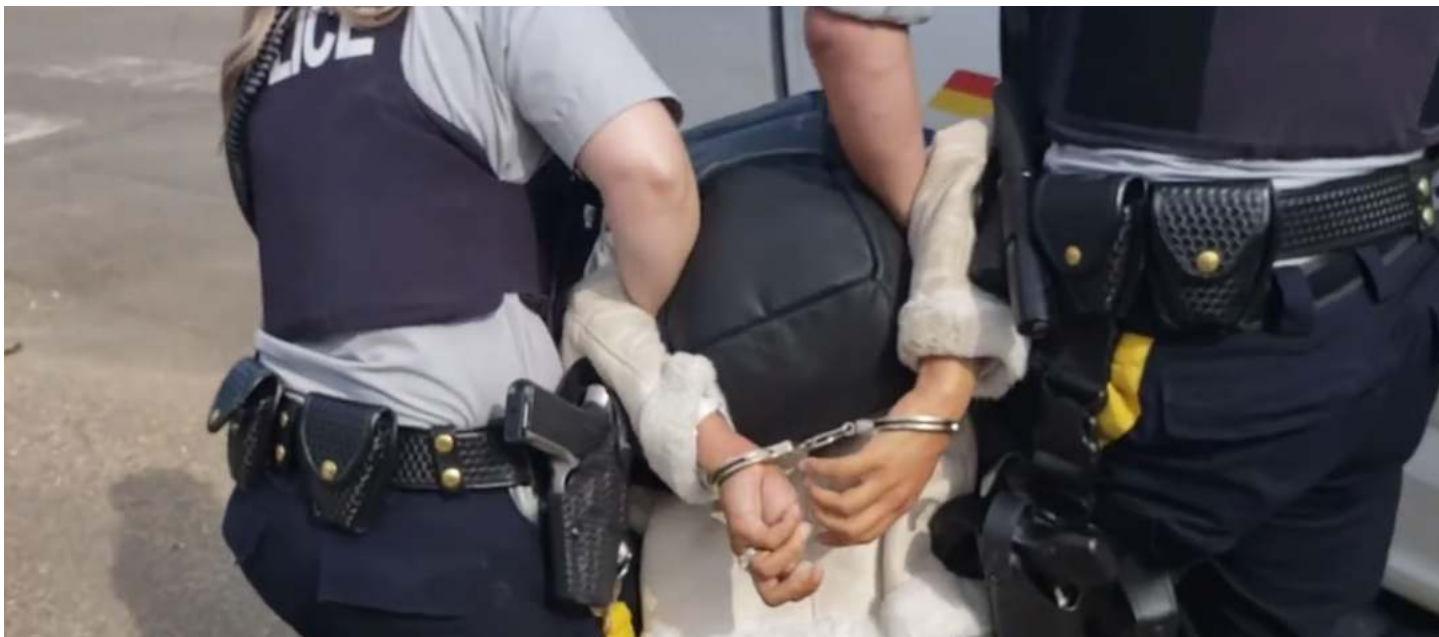
00:09 Kaysha: "What is the reason for the arrest?"
Respondents: ... silence ...

get in the van



Constable Read (male) told Kaysha here that he would tell her the reason for the arrest after, and Constable Parchenski (female) told Kaysha she was resisting arrest, despite her being unaware of the reason why.





This Deputy Sheriff, an officer of the Court, was obligated to notify the Justice of Dale's detainment as he participated in this arrest. →

feeling shame

why brother





Robert signed contact tracing at the Court, but did not feel comfortable entering the Court without recording at least audio due to what he just witnessed, and he was denied entry by the Deputy Sheriff. The Deputy Sheriff said that the Justice R.W. Elson was notified of his request to enter and leave to record which he purported that the justice denied.



Transcript of the Foregoing

Speakers:

Dale [Kaysha's father taken for Mental Health without a warrant presented]

Kaysha [known as Kaysha and was taken under Public Health]

Robert [the man filming the video and asking questions as to why they were being arrested in front of court before a hearing against the RCMP]

Court Officer [the Deputy Sheriff of the Court that did not have a name tag but participated in the arrest]

Constable Parchenski [the only female officer, Caucasian]

Constable Read [the tall man, Caucasian]

Four other RCMP officers participated, the names of which were not provided in accordance with applicable law.

00:00 [Constant background talking]

00:00 **Constable Parchenski:** (very faint)...under the public health...okay?

00:01 **Dale:** For what? This is an illegal warrant!

00:03 **Robert:** Oh sorry.

00:04 **Dale:** No it is not. This is a lie. This is a lie. This is a lie--

00:05 **Constable Read:** ...unintelligible...back on the sidewalk?

00:06 **Constable Parchenski:** Come to my vehicle...(very faint)

00:07 **Robert:** Sidewalk?

00:08 **Constable Read:** Yeah.

00:09 **Dale:** You are stopping me from doing a lawf--

00:09 **Robert:** I was back up here.

00:09 **Kaysha:** What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason for the arre—What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason—what is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason for the arrest?

00:11 **Dale:** Listen... No, no you will not. This is not a lawful arrest...this is not a lawful arrest.

00:19 **Constable Read:**unintelligible...

00:21 **Dale:** No I'm not.

00:21 **Constable Read:** Yes you are.

00:22 **Kaysha:** What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason for the—what is the reason? What is the reason? What is the reason—what is the reason for the arrest?

00:22 **Dale:** This is an unlawful arrest—pursuant to 269.1 of the criminal code of Canada, I've already, I've already applied to the...unintelligible.

00:31 **Male voice:** ..unintelligible...

00:33 **Dale:** Do not—do not touch her! Do not touch her. You see this wickedness?

00:37 **Kaysha:** What is the reason?

00:39 **RCMP Officer:** Put your hands behind your back.

00:39 **Kaysha:** What is the reason for the arrest? What is the reason? What I the reason? What is the reason? What is the reason?

00:39 **Dale:** God is going to judge you today. You will not live. Father in heaven, I ask of you this day to pour out your Spirit upon your children. And Lord I ask of you this day to slay the servants of Baal and not allow them to touch her.

00:55 **Kaysha:** What is the reason? What is the reason? What is the reason? You did not state a reason for the arrest?

00:55 **Dale:** No! In the name of Jesus I ask of you this day in the name of Jesus, in the name of Jesus...Tell me what lawful reason you have to do this. Tell me the law—tell me—show me the warrant.

01:07 **Robert:** Woah.

01:08 **Constable Parchenski:** Stop

01:08 **Kaysha:** What is the reason?

01:08 **Constable Parchenski:** Stop...unintelligible....

01:09 **Dale:** No, No ...unintelligible...will not.

01:10 **Constable Read:** Give me your arm. Give me your arm now. Give me your arm.

01:11 **Constable Parchenski:** You're under arrest.

01:13 **Dale:** No you will not. You're doing something illegal..no...illegal...illegal...it's illegal...

01:13 **Constable Parchenski:** Stop.

01:14 **Kaysha:** What is the reason? Stop! Stop!

01:18 **Constable Read:** We'll explain it to you.

01:19 **Female RCMP Officer:** You're resisting arrest...unintelligible...

01:21 **Kaysha:** No, what is the reason for the arrest.

01:24 **Constable Parchenski:** The public health order... unintelligible

01:28 **Kaysha:** No it's not—that's not what it says. That's not what it says. That is not what the public—that is not what the public order says. I'm not required to go with you. I'm not required to go with you.

01:40 **Constable Read:** Kay, get up—you can go.

01:41 **Constable Parchenski:** Sit down. Get in the vehicle.

01:44 **Kaysha:** You have my backpack on. How am I supposed to sit down?

01:48 **Constable Parchenski:** Lift your feet up. Lift your feet up. Lift your feet up.

01:50 **Robert:** What about the court hearing?

01:52 **Constable Read:** You guys are not supposed to... here for a court hearing. It's a telephone hearing.

01:55 **Robert:** No it's not.

01:56 **Constable Read:** Yes it is

01:56 **Kaysha:** No it isn't. That's not what's listed. That's not what's listed.

01:58 **Robert:** It's not. It's not a telephone hearing, Sir.

02:01 **Constable Read:** She's not even supposed to be leaving the house.

02:04 **Constable Parchenski:** She's not supposed to be in public. Lift your feet.

02:06 **Kaysha:** That's not what it says. It says that I can wear a mask.

02:06 **Robert:** It's notorized...it says--it says that you can wear a mask.

02:10 **Kaysha:** He's pulling me.

02:11 **Constable Parchenski:** Yes, 'cause you're arrested.

02:13 **Robert:** It says that you can go to--to things that are necessary. Isn't court necessary though?

02:21 **Dale:** ...the paperwork, those are my glasses.

02:24 **Constable Parchenski:** You need to back up. You're gonna get arrested.

02:25 **Robert:** Oh sorry.

02:28 Male RCMP Officer: You can be with him but just stay at a safe distance, okay?

02:30 Robert: What about the court hearing?

02:32 Dale: My agent can take my corporate property.

02:35 Constable Parchenski: Give me your hand.

02:35 Dale: No, Give my corporate property to my agent.

02:38 Male RCMP Officer: Here I'll give it...

02:39 Dale: Not your agent. Let it go. Give it straight to the agent—the agent.

02:41 Robert: Agent please. Thank you very--Thank you Sir.

02:42 Constable Parchenski: Yayaya (very faint)

02:43 Dale: Not you—the agent. Now, let you know now.

02:48 Male RCMP Officer: Put your hands behind your back.

02:49 Dale: This is the declaration. This goes--The keys go to my agent.

02:52 Robert: Oh...keys?

02:54 Dale: Let 'em go to his hands. You see? This is..

02:55 Male RCMP Officer: Where are the keys? Okay I can--You can watch me pass them to him.

02:59 Dale: No you will not touch them. They go straight to my agent. They are going straight to my agent.

03:05 Male RCMP Officer: Oh yeah.

03:05 Male RCMP Officer: Okay give him the key. He's right there, give him the key.

03:06 Dale: You see? You see—you—you've...

03:07 Robert: Oh there's another key?

03:09 Constable Parchenski: If you put your phone down, you can--

03:11 Dale: No. You see take my business phone—not you—my business phone.

03:13 Robert: Oh...No I'll grab it. I'll make sure that he's comfortable.

03:16 Dale: ...unintelligible...Federal corporation

03:22 Robert: Take the business phone sir? Thank you.

03:24 Dale: This is—okay, okay.

03:28 Male RCMP Officer: Are there any other belongings Dale, that...is there anything else that he needs?

03:29 Dale: Those are a corporate property.

03:30 Robert: Yeah

03:31 Male RCMP Officer: They can go to him too.

03:32 Robert: Ooooh careful. Wait I need that other one...could I...

03:34 Constable Parchenski: Hey you gotta wait. You have to wait a second.

03:35 Male RCMP Officer: unintelligible...we can...up the seats if you want... unintelligible

03:38 Robert: I need that other one sir.

03:40 Male RCMP Officer: We're not timing--we don't have time to listen.

03:42 Robert: That's the corporate...

03:43 Dale: You have to show me this warrant. Show me this warrant. Show me—that's not corporate property—that's corporate property. Show me the warrant.

03:52 Robert: I need that USB.

03:52 Dale: Show me the warrant--before I go anywhere. Show me the warrant.

03: 53 Male RCMP Officer: ...unintelligible

03:57 Constable Parchenski: You're under arrest....unintelligible

03:58 Dale: No, show me the warrant. Show me the warrant.

03:59 Male RCMP Officer: Dale, we'll show it to you when you get in.

04:03 Dale: No, no, show me the warrant first. Show me the warrant. Show me the warrant... unintelligible (muffled)....illegal...

04:11 Constable Parchenski: Read

04:12 Male RCMP Officers: ...unintelligible...

04:14 Dale: This is illegal. This is illegal. This is illegal. Look at this illegal activity.

04:22 Male RCMP Officer: K, just get in the vehicle then.

04:23 Dale: No, show me the warrant. Show me the warrant. Show me the warrant. Show me the warrant. Where is the warrant?

04:31 Male RCMP Officer: We'll show it to you when you get in.

04:32 Dale: No. Father in heaven, I pray of you--send your angels to help. Send your Holy Spirit. Send your angels and stop this illegal activity.

04:43 Constable Read: do not kick, you're gonna get it worse.

04:44 Dale: Stop this illegal activity. Stop this illegal activity. Stop this illegal activity.

04:52 Male RCMP Officer: Put your f--

04:54 Dale: This is illegal. This is illegal.

04:59 Male RCMP Officer: ...unintelligible...that the USB?

05:00 Male voices in the background.

05:02 Robert: Where?

05:02 Male RCMP Officer: No it's the one that was on the ground?

05:04 Robert: Yeah somebody gave it to me...but a, what about the court hearing?

05:10 Male RCMP Officer: Um, I think it'll be adjourned.

05:10 Dale: Not till I see the warrant.

05:12 Constable Read: K right now you're resisting arrest, you want that charge too? No that's what you ...unintelligible...

05:14 Dale: No, no...lemme see the warrant.

05:16 Robert: But he's supposed to appear and so is the RCMP.

05:20 Dale: Let me see the warrant first. Let me see the warrant first. Let me see the warrant first. Let me see the warrant first.

05:42 Robert: The warrant?

05:42 Male RCMP Officer: ...unintelligible...the keys?

05:44 Robert: I have keys—the warrant?

05:48 Constable Read: We don't know who you are so you could please get back...your vehicle.

05:52 Robert: Well I need to go in there.

05:54 Constable Read: Okay then go in there.

05:55 Male RCMP Officer: Okay go in there.

06:00 Constable Read: K, this is all his property? I'm gonna take a picture of it, say that you got it.

06:04 Robert: Well this is corporate property.

06:06 Constable Read: Corporate property of who?

06:07 Robert: Corporate property sir, of DSR Karis Consulting Incorporated.

06:31 Robert: Oh my word.

07:00 Constable Read: Is there a court case right now?

07:02 Male RCMP Officer: What?

07:03 Robert: It's at ten o'clock. One of you should come in as the respondent, because the RCMP is one of the respondents for the court case. Which one of you is the representative of the RCMP?

07:12 Male RCMP Officer: No RCMP member will be ...unintelligible...you can go in on your own, no RCMP member will be...unintelligible...

07:17 Robert: No RCMP is coming to the court hearing where they're respondents of?

07:23 Constable Read: I have no idea about the court case. We're not here for the court case.

07:26 Robert: Then why are you here?

07:27 Constable Read: arrest...

07:28: Robert: How did you know he was going to be here if you didn't know about the court case?

07:32 ...unintelligible Male RCMP Officer voices

09:17 Robert: Oh that one's heavy.

10:34 Robert: Property...

10:41 Robert: Um, excuse me, I have an issue.

10:47 Male RCMP Officer: K, call the RCMP... unintelligible...something

10:48 Robert: No I mean, I need to access the corporate phone

10:52 Male RCMP Officer: K, you a corporate employee?

10:56 Robert: I'm the, I'm an agent, could you, could you help me get this face unlocked?

11:00 Male RCMP Officer: No

11:01 Robert: Why?

11:01 Male RCMP Officer: He's under arrest right now.

11:08 Male RCMP Officer: Why do you need access to the phone?

11:11 Robert: I'm a corporate agent. This is a corporate phone. There's strict...

11:13 Male RCMP Officer: You said you're just an agent. Now you're a corporate agent?

11:16 Robert: It's the same thing sir.

11:18 Male RCMP Officer: So you can unlock it then.

11:20 Robert: A corporate agent?

11:21 Male RCMP Officer: Ya

11:22 Robert: I mean--

11:23 Male RCMP Officer: K, have a good day.

11:25 Robert: It's locked to him.

11:27 Male RCMP Officer: Yeah well he's in custody right now.

12:14 Robert: Dear Father thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven. I know not how You get things done, but nonetheless I will trust You.

12:41 Kaysha: ...unintelligible

12:42 Robert: Me? Oh.

12:47 Male RCMP Officer: ...unintelligible...so you you want me to—got it?

12:52 Robert: Was there anything else that was present?

12:54 Male RCMP Officer: No...unintelligible.

12:56 Robert: Is that everything?

12:58 Kaysha: That's all the stuff that's in there, and

13:01 Robert: The corporate property's in there

13:02 Kaysha: Yeah and the corporate property, the keys, everything.

13:06 Robert: K

13:08 Kaysha: Why is this one tight....unintelligible.

13:12 Robert: Oh this is heavy. So none of you is coming to the court hearing? But--

14:48 Robert: Well, the RCMP broke the law. Not sure what to call this but I go in as proxy as a corporate agent, or agent, apparently some people think that's different. I just hope they don't do any malpractice while they're in the RCMP because they're under investigation for some questionable stuff.

15:16 Knocking

15:20 Robert: Hello sir

15:21 Court Officer: Hi--There's no recording on the premises sir.

15:23 Robert: There's a court hearing.

15:24 Court Officer: No there's not it's been adjourned.



FIXED-TERM TENANCY AGREEMENT FOR SASKATCHEWAN

under The Residential Tenancies Act, 2006

1 PARTIES

THIS FIXED-TERM TENANCY AGREEMENT (this "Lease") is made in duplication on April 14, 2020 (the "Effective Date") by and between:

1. Dale Richardson located at 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK, S9A 0G2 hereinafter referred to as the "Landlord" with the telephone number (306) 441-4626 (telephone for emergencies is the same) and the email address dalejsr74@outlook.com, and
2. DSR Karis Consulting Inc. located at 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK, S9A 0G2 hereinafter referred to as the "Tenant" with the telephone number (306) 441-4626 and the email address dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com,

(each of them a "Party", and collectively, the "Parties").

2 PREMISES

The Landlord rents to the Tenant the basement suite (the "Unit") in the residential premises located at 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, SK, S9A 0G2. The Tenant shall have access to the common area, kitchen, and bathroom.

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
in and for Alberta

This is Exhibit U, Kitchen
Affidavit of Dale Richardson + Robert Cannon

3 STANDARD CONDITIONS

The standard conditions attached hereto as Appendix A apply to this tenancy.

Sworn before me this 15 day
of March A.D. 2021

[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

4 OCCUPANCY AND TERM

The Tenant may occupy the rental property on Effective Date. This is a fixed-term tenancy of five (5) years and seventeen (17) days ending on April 30, 2025. The Tenant shall have two (2) five (5) year options to renew and to extend the term of this Lease, such options to follow consecutively upon the expiration of the term of this Lease, provided that at the time that each option to renew is exercised, this Lease shall be in full effect and the Tenant is not in default in the performance of this Lease. Each option shall be for a term of five (5) years (the "Renewal Term"). The option shall be exercised by the Tenant's giving to Landlord written notice of its intention to renew and extend the term of this Lease at least three (3) months before the expiration date of the initial term of this Lease and any Renewal Term thereof. The renewal and extension of this Lease for the Renewal Term shall be on and under the same covenants, agreements, terms, provisions and conditions as are contained herein for the initial term of this Lease. Any termination of this Lease during the initial term shall terminate all rights of renewal and extension set forth herein. See standard condition 13 about the Landlord's obligation to give notice at least two months before the end date.

5 RENT

The Tenant will pay rent of \$700.00 monthly on the first day of each month, commencing on the Effective Date. See standard condition 4 respecting payment of rent. The tenant will deliver the rent to the Landlord at the Landlord's address or by direct deposit or e-transfer. The first month of the tenancy is a partial month, prorated

DR DR

rent of \$400.00 shall be paid for the first month, and thereafter the full rent shall be paid on first day of each month. The Landlord shall provide a receipt to the Tenant for rent paid in cash. See standard condition 5(3) about rent increases.

6 SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The following services and facilities are included with the rental unit: Electricity, Heat, Water, Hot Water, Parking, Range, and Refrigerator. No other services and facilities are provided.

7 SECURITY DEPOSIT

A security deposit is not required.

8 AMENDMENT

To the extent any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, word, provision, part, portion, term, or application of this Lease or its definitions is held to be invalid, illegal, unconstitutional, or unenforceable neither the validity, nor enforceability of the remainder of this Lease shall be affected. Either Party shall not assign or transfer any or all of its rights under this Lease without the consent of other Party. Except as expressly made reference to previously in this provision, this Lease may not be amended for any reason without the prior written agreement of both Parties.

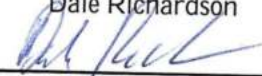
9 ADDITIONAL OBLIGATIONS

The tenant shall comply with the following additional obligations:

- i. The Tenant must get prior permission to conduct renovations to the Unit.
- ii. The Tenant is responsible for the repair and maintenance of the Unit within reason.

SIGN TWO COPIES – EACH PARTY KEEPS ONE

The Parties are signing this agreement on the Effective Date.

Dale Richardson
 Signature 

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
 Signature 
 Name Dale Richardson
 Title Chief Executive Officer

The Tenant has received a copy of the Tenancy Agreement.

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
 Signature 
 Name Dale Richardson
 Title Chief Executive Officer

Attach Form 3

EXAMPLE OF DISCRIMINATION/BIAS

Justice R.W. Elson based on the testimony of unknown members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police directed them to keep Dale J. Richardson out of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan on July 22, 2020 when there were two hearings he was scheduled to appear on. DIV 70 of 2020 and QBG 156-2020.

Protected B

Occurrence details

RCMP-GRC, K Division Printed: 2021/03/29 14:28 by 000279652 Occurrence: 20201016013	This is Exhibit "A" referred to in the Affidavit of Member Affiant sworn before me this 6th day of April, 2021. A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Saskatchewan.
---	--

Occurrence details:

Report no.:	20201016013
Dispatch type:	Mental health act
Occurrence type:	Resists/obstructs peace officer 129 CC (FIP)
Occurrence time:	2020/07/22 16:39 CST -
Reported time:	2020/07/22 16:39 EDT
Place of offence:	1052 101 STREET, NORTH BATTLEFORD, SK Canada S9A 0Z3 (BATTLEFORDS RCMP DETACHMENT) (Division: F, District: CENTRAL, Detachment: Battleford Municipal, Zone: BFD, Atom: C)
Source:	Phone
Priority:	Urgent
Clearance status:	Cleared by charge/charge recommended
Concluded:	No
Concluded date:	
Summary:	Mental health warrant fro Dale Richardson. Member attend the QB court in Battleford and arrest Dale. Dale resisted arrest. Dale was brought to BUH. Dale later release and he left for Alberta. Information laid and warrant issued. Cst. [REDACTED]

Remarks

Associated occurrences:

- Same event; Same person / 20201014836 / Mental Health Act - Other Activities (FIP) / 2020/07/22 13:41 CST / 20200722 13:41:21:060

Involved persons:

- RICHARDSON, KAYSHA / Arrested / DOB: Privacy Act Gender: Female Privacy Act (Division: F, District: Central, Detachment: Battleford Municipal, Zone: BFD, Atom: 2) (Cellular phone) Privacy Act DL: Privacy Act (Voice) Privacy Act
- RICHARDSON, DALE JAMES SODAT / Arrested, Charged / DOB: 1974/07/16 (46) Gender: Male (1292 95 STREET, NORTH BATTLEFORD, SK Canada (Division: F, District: Central, Detachment: Battleford Municipal, Zone: BFD, Atom: 2) (Voice) 755788C DL:AB.150015170

Involved addresses:

- 1052 101 STREET / Occurrence address / NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask, Canada S9A 0Z3 (BATTLEFORDS RCMP DETACHMENT) (Division: F, District: CENTRAL, Detachment: Battleford Municipal, Zone: BFD, Atom: C)

Involved comm addresses:

Involved vehicles:

Involved officers:

Protected B

Printed by: 000279652 Date: 2021/03/29 14:28 Computer: K1264198L Page 1 of 10

Figure 20: Fraudulent RCMP Warrant Redacted P1

There are several issues with the first page of the warrant (See Figure 20: Fraudulent RCMP Warrant Redacted P1). Notably it states that a warrant for resisting arrest was issued on July 22, 2020 for arrest that took place on July 23, 2020. This confirmation is

Protected B

Remarks:
Narrative:
2020-07-22

[REDACTED] was directed to attend Queens Bench the day before to stop Dale Richardson from entering the court house. Dale Richardson was instructed that the hearing/court would be over the phone. Queens Bench did not want Dale Richardson to attend.

A Mental Health Warrant was signed by a Judge to apprehend Dale Richardson later this day.

2020-07-23

[REDACTED] and Cst. [REDACTED] went to the Queens Bench court house in Battleford to arrest Dale Richardson and to detain Kaysha Richardson if they attended. Dale Richardson had a Mental Health Warrant and Kaysha Richardson was given an order to self isolate for 14 days by the Sask Health Authority.

[REDACTED] dropped [REDACTED] at the court house. [REDACTED] waited around the block.

[REDACTED] saw the Jetta belonging to Kaysha Richardson turning on 3rd ave towards the court house. [REDACTED] informed [REDACTED].

Approach 0940hrs: [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were waiting on a side block and drove over. [REDACTED] was trying to arrest Dale Richardson at the rear door of the Jetta. Dale Richardson can be seen grabbing the door and not going with [REDACTED]. Kaysha Richardson was outside the court house filming the arrest Dale Richardson. [REDACTED] went to help [REDACTED] because Dale Richardson was raising his voice and would not listen to Cst. [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] told Dale Richardson to stop resisting arrest and come with police. [REDACTED] grabbed an arm of Dale Richardson to pull him away from the vehicle but Dale Richardson pulled away.

[REDACTED] was seen trying detain Kaysha Richardson but she was not listening. [REDACTED] gave up on trying to arrest Dale Richardson at the moment and help [REDACTED] arrest Kaysha Richardson. Kaysha Richardson was given a health order to self isolate and [REDACTED] believed this posed as a greater risk to officer safety. Cst. [REDACTED] grabbed an arm of Kaysha Richardson to get her into handcuffs because she was not listen to Cst. [REDACTED]. Kaysha Richardson pulled away from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] as the handcuffs were pulled out. The handcuffs were eventually place on Kaysha Richardson. Kaysha Richardson still was not cooperating with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] as she was being escorted to the police vehicle. Kaysha Richardson went limp and fell to the ground because she did not want to go with police. [REDACTED] had Kaysha Richardson at the door of the police vehicle but she still did not want to go in voluntary. [REDACTED] went to the other side and pulled the backpack straps that Kaysha Richardson was wearing to slide her into the police vehicle.

[REDACTED] went back to help out with [REDACTED] dealing with Dale Richardson. Dale Richardson still not be compliant with commands that [REDACTED] was giving him. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] arrived to help. Dale Richardson was pulled away from the vehicle and place against the police vehicle. Dale Richardson still resisting arrest was place into handcuffs. Dale Richardson was searched for officer safety. The belonging in his pockets were given to his "Agent" that was video recording members. Dale Richardson was voluntary asked multiple times to step in the vehicle and would not. Dale Richardson needed police assistance to get into the vehicle. Dale Richardson was sld in the rear seat on his back to fit in. It took some time to manage Dale Richardson's feet front stopping the door from closing. [REDACTED] gave Dale Richardson his right.

Dale Richardson was transfer to Battleford Union Hospital for an assessment.

[REDACTED]
Battleford Rcmp.

Supplementary report:

Occurrences: 20201016013 Resists/obstructs peace officer 129 CC (FIP) @2020/07/22 16:39 EDT (1052 101 STREET, NORTH BATTLEFORD, SK Canada S9A 0Z3 (BATTLEFORDS RCMP DETACHMENT) (Division: F, District: CENTRAL, Detachment: Battleford Municipal, Zone: BFD, Atom: C)) (Me

Task: TK20202141989 [Further inv. required - Closed] Due: 2020/07/28 11:24 CST

Protected B

Printed by: 000279652 Date: 2021/03/29 14:28 Computer: K1264198L Page 4 of 10

Figure 21: Fraudulent RCMP Warrant P4

shown in Figure 21: Fraudulent RCMP Warrant P4. The direction given by the the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan to the unknown member of the RCMP to prevent



COURT FILE NUMBER DIV NO. 70 OF 2020

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR SASKATCHEWAN
(FAMILY LAW DIVISION)

JUDICIAL CENTRE BATTLEFORD

PETITIONER KIMBERLEY ANNE RICHARDSON

RESPONDENT DALE JAMES RICHARDSON

07/23/2020 #103PM 00000000005 0001
ORDER/JUDGMENT \$00.00

INTERIM ORDER

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice R.W. Elson in Chambers the 23rd day of July, 2020.

On the application of Patricia J. Meiklejohn, lawyer on behalf of the Petitioner and on Dale James Richardson, the Respondent, not being present and on reading the materials all filed:

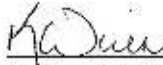
The Court orders:

1. The Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson, shall have interim sole custody of the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019.
2. The Primary residence of the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019 shall be with the Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson.
3. The Respondent, Dale James Richardson, shall have supervised specified access to the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019.
4. The Respondent is prohibited from the use or consumption of alcohol and/or non-prescription drugs while the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson is in his care or in his presence.
5. The child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019, shall remain resident in the Province of Saskatchewan.
6. The Respondent shall not leave the Province of Saskatchewan with the child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019, for any period of time without the written advance consent of the Petitioner.

Figure 13: Interim Order Page 1

7. The child, Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019 shall not be left alone with or in the care of Kaysha Faith Neasha Richardson born March 16, 1997.
8. The issue of parenting is adjourned to August 27, 2020 to be reviewed.
9. The Respondent shall provide financial disclosure pursuant to the requirements of the *Federal Child Support Guidelines*.
10. The Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson, shall have exclusive possession of the family home and household goods. The Respondent shall vacate the home on or before July 30, 2020.
11. The family home located at 1292 95th Street North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Surface Parcel #153874659 shall be listed for sale with a registered Real Estate Broker forthwith.
12. The Petitioner shall be authorized to solely negotiate and agree to the listing agreement and sale price and sale terms
13. The Net Sale Proceeds be held in trust by counsel for the Petitioner or alternatively that the Net Sale Proceeds be paid into Court to the credit of this action.
14. The Respondent shall not molest, annoy, harass, communicate with or otherwise interfere with the Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson.
15. Costs of this application be paid to the Petitioner, Kimberley Anne Richardson.

ISSUED at Battleford, Saskatchewan this 23 day of July, 2020.


by Local Registrar

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

Matrix Law Group; Attn: Patricia J. Meiklejohn 1421 101st Street, North Battleford SK S9A 1A1
Telephone number: (306) 445-7300; Fax number: (306) 445-7302; Email Address: patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca;
File Number: 63095-412 PJM

Page 2 of 2

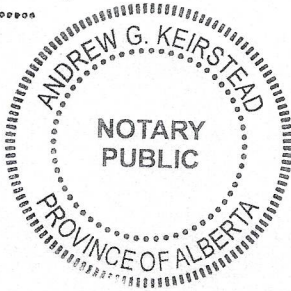
Figure 14: Interim Order Page 2

CONTEXT SURROUNDING FIRST JUDICIAL ACTION IN DIV 70 of 2020

Exhibit D: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)

This is Exhibit "D" referred to in the Affidavit of Dale Richardson Sworn before me this 12 day of October A.D. 2022
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

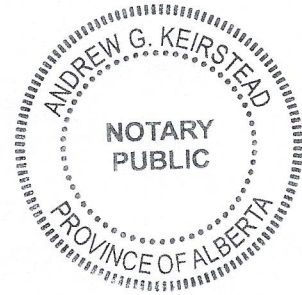


**EXHIBIT F: COURT OF APPEAL FOR
SASKATCHEWAN**

This is Exhibit "F" referred to in the
Affidavit of
Dale Richardson
Sworn before me this 18 day
of November A.D. 2022

[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public



Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan

**Citation: *Richardson v Richardson*,
2022 SKCA 133**

Date: 2022-11-18

Docket: CACV3745

Between:

Dale Richardson

*Appellant
(Respondent)*

And

Kimberley Richardson

*Respondent
(Petitioner)*

Docket: CACV3798

Between:

Dale James Richardson

*Appellant
(Respondent)*

And

Kimberley Anne Richardson

*Respondent
(Petitioner)*

Docket: CACV4048

Between:

Dale J. Richardson

*Applicant/Appellant
(Respondent)*

And

Kimberley Anne Richardson

*Respondent/Respondent
(Petitioner)*

And

**Amy Groothuis, Unknown registrars of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan,
Justice Zuk, the Registrar of Titles, and the Attorney General of Saskatchewan**

Respondents

And

**Assistant Commissioner Rhonda Blackmore of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police
(F-Division), Jessica Karam, the Ministry of Health, and the Saskatchewan Health
Authority**

Respondents

Before: Richards C.J.S., Schwann and McCreary JJ.A.

Disposition: CACV3745 and CACV3798 – Appeals dismissed
CACV4048 – Applications dismissed

Written reasons by: The Honourable Chief Justice Richards
In concurrence: The Honourable Madam Justice Schwann
The Honourable Madam Justice McCreary

On appeal from: DIV 70 of 2020, Battleford
Appeal heard: November 3, 2022

Counsel: Dale Richardson appearing on his own behalf
Patricia Meiklejohn for Kimberley Richardson on CACV3745,
CACV3798 and CACV4048
Justin Stevenson for the Attorney General of Saskatchewan,
Amy Groothuis and the Registrar of Titles on CACV4048
Cailen Brust for Rhonda Blackmore and Jessica Karam on CACV4048
Chantelle Eisner for the Saskatchewan Health Authority on CACV4048

Richards C.J.S.

I. INTRODUCTION

[1] This decision addresses four matters: two show cause applications and two applications for prerogative relief.

[2] The show cause applications concern appeals initiated by Dale Richardson from decisions made by what was then the Court of Queen's Bench in family law proceedings involving him and his former wife, the respondent Kimberley Richardson. As explained below, both of those appeals must be dismissed because Mr. Richardson has failed to establish that it is in the interests of justice that he be allowed to prosecute them to a conclusion.

[3] The applications for prerogative relief concern various grievances that Mr. Richardson has against the alleged actions of a number of individuals ranging from the Registrar of Titles to an Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. As explained below, those applications must be dismissed as well.

II. THE SHOW CAUSE APPLICATIONS

A. Appeal CACV3745

[4] On December 11, 2020, a Queen's Bench judge sitting in Chambers made an order dismissing Mr. Richardson's applications to: (a) vary an interim parenting order, and (b) dispense with service of documents. The Chambers judge also made an order requiring Mr. Richardson to pay child support.

[5] Mr. Richardson filed a ten-page notice of appeal dated December 13, 2020, by which he took issue with "the entire Order". Since that time, Mr. Richardson has failed to successfully complete any of the steps mandated by *The Court of Appeal Rules* [Rules] for moving his appeal forward; while he served and filed an appeal book and written argument on January 31, 2022, he subsequently demanded that those documents be removed from the Court file when he was dissatisfied with the form and content of the resulting filing fee receipt. The upshot is that he has not filed an appeal book nor a factum or written argument. He has, however, brought two

applications in this Court for prerogative relief. They were dismissed both in Chambers and on appeal to the Court proper.

[6] A pre-hearing conference was held on March 9, 2022. At that time, Mr. Richardson advised of his intention to do nothing on this file until he got a “protection order” from the courts in Alberta, without explaining what any such order might be or might achieve. He has done nothing since then to move matters forward. A show cause hearing was scheduled by way of a notice dated September 27, 2022.

[7] The approach that this Court takes in addressing show cause applications was summarized as follows in *6517633 Canada Ltd. v Norton (Rural Municipality)*, 2019 SKCA 45 [*Norton*]:

[16] Accordingly, as something of a restatement of the approach described in paragraph 14 of *Maurice Law*, let me confirm that the core question in deciding whether to dismiss an appeal as abandoned pursuant to Rule 46(2) is whether it is in the interests of justice to make such an order. If an appeal is manifestly without merit, that will be determinative of the inquiry. Otherwise, the full range of relevant factors should be weighed and considered. Those factors will generally include, but not necessarily be limited to:

- (a) the adequacy of the appellant’s reason for the delay in moving matters forward;
- (b) the extent to which the respondent has expressed concern about the delay or attempted to have the appellant advance the appeal;
- (c) the progress, if any, the appellant has made in preparing the materials necessary to perfect the appeal;
- (d) whether, and the extent to which, the respondent has been prejudiced by the appellant’s failure to move the appeal forward or will be prejudiced if the appeal is allowed to proceed; and
- (e) whether the appellant has the willingness and the capacity to comply with the deadlines that might be imposed by the Court in relation to the perfection of the appeal.

[8] All of this was explained to Mr. Richardson at the oral show cause hearing and he was then given an opportunity to address these considerations and show cause why his appeal should not be dismissed. Mr. Richardson did not speak to any of the considerations identified in *Norton* and chose, instead, to make various submissions about matters such as child trafficking, “bio weapons”, the “*Convention Against Torture*” and “The Engineering of Bioterrorism, Child Trafficking, Treason and the Crime of Aggression Update”, a document that he has authored.

[9] I find that Mr. Richardson has failed to show cause why he should be allowed to carry on with this appeal. Accordingly, it is dismissed with costs to Ms. Richardson fixed in the amount of \$500 and payable forthwith.

B. Appeal CACV3798

[10] On February 19, 2021, a Queen's Bench judge sitting in Chambers made an order directing the Registrar of Titles to transfer the title of what had been the Richardsons' family home to two individuals. The house had been sold to them pursuant to a court order providing for its disposition.

[11] Mr. Richardson filed a six-page notice of appeal on March 19, 2021. The style of cause was "DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan and Kimberley Richardson" even though DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was not a party to the Chambers proceeding that gave rise to an appeal. This led to various difficulties as the Registry attempted to assist Mr. Richardson to sort out this irregularity. Again, as in CACV3745, Mr. Richardson took none of the steps required by the *Rules* to advance his appeal; an attempt to file his written argument and appeal book likewise proved unsuccessful when Mr. Richardson considered that the receipt generated upon payment of the filing fee was incorrect. He has not successfully filed an appeal book nor a written argument or factum.

[12] On March 23, 2021, almost immediately after filing his notice of appeal, Mr. Richardson did, however, apply to a Chambers judge of this Court for a stay. He therein sought to bar the transfer of the title of the family home. That application was dismissed. Mr. Richardson also filed an application for prerogative relief on March 23, 2021. It was scheduled to be heard with the appeal proper and remains outstanding.

[13] A pre-hearing conference was held on March 9, 2022. As with CACV3745, Mr. Richardson advised that he intended to do nothing on the file until he received a "protection order" from the courts in Alberta. Subsequently, nothing further happened on the file. A show cause hearing was scheduled by way of a notice dated September 27, 2022.

[14] Paralleling CACV3745, Mr. Richardson made no attempt to address the considerations identified in *Norton* when making his submissions to the Court. Rather, he insisted that the appeal had been filed by DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and that he personally could not speak to it because

he would thereby commit fraud. He advised that, as a person, he did not submit to the Court's procedure and would be calling the police.

[15] It follows from all of this that Mr. Richardson has failed to show cause why he should be allowed to carry on with his appeal. It is dismissed with costs to Ms. Richardson fixed in the amount of \$500 and payable forthwith.

III. THE APPLICATIONS FOR PREROGATIVE RELIEF

[16] *Dale J. Richardson v Kimberley Anne Richardson*, CACV4048, is an appeal that Mr. Richardson filed on July 25, 2022. It takes issue with a July 22, 2022, Queen's Bench Chambers decision wherein, among other things, Zuk J. declined to vary the conditions of the interim order governing parenting issues concerning Mr. and Ms. Richardson's child and granted Ms. Richardson a judgment for divorce.

[17] Mr. Richardson has since filed two applications for prerogative relief under CACV4048. I will deal with each of them in turn.

A. The First Application

[18] Mr. Richardson's first application for prerogative relief was filed on September 11, 2022 [First Application]. It names as respondents (a) Amy Groothuis, the Registrar of this Court, (b) "Unknown registrars" of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, (c) Justice Zuk, (d) the Registrar of Titles, and (e) the Attorney General of Saskatchewan. The relief sought by Mr. Richardson is framed as follows:

168. This *Motion for Writ of Mandamus Prohibition and Certiorari* is made for

1. Compel the Registrar of Land Titles to

deliver all information relating to the fraudulent transfer of the property located at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford, Saskatchewan, S9A 0G2,

transfer the property located at 1292 95th Street North Battleford, SK back to the Applicant or any other party that the Applicant shall decide;

2. An order to compel Justice J. Zuk

to place the materials submitted by the Applicant by mail and received by the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan July 22, 2022 on the official court record;

and the transmission he received from DSR Karis by way of fax on July 20, 2022 and any other material he has removed/excluded from the court record;

recuse himself entirely from any matter relating to the Applicant;

3. An order to compel the Executive Council of Saskatchewan to;

File and process the Application for Access for the Return of the Child Dated April 8, 2022;

4. An order to compel Amy Groothius to;

Place all communications between Dale J. Richardson on the court record;

Place all evidence and documents previously filed or attempted to be filed by Dale J. Richardson or any of his affiliates on the court record;

Recuse herself from any matter relating to Dale J. Richardson or any of his family members or affiliates;

5. An order to compel the Attorney General of Saskatchewan

to provide the Applicant with all the information requested in all of his access to information requests at no cost to the Applicant without any redaction;

to pay any and all costs associated with this motion, or any of the orders associated with it, and for the maintenance, insurance and any other cost of the property at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford until the resolution of the Appeal and any incidental matters associated with the matters subject to the mandamus and/or the appeal;

To pay the legal costs of Applicant incurred from the Attorney General of Saskatchewan failure to do the public duty required by the office of the Attorney General of Saskatchewan;

To pay the legal costs of the Applicant for any actions relating to this mandamus

To pay the costs of a full report regarding the criminally negligent guidelines to the Applicant or other person that the Applicant shall decide.

2. An Order prohibiting any registrar or agent thereof in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan or the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan from rejecting any document or any other evidence submitted by the Applicant for any reason; and

3. Prohibiting the registrar or any agent thereof in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan from accepting any document from Kimberley A. Richardson or any agent acting on her behalf without notice to the Applicant;

4. An order for a writ of Certiorari to examine the judicial actions of Justice J. Zuk and any other judge related to this matter;

5. An Order with dispensing with service and ordering electronic service for the Mandamus and CACV4048.

[19] As the respondents point out, the first problem with Mr. Richardson's application is that it ignores this Court's well-established approach to the exercise of its authority in relation to prerogative relief. Section 11 of *The Court of Appeal Act, 2000*, SS 2000, c C-42.1, does, of course, provide that "[t]he court may, in its discretion, exercise original jurisdiction to grant relief in the nature of a prerogative writ". However, as was made clear to Mr. Richardson in dismissing his application for prerogative relief in *Richardson v Richardson*, 2021 SKCA 58 [*Richardson SKCA*],

the Court exercises that jurisdiction only in “extraordinary circumstances” (at para 21). Examples of such circumstances were summarized as follows by the Honourable Stuart J. Cameron in *Civil Appeals in Saskatchewan: The Court of Appeal Act & Rules Annotated*, 1st ed (Regina: Law Society of Saskatchewan Library, 2015) at 69:

For special cases or exceptional circumstances in which the court exercised this jurisdiction, see:

- *Maurice v Priel* (1987), 46 DLR (4th) 416, 60 Sask R 241 (CA) (Queen’s Bench judge a party to an application for prohibition, thus making this a special case for the Court of Appeal to exercise its original supervisory jurisdiction).
- *Royal Canadian Mounted Police v Saskatchewan (Commission of Inquiry)*, [1992] 6 WWR 62, 100 Sask R 313 (CA) (Queen’s Bench represented at inquiry, making it unseemly for the application for review of a ruling by the commission to be heard in that court).
- *Hartwig v Saskatchewan (Minister of Justice)*, 2007 SKCA 41 (Queen’s Bench judge acting as a commission of inquiry, making this a special case for the Court of Appeal to entertain an application by way of *certiorari* to quash portions of the inquiry report).
- *Pearlman v University of Saskatchewan*, 2006 SKCA 105, 273 DLR (4th) 414 (Queen’s Bench judge deciding a matter *qua* University Visitor, making this a special case for the Court of Appeal to exercise its original supervisory jurisdiction and entertain an application for judicial review by way of *certiorari*).

[20] Generally speaking, this is a complete answer to Mr. Richardson’s attempt to seek an order for prerogative relief from the Court. The only exception to that bottom line is Mr. Richardson’s request for relief against Zuk J. That is an “extraordinary circumstance” in line with the cases referred to above in that obliging Mr. Richardson to bring an application in the Court of King’s Bench seeking relief against a judge of that Court would be unseemly. However, that ultimately takes Mr. Richardson nowhere because prerogative relief is not available against a superior court judge. See: *Richardson SKCA* at para 13.

[21] Notwithstanding the Court’s established approach to the exercise of its jurisdiction in relation to prerogative relief, I am nonetheless inclined to the view that, in the unique circumstances of this case, it would be appropriate to exercise our jurisdiction and deal with the substance of Mr. Richardson’s application. If this Court declines to exercise its jurisdiction, Mr. Richardson will no doubt file his application in the Court of King’s Bench and will thereby impose unavoidable time and cost burdens on the respondents and on that Court. Given that Mr. Richardson has already had an opportunity to put his case forward in the Court of Appeal, it is in the overall interests of justice to address his application on its merits and to thereby resolve

it. I do so without in any way resiling from the substantial body of precedent that says the Court's original jurisdiction with respect to prerogative relief should be exercised only very exceptionally.

[22] That said, I do not propose to address the merits of Mr. Richardson's application in any depth. His materials present a confusing mix of concerns about what he describes as systemic torture, criminally negligent implementation of "engineering controls used for the SARS-Cov-2" pandemic response, RCMP wrongdoings, unlawful arrests, improper actions taken by various members of the Court of King's Bench, this Court and the Federal Court, child trafficking and various crimes including treason, mortgage fraud, crimes against humanity and criminal negligence causing death. All things considered, Mr. Richardson has simply failed to coherently marshal or establish the facts and the law necessary to make out a case for the relief that he seeks.

[23] Mr. Richardson's application for prerogative relief is dismissed. There will be no order with respect to costs.

B. The Second Application

[24] Mr. Richardson's second application for prerogative relief was filed on September 18, 2022 [Second Application]. The respondents are identified as: (a) Assistant Commissioner Rhonda Blackmore of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; (b) Jessica Karam; (c) the Ministry of Health; and (d) the Saskatchewan Health Authority. The relief sought by Mr. Richardson is set out as follows in his application:

173. This *Motion for Writ of Mandamus and Prohibition* is made for

1. An order to compel the Assistant Commissioner Rhonda Blackmore of the RCMP and/or any of her agents operating in the jurisdiction of Saskatchewan;

to issue arrest warrants for every person involved in the torture, criminal negligence, child trafficking and other related complaints in Canada and the United States;

to remove Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson from the care of whomever she is with and deliver Karis to the Applicant or other such person as the Applicant shall decide, at a location to be determined by the Applicant, to comply with the Convention against Torture;

to seize the property located at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford, Saskatchewan, S9A 0G2 and arrest all parties involved in the mortgage fraud;

2. On order for the Saskatchewan Health Authority and the Ministry of Health to;

End all covid related mandates in the province of Saskatchewan effective immediately;

Remove the unscientific diagnosis associated with the torture of the Applicant;
 Deliver all documentation relating to the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance at no cost to the Applicant

3. An order to compel the Executive Council of Saskatchewan to;
 File and process the Application for Access for the Return of the Child Dated April 8, 2022;

4. An order to compel Amy Groothius to;
 Place all communications between Dale J. Richardson on the court record;
 Place all evidence and documents previously filed or attempted to be filed by Dale J. Richardson or any of his affiliates on the court record;

Recuse herself from any matter relating to Dale J. Richardson or any of his family members or affiliates;

5. An order to compel the Attorney General of Saskatchewan
 to provide the Applicant with all the information requested in all of his access to information requests at no cost to the Applicant without any redaction;

to pay any and all costs associated with this motion, or any of the orders associated with it, and for the maintenance, insurance and any other cost of the property at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford until the resolution of the Appeal and any incidental matters associated with the matters subject to the mandamus and/or the appeal;

To pay the legal costs of Applicant incurred from the Attorney General of Saskatchewan failure to do the public duty required by the office of the Attorney General of Saskatchewan;

To pay the legal costs of the Applicant for any actions relating to this mandamus

To pay the costs of a full report regarding the criminally negligent guidelines to the Applicant or other person that the Applicant shall decide.

2. An Order prohibiting Assistant Commissioner Rhonda Blackmore or any agent of the F-Division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from interfering with, harassing or torturing the Applicant; or attending any residence owned, occupied or regularly attended by the Applicant for any unlawful purposes and

3. An order prohibiting Jessica Karam from harassing, molesting, annoying, persecuting, torturing, interfering with the Applicant or trafficking his children;

4. An order prohibiting Jessica Karam from representing the public interests in this matter or any matter relating to the Applicant or his affiliates in the province of Saskatchewan;

5. An Order with dispensing with service and ordering electronic service for the Mandamus and CACV4048.

[25] This application suffers from the same central flaw as does the First Application, i.e., it fails to respect the Court's decisions concerning the exercise of its jurisdiction in relation to prerogative relief. Those decisions include, as noted above, a 2021 decision with respect to an earlier failed attempt by Mr. Richardson to obtain prerogative relief. However, as with the First

Application, it is in the interests of justice to deal with the substance of this application and to decide it on its merits.

[26] I do not intend to analyze the Second Application in any depth. Suffice it to say that Mr. Richardson's submissions, both written and oral, cover a broad and confusing range of matters from allegedly criminally negligent "Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance", to what is said to be a "correlation between judicial actions, child trafficking for the purpose of exploitation and bio-terrorism", to the alleged "torturing and trafficking a child to conceal the distribution of a biological weapon", to an allegation that "registrars in multiple courts were used to permit crimes to occur in the courts", to a contention that "concealing the overthrow of the United States using court rules as an act of war and not in any way permissible".

[27] In short, Mr. Richardson has failed to advance a coherent evidentiary basis or legal rationale for the relief he seeks. His application must be dismissed. I would make no order as to costs.

IV. CONCLUSION

[28] As discussed above, the appeals in CACV3745 and CACV3798 are both dismissed with costs of \$500 in each payable forthwith to Ms. Richardson. As well, the two applications for prerogative relief filed by Mr. Richardson in CACV4048 are dismissed. There is no order as to costs in relation to those matters.

"Richards C.J.S."

Richards C.J.S.

I concur.

"Schwann J.A."

Schwann J.A.

I concur.

"McCreary J.A."

McCreary J.A.

COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN

BETWEEN:

DALE RICHARDSON

Applicant

- and -

KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON.

Non-Party (Defendant)

- and -

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RHONDA BLACKMORE OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE (F-DIVISION), JESSICA KARAM, MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND THE SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY.

Defendants

MOTION FOR MANDAMUS AND PROHIBITION

DALE J. RICHARDSON
Contact for service
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel: (306)-441-7010

Email service preferred

BASED ON THE THREAT TO THE LIFE AND SAFETY OF THE APPLICANT PHYSICAL DOCUMENTS CAN BE SENT IN CARE OF:

DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC., AB OFFICE

C/O Power of Attorney for Alberta: Astra Richardson-Pereira
116 West Creek Meadow.
Chestermere, AB T1X 1T2

TO: **ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA**

Department of Justice Canada
410 22nd Street East, Suite 410
Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Tel: 1 306 518-0800
Fax: 1 306 975-4030
Email: AGC_PGC_SASKATOON@JUSTICE.GC.CA

Assumed Lawyers for the Defendant Assistant Commissioner Rhonda Blackmore of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police F-Division

AND TO: **JESSICA KARAM**

Department of Justice Canada
410 22nd Street East, Suite 410
Saskatoon, SK S7K 5T6

Tel: 1 306 518-0800
Fax: 1 306 975-4030
Email: AGC_PGC_SASKATOON@JUSTICE.GC.CA

Self-Represented Litigant

AND TO: **MCDUGALL GAULEY LLP**

500-616 Main St
Saskatoon, SK, CA S7H 0J6

CHANTELLE C. EISNER (Barrister #4518)

Tel: 306-653-1212
Fax: 306-652-1323
Email: ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com

Lawyers for the Defendants Saskatchewan Health Authority

AND TO: **MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL**

Government of Saskatchewan
1874 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 4B3

MAX BILSON

Saskatchewan Justice Legal Division, Suite 900
Tel: 1 306 787-5244

Fax: 1 306 787-0581
Email: Max.Bilson@gov.sk.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant the Ministry of Health.

AND TO: **MATRIX LAW GROUP LLP**
1421 101 Street,
North Battleford SK, S9A 1A1

PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN

Tel: 1 306 445-7300
Fax: 1 306-445-7302
Email: reception@matrixlawgroup.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant (Non-Party for the purposes of this motion) Kimberley A. Richardson.

AND TO: **THE PUBLIC**
Who have a right to be informed
The Province of Saskatchewan, and
Canada
Self-Represented for the We The People,

COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN

BETWEEN:

DALE RICHARDSON

Applicant

- and -

KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON.

Non-Party (Defendant)

- and -

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RHONDA BLACKMORE OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE (F-DIVISION), JESSICA KARAM, AND THE SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY.

Defendants

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COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN

BETWEEN:

DALE RICHARDSON

Applicant

- and -

KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON.

Non-Party (Defendant)

- and -

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RHONDA BLACKMORE OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE (F-DIVISION), JESSICA KARAM, AND THE SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY.

Defendants

NOTICE OF MOTION

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the Applicant will make a motion orally to the Court at the Courthouse at 2425 Victoria Avenue Regina, Saskatchewan on Wednesday October 26th, 2022 at 10:00 AM for the following relief.

1. *A Writ of Mandamus and Prohibition* with the following orders

1. An order to compel the Assistant Commissioner Rhonda Blackmore of the RCMP and/or any of her agents operating in the jurisdiction of Saskatchewan;

to issue arrest warrants for every person involved in the torture, criminal negligence, child trafficking and other related complaints in Canada and the United States;

to remove Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson from the care of whomever she is with and deliver Karis to the Applicant or other such person as the Applicant shall decide, at a location to be determined by the Applicant, to comply with the Convention against Torture;

to seize the property located at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford, Saskatchewan, S9A 0G2 and arrest all parties involved in the mortgage fraud;

to deliver direct contact information for Cst. Malissa Sekela, which includes without limitation, cell phone number and email;

2. On order for the Saskatchewan Health Authority and the Ministry of Health to;

End all covid related mandates in the province of Saskatchewan effective immediately;

Remove the unscientific diagnosis associated with the torture of the Applicant;

Deliver all documentation relating to the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance at no cost to the Applicant

2. An Order prohibiting Assistant Commissioner Rhonda Blackmore or any agent of the F-Division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from interfering with, harassing or torturing the Applicant; or attending any residence owned, occupied or regularly attended by the Applicant for any unlawful purposes and
3. An order prohibiting Jessica Karam from harassing, molesting, annoying, persecuting, torturing, interfering with the Applicant or trafficking his children;
4. An order prohibiting Jessica Karam from representing the public interests in this matter or any matter relating to the Applicant or his affiliates in the province of Saskatchewan;
5. An Order with dispensing with service and ordering electronic service for the Mandamus and CACV4048

THAT THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL WILL BE FILED IN SUPPORT OF THIS APPLICATION

2. Application for Dispensing With Service;
3. The Affidavit of Dispensing With Service
4. The Affidavit of Dale Richardson
5. Certified Letter of Consent from DSR Karis Consulting Inc. filed to the Court in CACV4048.
6. Pleadings and documents referred to in DIV 70 of 2020.

DATED at Chestermere, this 5th day of September, 2022.



DALE J. RICHARDSON
Contact for service

unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel: (306)-441-7010

**BASED ON THE THREAT TO THE LIFE OF THE APPLICANT PHYSICAL DOCUMENTS CAN BE
SENT BASED ON THE CONSENT LETTER OF DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC. (EMAIL
PREFERRED)**

DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC., AB OFFICE

C/O Power of Attorney for Alberta: Astra Richardson-Pereira
116 WEST CREEK MEADOW.
CHESTERMERE, AB T1X 1T2
FAX: 639-630-2551

INTRODUCTION

7. This *Motion for Mandamus and Prohibition* for Mandamus and Prohibition is filed by DALE RICHARDSON (the “**Applicant**”) against the Jessica Karam rogue agent of the Attorney General of Canada, Assistant Commissioner Rhonda Blackmore of the F-Division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Saskatchewan Health Authority and Ministry of Health who are using their authority and/or their agents or affiliates are using their authority, position and numbers to unlawfully interfere with justice, to *torture and terrorize* the Applicant in a manner that is affecting the public in a negative manner. The systematic torture and actions calculated to cause the physical destruction of the persons named outside of the Applicant, have been treated in such manner to punish, intimidate, coerce and torture the Applicant, and prevent him from bringing evidence to expose their crimes. Any such mention is reasonable and necessary. The Motion for Mandamus is in the public interest to hear, based on the effect cause by the failure of the aforementioned parties to act in accordance with their duties. The conspiracy between rogue agents of the RCMP and the SHA have deprived the Applicant of his right of defence and have placed his life and coincidentally the lives of the public at risk for the reasons listed herein and the attached affidavit and documentation listed hereunder. This motion must be heard for the appeal to proceed. It is impossible otherwise. The failure of the Defendants to uphold the public interest and permit a critical failure in pandemic controls to interfere with the territorial integrity of Saskatchewan, Canada and the United States cannot be permitted to continue especially since it happened as a direct result of interference with the family matter of the Applicant to torture him and his daughters and to destroy a federal corporation. This was done to prevent the reporting of the engineering report that exposed the distribution of a biological weapon that was used to overthrow the government of the United States and deprive the citizens of the United States and Canada of their liberty.

FACTS

8. A freedom of information request submitted by the Applicant to the Ministry of Health of Saskatchewan demonstrated that there was no risk assessment or engineering report for the

representation of the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures (“AGMP”) guidance issued by the Saskatchewan Health Authority (“SHA”), or was there any such risk assessment done or any justification of any kind provided the SHA. Justice Zuk ignored this evidence which formed a part of the defence of Dale J. Richardson (“Dale”) and ignored the engineering report and passed judgment without having the expert explain its relation to the facts and killed innocent people by his wilful exclusion of the information critical to the health and safety of the public without any expert evidence to the contrary.

9. The SHA guidance is based on a table issued by the Center for Disease Control (“CDC”) in 2001, and it is used by the Public Health Agency of Canada and Canada several other jurisdictions in Canada.
10. The representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA was the basis of the litigation by DSR Karis, which is obligated by law to operate within the framework of the law.
11. Rule 10-46(1),(2) and 10-47 of the Queen’s Bench Rules are used for the sale of homes being foreclosed.
12. On May 27, 2020 the Applicant in the course of his duties as CEO of DSR Karis signed a Non-Disclosure Agreement that created a contractual relationship with his employer, DSR Karis and Innovation Credit Union.
13. On May 27, 2020 Kimberley A. Richardson attended the family home with Raymond Hebert and Linda Hebert and removed the vehicle that was in the possession of the Applicant after learning that Karis K.N. Richardson was left in the care of her sister Kaysha F.N. Dery.
14. On June 9, 2020 the Applicant acting as the Chief Executive Officer of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. (hereinafter known as “DSR Karis”) passed information to the business response team in Saskatchewan relating to the criminally negligent representation of the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance issued by the SHA. No reasonable response was given to address the hazards involved with its representation.

15. On June 10, 2020 the Communications Department of the SHA refused to address the hazards identified by DSR Karis when communicating with the CEO of DSR Karis by email. The SHA provided no information relating to any engineering report or risk assessment. The SHA did admit that it was potentially placing its employees at risk using a criminally negligent arbitrary settling time without having any justification for the 2 hour settling time.
16. On June 25 2020 a number of parties in the federal a Saskatchewan government were notified about criminally negligent implementation of engineering controls used for the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic response by DSR Karis by an email sent by its CEO on its behalf. The information provided demonstrated that the hazard was also present in the state of Washington.
17. On June 26, 2020 a number of parties in North Battleford were warned about the hazards arising from the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP provided by the SHA.
18. On June 26, 2020 several financial institutions and regulatory agencies in the province of Saskatchewan and federally were notified of the risk of financial losses to the shareholders arising from the hazards directly tied to the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP provided by the SHA. The fiduciary duty to the shareholders and the public was mentioned.
19. A rogue agent of the Ombudsman for Banking Services and Investments (“OBSI”) created, retained and transmitted a forged document based on a document sent to OBSI by DSR Karis on June 26, 2020. The forged document made it appear like the email was transmitted by the Applicant from his personal email address. This forgery has been reported to 5 divisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
20. On June 29, 2020 the Applicant was served with a divorce petition from Kimberley A. Richardson with Patricia J. Meiklejohn as her counsel. The document contained contradictions, perjury and intent to defraud and was filed to the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan when it was in violation of the law.
21. On June 29, 2020 the Applicant gained knowledge of a letter addressed to the CEO of DSR Karis from the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan after

receiving *documentation that contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA resulting from poor engineering practice*. The letter from APEGS did not address the severe threat to the public interest, but rather attempted to threaten DSR Karis based on Facebook posts and YouTube videos. DSR Karis responded by way of letter directing APEGS of its legislated responsibility to the public interest with respect to engineering. No response was ever given by APEGS.

22. On July 3, and July 7, 2020 the Applicant attended the Battlefords RCMP detachment and made complaints on both days. The complaints on July 3, 2020 were torture pursuant to 269.1 of the Criminal Code (2020-898119) and two counts of criminal negligence. One count of torture and one count of criminal negligence was initiated by the Applicant (2020-898911), and the other complaint (2020-898907) was on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("DSR Karis"). The SHA were the focus of the criminal negligence complaints and their agents were tied to the torture. The complaint on July 7, 2020 was a complaint of torture with Karis K.N. Richardson as the victim (2020-922562).
23. On July 7, 2020, the Applicant had a meeting with Chad Gartner of Innovation Credit Union ("ICU") in which the information discussed was the property of his employer DSR Karis. Chad Gartner was informed of his fiduciary duty to inform the members of ICU of the risk of financial losses arising from the occupational health and safety hazard arising from poor engineering practice tied to the representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.
24. On July 7, 2020 the Applicant attended the Battlefords Mental Health Centre ("BMHC") to ask for his missing medical records from his access to records. The Applicant asked a manager to have the engineering department get back to him on the hazards arising from the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP provided by the SHA. A doctor who signed a certificate to admit him to the BMHC was present for the conversation. Cora Swerid was informed of the criminal negligence and the torture investigations that involved the SHA. No response was given by the SHA to address the hazards arising from the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP.

25. On July 8, 2020 an email chain was sent by carbon copy to the Applicant that outlined a breach of contract between the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union and his employer DSR Karis Consulting Inc.. The email outlined a conspiracy to restrict the liberty of the Applicant, his employer and by proxy Karis K.N. Richardson.
26. The RCMP did not allow the Applicant to bring any further evidence as he indicated that he would, and was barred entry from the detachment.
27. On July 22, 2020 Patricia J. Meiklejohn sent two emails to the Applicant of draft orders, one purportedly to correct a typographical error. The first email stated that Justice R.W. Elson requested the interim order through the agents of the court who contacted her. The interim orders were dated for July 22, 2022.
28. From a sworn affidavit submitted to the Federal Court of Canada by the RCMP through Cheryl Giesbrecht exercising the capacity of the Attorney General of Canada in T-1404-20 testified that on July 22, 2020 Justice R.W. Elson directed them to prevent the Applicant from entering the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan. The unknown member of the RCMP responded with "we have a mental health warrant".
29. On July 22, 2020 members of the PACT team showed up at the residence of the Applicant with two members of the Battlefords RCMP. The persons in attendance were as follows, Tonya Browarny, Ken Startup, Cst. Rivest and Cst. Reid. No direction was ever given to the Applicant to submit to any medical examination as required by the Mental Health Services Act. The RCMP were served for QBG-156 of 2020 after repeated attempts to gain access to the detachment by the Applicant to serve them were frustrated. Medical records from the BMHC state that the Applicant was brought to the BMHC at the time of this incident.
30. On July 22, 2020 Tonya Browarny knowing that she did not comply with the Mental Health Services Act spoke with J. Engleke and proceeded with obtaining a mental health warrant based on fraudulent information from the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan. Tonya Browarny's notes confirm that she did not comply with the Mental Health Services Act and did not meet the criteria to lawfully obtain a warrant.

31. The agents of the SHA stated that the Applicant's religious beliefs are delusions. No agent of the SHA knew what the specific religious beliefs of the Applicant were. Only members of the Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist church would possess any knowledge of his specific beliefs. Agents of the SHA attends the Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist church.
32. On July 23, 2020 at about 9:50 am, the Applicant and his daughter Kaysha F.N. Richardson were unlawfully arrested attempting to enter the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in Battleford SK, before any of the two hearings the Applicant was scheduled to appear on DIV-70 of 2020 and QBG-156. Both were first appearances presided over by Justice R.W. Elson. The RCMP substantiated this time in an affidavit in T-1404-20.
33. On July 23, 2020 Justice R.W. Elson, with the full knowledge that he directed the RCMP to prevent the Applicant from entering the Court, made interim orders pursuant to no law and grossly exceeded his jurisdiction as a judge sitting in chambers on a first appearance. Justice R.W. Elson made no mention of having directed the Applicant's obstruction that prevented the Applicant from appearing for the matter, as can be observed in the wording of Justice R.W. Elson's fiat shown below:
- [1] Counsel for the petitioner has provided the court with her client's informal estimate of the equity in the family home, roughly between \$8,000 and \$12,000. With this information, I am satisfied that the interim draft order should issue. This order includes authorization for the petitioner to list and sell the house, followed by an accounting for the proceeds. The only thing that should be included in the interim order is for the issue of the parenting to be revisited in one month's time. This should occur on August 27, 2020.
34. The second matter obstructed was the matter of QBG 156/20 DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan et al dated July 23, 2020. Present in the court was Cliff Holm appearing for the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Lynn Sanya - SHA, Virgil Thomson – rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union, Micheal Griffin – APEGS. Justice R.W. Elson made no mention directing the RCMP to obstruct the Applicant from representing DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and the interests of the public. *The documentation before the Court contained evidence of*

the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the risk to the general public.

35. On July 23, 2020, Robert A. Cannon was contact traced at the court, and had to provide his name to sheriff who participated in the obstruction of the Applicant.
36. When the Applicant was brought to the BMHC he questioned the doctor's and physicians why he was prevented from entering the Court by the defendants in QBG-156 when he was to represent DSR Karis as the plaintiff. The Applicant demanded to see the mental health warrant. When persisting to ask these questions, the doctors directed the RCMP and attending health personnel to strip him, strap him to a bed, and forcefully medicate him. The Applicant was never examined. No expert report of the examination was ever provided to the Applicant. The sworn affidavit of the RCMP submitted to the Federal Court of Canada confirms that the Applicant was not examined.
37. While the Applicant was being tortured, Robert A. Cannon filed a habeas corpus several times. One instance the habeas corpus was filed and then it was unfiled. The other documents submitted with the habeas corpus were not unfiled. After the third filing of the habeas corpus the Applicant was released from the BMHC.
38. In QBG 921 of 2020 Justice N.D. Crooks on September 10, 2020 purported to state that there was no deprivation of liberty for any of the persons named in the Habeas Corpus proceeding, which includes without limitation, the Applicant, Kaysha F.N. Dery, and Karis K.N. Richardson. Crooks stated that the deprivation was "theoretical" and that Karis was the subject of a family law dispute. Justice N.D. Crooks denied Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson the right of Habeas Corpus contrary to section 10(c) of the Charter. The Habeas Corpus was filed by Robert A. Cannon to stop the agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority from torturing the Applicant who was strapped to a bed and administered mind altering drugs that are designed to profoundly disrupt the senses. The torture upheld the trafficking of Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*

39. On October 28, 2020 the Applicant appeared before Justice J.A. Caldwell of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan (“CASK”) for a motion to extend for the unlawful orders issued by Justice R.W. Elson. No one appeared for Kimberley A. Richardson, and audio, video and document evidence was presented. Justice J.A. Caldwell ruled in the favour of the party that was not present. The CASK sent back all of the evidence filed to the court. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
40. When presented with evidence that the testimony of Kimberley A. Richardson was perjured on November 26, 2020, Justice J. Zuk made excuses for the perjury and took the perjured testimony over the overwhelming evidence of the Applicant. Justice J. Zuk ignored evidence that the Applicant was subjected to escalating family violence by his estranged wife Kimberley A. Richardson. Justice J. Zuk ruled in favour of the party that presented perjured evidence and who has demonstrated a pattern of violence towards the Applicant and the child of the marriage Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson. *The documentation supplied by the Applicant contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
41. Patricia J. Meiklejohn presented to Justice J. Zuk in the chambers hearing the statement of claim of the Applicant in the Federal Court of Canada and complained that the Applicant was bringing a matter before a federal court. *The application in the Federal Court of Canada contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the risk to the public.*
42. Cheryl Giesbrecht, agent of the Attorney General of Canada submitted motions to the Federal Court of Canada that contained fraudulent shareholder information in regards to DSR Karis, and conspired with the defendant’s counsel in T-1404-20. The Federal Court of Canada ruled in favour of fraud. The shareholder information of DSR Karis is available on the public record in Alberta.
43. Virgil Thomson submitted forged Federal Court documents to the Applicant.
44. Rogue agents of the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan demonstrated extreme bias in denying the Applicant the ability to speak and bring evidence to defend himself in Court. This

includes without limitation, evidence of the unlawful abduction (arrest), Justice R.W. Elson ordering obstruction of justice, an officer of the court preventing the Applicant from entering the court, questionable actions of agents of the SHA by forcefully medicating the Applicant to prevent him from representing DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in matters against them that provided evidence of the distribution of a biological weapon by way of the guidelines issued by the SHA during the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic response, and the evidence of the criminal complaints against Justice J. Zuk by DSR Karis and the Applicant before he made any decision on the matters on May 5, 2022 and July 22, 2022.

45. On February 19, 2021 Patricia J. Meiklejohn appeared before Justice B.R. Hildebrandt for an application without notice to transfer the title of the property of the Applicant pursuant to the Land Titles Act. Fraudulent documents were submitted to the court signed by Clifford A. Holm. Justice B.R. Hildebrandt approved the fraudulent transfer of title using the Land Titles Act instead of the Family Property Act.
46. On February 19, 2021 the Applicant appeared for two prerogative writs in chambers before Justice J. Kalmakoff. Justice J. Kalmakoff informed the Applicant that prerogative writs can only be granted before a panel of judges according to the court of appeal act. Justice J. Kalmakoff heard the motion for two prerogative writs when it was impossible for the Applicant to succeed, and Justice J. Kalmakoff did not determine if torture occurred. Justice J. Kalmakoff exercised jurisdiction he did not possess. *The motions contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
47. On March 1, 2021 an appeal CACV3708 was heard at the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan of a constitutional Writ of Habeas Corpus. Among those present as counsel for the defendants were, Clifford A. Holm, Cheryl Giesbrecht, Chantalle Eisner, and Michael Griffin representing APEGS. Michael Griffin admitted it was the intention of defending counsel to punish Robert A. Cannon for actions taken by the Applicant and DSR Karis in the Federal Court of Canada. Michael Griffin committed fraud on the record by stating without any evidence that Robert A. Cannon was

counsel for the Applicant and DSR Karis. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*

48. Every statement of claim or motion in the Federal Court of Canada for DSR Karis is signed by its CEO.
49. The Applicant is self represented in the Federal Court of Canada and every statement of claim or motion bears his signature.
50. On March 26, 2021 the Applicant as the CEO of acting as agent of DSR Karis, appeared before Justice J. A. Schwann in the CASK for a motion for stay of execution relating to appeal CACV3798 in which mortgage fraud was committed. Justice J. A. Schwann ruled in favour of the party who committed fraud and was not present. *The motion contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
51. On April 1 2021 the Applicant appeared before a three judge panel at the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan to review orders of Justice J. Kalmakoff and provided over 6000 pages of evidence. Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan and Kimberley A. Richardson were absent. The panel ruled in favour of the absent defendants. *The documentation before the Court contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
52. On April 26, 2021 the Applicant fled to the United States to file for protection under the Convention against Torture after being served an affidavit sworn in by an unknown member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that admitted the RCMP were instructed by the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan to prevent the Applicant from entering into the Court on July 23, 2020. The Applicant was fearful of being tortured or killed if returned to Saskatchewan and subsequently fled to the United States for safety. *The motion scheduled to be heard contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
53. On April 26, 2021 upon arrival to the Sweetgrass Montana point of entry, the Applicant was tortured in the presence of 5 witnesses, one of whom is an eight year old child. The CBP officers

attempted to coerce the Applicant to return to Canada after he asked for protection under the Convention against Torture, and remove the 6 volumes of evidence of over 3300 pages. When the Applicant refused to remove evidence while fearful of his life, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers intimidated and coerced him to dispose of the evidence of him being the director of a Delaware corporation DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. ("Karis North"). The Applicant refused to remove evidence. *The documentation presented at the border contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*

54. Officer Brian Scott and Officer Brian Biesemeyer were the CBP officers directly responsible for the torture of the Applicant. The statement used in the immigration proceedings by the Department of Homeland Security was a product of torture.
55. The Applicant was subjected to torture and severe obstruction of justice in Canada and the United States while being held in custody of ICE, a defendant in T-1404-20.
56. On June 10, 2021 a motion was heard before Justice W. Pentney. Fraud was used to schedule the motion. The Applicant informed Justice W. Pentney that he was denied the motion materials by ICE a defendant in the underlying action, that he was being obstructed by the same and was being tortured by them. Justice W. Pentney proceeded with the motion with full knowledge of these conditions. Justice W. Pentney deceived the Applicant and committed fraud during the hearing. *The documentation provided by the Applicant contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
57. On June 15, 2021 Justice W. Pentney dismissed the motion of the Applicant when he was seeking relief from torture. Justice W. Pentney stated "*Furthermore, I agree with the comment of Justice Kalmakoff at the acts the Plaintiff terms as torture "are all things that arose from were inherent in, or were incidental to measures that are authorized by law"*". Justice W. Pentney upheld child trafficking and terrorism. Justice W. Pentney and Justice J. Kalmakoff are Prime Minister Justin Trudeau appointees.
58. On June 23, 2021 the Applicant served a motion titled On Petition for Writ of Certiorari in the Supreme Court of the United States to U.S. Magistrate Judge Gordon P. Gallagher and the

District Court of Colorado. Rogue agents of the District Court of Colorado committed fraud. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*

59. On June 29, 2021 Michael Duggan fraudulently rejected materials sent with the Writ of Certiorari and other letters. A motion critical to the safety of the Applicant was fraudulently rejected by Michael Duggan on July 2nd after the petition was filed on June 29, 2021. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the torture used to suppress its reporting.*
60. On July 13, 2021 The Applicant appeared before Immigration Judge Caley for a review of the credible fear determination by the Asylum officer. The Asylum officer was made aware that the Applicant was tortured by the agents of DHS in order to make the statement. The Asylum officer refused to consider that the Applicant was being tortured in custody. When the Applicant raised the subject of being tortured in ICE custody before the Immigration judge, the judges stated that he did not have jurisdiction and could only speak about what happened in Canada. The Immigration judge refused to accept evidence from the Applicant and deprived of due process. No representative from DHS was at the hearing. Over 3500 pages of evidence was presented to DHS. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
61. On July 19, 2021 Officer Blevins attempted to intimidate and coerce the Applicant to consent to destroy his passport.
62. On July 20, 2021 Circuit Judges Holmes, Matheson, and Eid of the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit fraudulently denied the Applicant's Writ of Mandamus. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
63. Officer Blevins also brought a Canadian passport form for the Applicant to fill out on July 19, 2021 to get a travel document. The Applicant's passport valid for 10 years was in the possession of ICE.

64. On July 26, 2021 Officer Blevins threatened the Applicant with federal prison for the purposes of unlawfully destroying his passport. When the Applicant refused to violate the law, Officer Blevins left and returned with the notice of non-compliance.
65. On July 27, 2021 The Applicant sent a letter requesting that the consulate investigate the treatment of the Applicant and Officer Blevins intimidation and coercion. *The letter contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
66. On July 27, 2021 Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib of the Federal Court of Canada sent orders to the email of Applicant to direct him to have a response for the Case Management of T-1367-20 when the Federal Court of Canada was aware that the Applicant was being obstructed and tortured by ICE a Defendant in T-1404-20 with no access to email.
67. On July 28, 2021 before 6 am Officer in Charge Christopher Jones spoke with the Applicant and refused to investigate the torture of the Applicant while in ICE custody.
68. On August 2, 2021 U.S. Magistrate Judge Kristin L. Mix of the District Court of Colorado issued fraudulent orders in a matter filed by the Applicant. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
69. On August 5, 2021 United States Judge Lewis T. Babcock of the District Court of Colorado dismissed the motion for relief on the basis of fraud. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
70. On August 6, 2021, Michael Duggan fraudulently tampered with an appendix sent to the Supreme Court of the United States in which he re arranged the motion fraudulently calling it a petition to shut evidence out of court. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

71. August 13, 2021 Judge Lewis T. Babcock used fraud to dismiss the motion. Judge Lewis T. Babcock ignored the numerous references to the convention against torture, allegations and evidence of treason. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
72. On August 16, 2021 Judge Lewis T. Babcock fraudulently dismissed 18 U.S.C. § 3771 case No. 1:21-cv-02183-GPG without contemplating the public importance of reporting treason. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
73. On August 16, 2021 Judge Christine M. Arguello fraudulently dismissed case number 1:21-cv-02208-GPG. The verbiage of her order was almost identical to the order made by Judge Lewis T. Babcock. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
74. On August 25, 2021 a Deputy Clerk known as A. K. From the United States District Court for the District of Columbia used fraud to reject the complaint of the Applicant. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
75. On September 21, 2021 Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer of the District Court of Colorado fraudulently dismissed an action that presented compelling evidence and supporting case law for treason, torture and Crimes against Humanity. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
76. On September 28, 2021 J. Babcock was exposed in a Wall Street Journal Investigation for breaking the law by hearing cases where he had a financial interest and did not recuse himself.
77. On October 15, 2021 Acting Registrar of the SCC, David Power sent a letter to the Applicant. He attempted to dissuade the Applicant from appealing the unlawful orders from the Court of Appeal

for Saskatchewan. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting..*

78. On October 13, 2021 the Applicant appeared before Justice Vanessa Rochester in the FCC to appeal orders of P. Tabib obtained by fraud. Justice Vanessa Rochester ruled in favour of the parties who committed fraud. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
79. On October 25, 2021 P. Tabib presided over a case management hearing in the FCC. The judge intimidated and coerced Applicant during the hearing to give up his right of defense. Chantalle Eisner attacked the petitioner verbally during the hearing when the Applicant mentioned intent to punish innocent parties by the SHA.
80. On October 28, 2021 the SCC denied Texas citizen Robert A. Cannon's leave to appeal a habeas corpus denied by fraud. He was punished with costs for an application that presented evidence of the following crimes without limitation, fraud, torture, child trafficking for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation, criminal negligence, treason in Canada and the United States. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
81. On November 16, 2021, Pastor David Baker of the Living Hope SDA Church ("LHSDAC") contracted Robert A. Cannon for the first time and requested an apology in writing to present to the LHSDAC Church Board. The Board was considering disciplinary action against Robert A. Cannon for the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church being named as defendants in an Application for Habeas Corpus filed by Robert A. Cannon, *which contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
82. On December 12, 2021, Pastor David Baker invited Robert A. Cannon to speak with the church board who wanted to punish him for filing the Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus. The Board

made MOTION 21-139: to recommend to the church at a special business meeting on January 22, 2022 at 6:30pm in person at LHSDAC, for **Robert A. Cannon to be placed under disciplinary action by censorship until October 31, 2022.** The motion was carried.

83. On December 30, 2021 the Applicant attempted to enter the United States at the request of United States citizen Robert A. Cannon. The Applicant presented a letter Robert A. Cannon and proof of his United States citizenship and *documentation that contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.* The Applicant and his family were assaulted, intimidated and coerced into returning to Canada after United States citizen Robert A. Cannon warned of the risk of torture and death of the first witness to treason against the United States. The Applicant was tortured and threatened with return to Saskatchewan where he was tortured upon arrival to Coutts AB. The fraudulent warrant issued by rogue members of the Battlefords RCMP was the reason given for the unlawful torture of the Applicant.
84. On January 4, 2022, the director of the Ministry of Justice for Saskatchewan, P. Mitch McAdam sent a letter to DSR Karis about constitutional questions for CACV3798. The letter fraudulently stated that the Applicant raised constitutional questions in the habeas corpus filed by Robert A. Cannon. *The constitutional questions were tied to documentation that contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
85. David Baker and the Board did not provide any information explaining the Reasons for Discipline for the scheduled censorship meeting until January 18 of 2022, five days before the hearing.
86. On January 21 of 2022, Clint Wahl emailed procedures for the disciplinary hearing that restricted the ability of Robert A. Cannon or his witnesses to provide any reasonable defense. Robert A. Cannon stated that the hearing was prejudicial in his open letter to the church on January 22 of 2022. Robert A. Cannon and his witnesses declined to attend the prejudicial hearing. *The evidence for Robert A. Cannon's defense contained evidence of the criminally negligent*

representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.

87. On January 22 of 2022 **the church membership voted to approve** motion 21-139 at the special business meeting held January 22, 2022 done in Robert A. Cannon's absence.
88. On January 31, 2022 the registrars of the ("CASK") created a fraudulent document from information provided to them by DSR Karis. *This prevented the filing of CACV3798 which contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
89. On February 15, 2022 the Federal Court of Canada created a fraudulent court record that claimed the Applicant acknowledged service that he did not receive. The direction deprived him of the motion record already filed to the Federal Court of Canada which was his defense for a vexatious litigant hearing brought by the SHA against him set for March 1 2022. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.* Emily Price provided the Applicant the msg file purportedly sent with an acknowledgment. It is possible the msg file was forged. The Federal Court of Canada was forced to change the date.
90. On March 15, 2022 Patricia J. Meiklejohn served documents to the Applicant for the purposes of using court rules to remove the right of defense in DIV 70 of 2020, and to dismiss CACV3745 an appeal of the Applicant of Justice J. Zuk's orders appealed December 13, 2020. *Documentation for both matters contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
91. On April 14, Justice J. Zuk admitted in his orders that the court was recording the Applicant, but the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan have denied any chambers recordings exists.
92. On April 26 2022 Justice J. Zuk attempted to coerce the Applicant into participating in the Court hearing against the advice of the family doctor of the Applicant without lawful cause. Justice J. Zuk determined that evidence that demonstrated the Applicant obtained custody of his eldest

daughter after being a permanent ward of Winnipeg Child and Family Services was part of an “adjournment” application that was never made and assessed costs against the Applicant.

93. On May 5, 2022 Justice J. Zuk created fraudulent orders and stated that the applications and its over 5600 pages of evidence was tied to a recusal application made by an unnamed nephew of the Applicant on May 5, 2022. Justice J. Zuk made a decision based on fraud to state that none of the materials submitted by the Applicant would be on the court record “Accordingly, the documents shall not form part of the court record nor shall they form any part of any decision arising from the matters before me today”. *Documentation for the matters contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
94. On July 20, 2022 Justice J. Zuk received a fax from DSR Karis alerting Justice J. Zuk that he was reported for crime. Justice J. Zuk received certified corporate records from the director of DSR Karis of its complaint and supporting materials. Jennifer Fabian committed fraud and stated in writing that the Applicant sent the materials to Justice J. Zuk for his personal complaint and stated that they would be sealed in an envelope on the court record. *Documentation contained evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
95. On July 22, 2022 Justice J. Zuk issued orders relating to the matters that he was reported for crimes to five divisions of the RCMP and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Justice J. Zuk contradicted his previous orders and included all of the evidence and used fraud to issue orders for financial gain. *Documentation before Justice J. Zuk contained evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
96. On July 25 2022 unknown agents of the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan fraudulently applied court rules to prevent evidence or criminal activity from being placed before the court. It is possible one of the agents reported used their position to shield themselves from being exposed for crime.

97. On August 24, 2022 an Unknown Registrar of the CASK attempted to place the motion for Mandamus in chambers where it was impossible for Dale to get relief after doing so for two motions for prerogative relief place before Justice J. Kalmakoff and then a subsequent time after that. This is an observed pattern of deliberate intent to prejudice.

ARGUMENTS

I. REASONS FOR MANDAMUS

98. For a Writ of Mandamus to be enforced, the Applicant must demonstrate that he has a legal right to compel the Defendant to do or to refrain from doing the specific act. The duty enforced must have two qualities:

1. It must be a duty of a public nature: and
2. The duty must be imperative and not discretionary.

II. THE DUTY IS OF A PUBLIC NATURE

99. The duty to arrest the progression of torture is a public nature. On July 3, and 7, 2020 the Battlefords RCMP issued file numbers for torture for the Applicant and his daughter Karis K.N. Richardson. Torture is prohibited by section 12 of the Charter, and section 7 of the same is violated as torture is a gross deprivation of liberty. The Convention against Torture which has universal jurisdiction in Canada, expressly prohibits torture and demands that the perpetrators of torture be arrested. The Convention against Torture demands that all measures be employed by the state party to prevent acts of torture. No reasonable limits can ever exist to subject the public to crime.

100. Justice Zuk in violation of the Charter by his actions set precedent that Black persons are not people under the Charter and have no rights as human beings and have less rights that a slave.

101. Child trafficking is not permissible by the Courts and it is of a public nature to stop child trafficking for the purposes of exploitation by the state.

102. Fraud is not permitted to be used in a court to obtain any order. Numerous instances of fraud have been used to deprive the Applicant and Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson of rights.

103. The statistical analysis in the engineering report presents irrefutable evidence of criminal activity in DIV 70 of 2020 and the Alberta Queen's Bench Matters and T-1404-20. Crimes committed in the courts is of the most extreme public nature. Jessica Karam is directly tied to the Alberta and T-1404-20 matters.
104. Jessica Karam used fraudulent shareholder information of a federal corporation for financial gain in T-1404-20. Jessica Karam abused the powers of the Attorney General of Canada to commit fraud, traffick a child and disrupt an essential service in a manner not authorized by law that was designed to cause harm to the public listed in sections (A)-(C) in 83.01(b) of the Criminal Code.
105. The Ministry of Health has no scientific justification for the issuance of the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures neither does the SHA. As a part of the risk assessment used for the pandemic response the entire response must be re-examined based on faulty implementation. Since criminal negligence complaints are attached to the faulty risk assessment every death resulting from the pandemic response is criminal negligence causing death and all mandates must be stopped until a proper risk assessment can be conducted.
106. An observable pattern of deliberate intent to prejudice Dale by the Unknown Registrars of the CASK and Amy Groothius cannot be permitted to continue. This is a 100% rate of deliberate intent to prejudice and is irrefutable evidence of bias. Deliberate intent is further reinforced when there is a 0% rate of errors against opposing parties that favour Dale, ruling out incompetence as there would be a reasonable distribution of errors affecting all parties involved. No such distribution occurs. All errors are skewed to give favourable outcomes to anyone who opposes Dale
107. Exposing criminally negligent guidelines relating to the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic are in the utmost public interest. The public has a right not to be subjected to criminal negligence causing death.

III. THE DUTY MUST BE IMPERATIVE AND SHOULD NOT BE DISCRETIONARY

108. The prohibition on torture is an imperative duty. The Convention against Torture demands that the perpetrators of torture be arrested. There is an obligation to investigate the torture as it has

continued because of the failure on the part of the RCMP to arrest the persons involved in the initial torture complaint, and further instigated torture with the parties implicated in the initial complaints. The torture of the Applicant continued even after he fled to the United States, in the presence of witnesses who have supplied affidavit evidence that is a part of this motion.

109. There is no right of any person to commit crime, nor is there any discretion permitted anywhere for organized crime to be perpetrated in the government or any other organization in Saskatchewan. This makes the duty imperative. Justice Zuk continued to further torture rather than restrain it and made a decision on a matter asking relief from torture in which he was implicated in and no reasonable person would believe that he had any reason to violate the Convention against Torture and the Canadian Victims Bill of Rights (“CVBR”).
110. The right to life of the public is imperative. The state has no right to murder the public. No mandate derived by crime is enforceable and must be stopped. Court rules cannot be used to murder innocent people or deprive people of rights.
111. The arbitrary removal of rights from a person is not sanction nor does any judge have the right to torture people or commit crimes.
112. No child should be subjected to deprivation of liberty and torture to shield crimes of other parties.
113. No child should be trafficked by the courts or any other agency of the state.

IV. CLEAR RIGHT TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THAT DUTY:

114. The issuance of the file numbers for the complaints of torture on July 3, 2020 and July 7, 2020 by the RCMP has placed the obligations of the Convention against Torture on the state party.
115. The issuance of file numbers for criminal negligence complaints on July 3, 2020 by the RCMP places the right of the public to be protected from criminal negligence and every act that arose as a result of the criminal negligence. This includes every SARS-Cov-2 measure instituted after July 3, 2020 as it arose as a result of multiple crimes. This includes without limitation, lockdowns, vaccination mandates and travel mandates.

116. Children are persons under the Charter and have a right to not be victims of crime and torture. Parental consent does not give the state the right to victimize a child. The tests of section 7 and 12 for cruel and unusual treatment will be applied to the treatment of a child used to shield criminal activity.

(ii) Right to liberty

The liberty interest protected under section 7 has at least two aspects. The first aspect is directed to the protection of persons in a physical sense and is engaged when there is physical restraint such as imprisonment or the threat of imprisonment (*R. v. Vaillancourt*, [1987] 2 S.C.R. 636 at 652), arrest (*Fleming v. Ontario*, 2019 SCC 45 at paragraph 65), custodial or non-custodial detention (*R. v. Swain*, [1991] 1 S.C.R. 933; *Winko v. British Columbia (Forensic Psychiatric Institute)*, [1999] 2 S.C.R. 625 at paragraph 64; *R. v. Demers*, [2004] 2 S.C.R. 489 at paragraph 30).....state compulsions or prohibitions affecting one's ability to move freely (*R. v. Heywood*, [1994] 3 S.C.R. 761 at 789). The physical restraint can be quite minor to engage the liberty component, such that compelling a person to give oral testimony constitutes a deprivation of liberty (*Thomson Newspapers Ltd. v. Canada*, [1990] 1 S.C.R. 425 at 536; *R. v. S.(R.J.)*, [1995] 1 S.C.R. 451 at 479; *Branch*, *supra* at 26; *Re: Application under section 83.28 of the Criminal Code*, [2004] 2 S.C.R. 248 at paragraph 67)

This aspect of liberty includes the right to refuse medical treatment (*A.C.*, *supra*, at paragraphs 100-102, 136) and the right to make "reasonable medical choices" without threat of criminal prosecution: *R. v. Smith*, [2015] 2 S.C.R. 602 at paragraph 18. It may also include the ability to choose where one intends to live (*Godbout*, *supra*), as well as a protected sphere of parental decision-making for parents to ensure their children's well-being, e.g., a right to make decisions concerning a child's education and health (*B.(R.)*, *supra*, at paragraph 80)

(iii) Right to security of the person

Security of the person is generally given a broad interpretation and has both a physical and psychological aspect. The right encompasses freedom from the threat of physical punishment or suffering (e.g., deportation to a substantial risk of torture) as well as freedom from such punishment itself (*Singh*, *supra* at 207; *Suresh*, *supra*, at paragraphs 53-55). It is also engaged where police use force to effect an arrest (*Fleming*, *supra*, at paragraph 65).....Security of the person includes a person's right to control his/her own bodily integrity. It will be engaged where the state interferes with personal autonomy and a person's ability to control his or her own physical or psychological integrity, for example by..... imposing unwanted medical treatment (*R. v. Morgentaler*, [1988] 1 S.C.R. 30 at 56; *Carter*, *supra*; *Rodriguez*, *supra*; *Blencoe*, *supra* at paragraph 55; *A.C.*, *supra*, at paragraphs 100-102).....Security of the person will be engaged where state action has the likely effect of seriously impairing a person's physical or mental health (*R. v. Monney*,

[1999] 1 S.C.R. 652 at paragraph 55; Chaoulli, supra at paragraphs 111-124 and 200; R. v. Parker, 49 O.R. (3d) 481 (C.A.). State action that prevents people engaged in risky but legal activity from taking steps to protect themselves from the risks can also implicate security of the person (Bedford, supra, at paragraphs 59-60, 64, 67, 71).

In addition, the right is engaged when state action causes severe psychological harm to the individual (G.(J.), supra at paragraph 59; Blencoe, supra at paragraph 58; K.L.W., supra, at paragraphs 85-87). To constitute a breach of one's psychological security of the person, the impugned action must have a serious and profound effect on the person's psychological integrity and the harm must result from the state action (Blencoe, supra at paragraphs 60-61; G.(J.), supra; K.L.W., supra. The psychological harm need not necessarily rise to the level of nervous shock or psychiatric illness, but it must be greater than ordinary stress or anxiety. The effects of the state interference must be assessed objectively, with a view to their impact on the psychological integrity of a person of reasonable sensibility (G.(J.), supra). Although not all state interference with the parent-child relationship will engage the parent's security of the person, the *state removal of a child from parental custody constitutes a serious interference with the psychological integrity of the parent qua parent and engages s.7 protection* (G.(J.), supra, at paragraphs 63-64; K.L.W., supra, at paragraphs 85-87)..... The Court has signaled the possibility that victims of torture and their next of kin have an interest in finding closure that may, if impeded, be sufficient to cause such serious psychological harm so as to engage the security of the person (Kazemi Estate v. Islamic Republic of Iran, [2014] 3 S.C.R. 176 at paragraphs 130, 133-34).

Principles of fundamental justice

General

The principles of fundamental justice are not limited to procedural matters but also include substantive principles of fundamental justice (Re B.C. Motor Vehicle Act, [1985] 2 S.C.R. 486 at paragraphs 62-67). The principles of fundamental justice are to be found in the basic tenets of our legal system, including the rights set out in sections 8-14 of the Charter (Re B.C. Motor Vehicle Act, supra, at paragraphs 29-30) and the basic principles of penal policy that have animated legislative and judicial practice in Canada and other common law jurisdictions (R. v. Lyons, [1987] 2 S.C.R. 309 at 327; R. v. Pearson, [1992] 3 S.C.R. 665 at 683).

The principles of fundamental justice include the principles against arbitrariness, overbreadth and gross disproportionality. A deprivation of a right will be arbitrary and thus unjustifiably limit section 7 if it "bears no connection to" the law's purpose (Bedford, supra, at paragraph 111; Rodriguez, supra at 594-95; Malmo-Levine, supra at paragraph 135; Chaoulli, supra at paragraphs 129-30 and 232; A.C., supra, at paragraph 103).

Overbreadth deals with laws that are rational in part but that overreach and capture some conduct that bears no relation to the legislative objective (Bedford, supra, at

paragraphs 112-113; Heywood, *supra*, at 792-93; R. v. Clay, [2003] 3 S.C.R. 735 at paragraphs 37-40; Demers, *supra*, at paragraphs 39-43). An appropriate statement of the legislative objective is critical to proper overbreadth analysis. The objective must be taken at face value — there is no evaluation of the appropriateness of the objective.

Gross disproportionality targets laws that may be rationally connected to the objective but whose effects are so disproportionate that they cannot be supported. Gross disproportionality applies only in extreme cases where “the seriousness of the deprivation is totally out of sync with the objective of the measure” (Bedford, *supra*, at paragraph 120; Canada (Attorney General) v. PHS Community Services Society, [2011] 3 S.C.R. 134 at paragraph 133; Malmo-Levine, *supra*, at paragraph 169; Burns, *supra* at paragraph 78; Suresh, *supra*, at paragraph 47; Malmo-Levine, *supra*, at paragraphs 159-160).

The issue of disproportionate punishment (if it will be imposed by Canadian government action) should generally be approached in light of section 12 of the Charter (protecting against punishments that are grossly disproportionate, and thus “cruel and unusual”), not section 7 (Malmo-Levine, *supra*, at paragraph 160; R. v. Lloyd, [2016] 1 S.C.R. 130 at paragraph 43; R. v. Safarzadeh-Markhali, [2016] 1 S.C.R. 180 at paragraph 73)

Vagueness offends the principles of fundamental justice [1992] 2 S.C.R. 606 at 626-627 and 643; Ontario v. Canadian Pacific Ltd., [1995] 2 S.C.R. 1028 at 1070-72; R. v. Levkovic, [2013] 2 S.C.R. 204 at paragraphs 47-48)

(ii) Procedural fundamental justice

The principles of fundamental justice incorporate at least the requirements of the common law duty of procedural fairness (Singh, *supra*, at 212-13; Lyons, *supra*, at 361; Suresh, *supra* at paragraph 113; Ruby, *supra* at paragraph 39). They also incorporate many of the principles set out in sections 8-14 of the Charter (Re B.C. Motor Vehicle Act, *supra*, at paragraphs 29-30).....Context is particularly important with respect to procedural fundamental justice — the more serious the infringement of life, liberty and security of the person, the more rigorous the procedural requirements (Suresh, *supra*, paragraph 118; Charkaoui (2007), *supra*, paragraph 25; Charkaoui v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration, [2008] 2 S.C.R. 326, at paragraphs 53-58)....However, the guiding question is always the severity of the impact on protected interests rather than a formal distinction between the different areas of law (Charkaoui (2008), *supra* at paragraph 53).

While some types of abuse of process (e.g., delay) may be better considered in relation to other Charter protections, abuse of process captures at least two residual aspects of trial fairness: (1) prosecutorial conduct affecting the fairness of the trial; and (2) prosecutorial conduct that “contravenes fundamental notions of justice and thus undermines the integrity of the judicial process” (O’Connor, *supra*, at paragraph 73).

The following are procedural principles of fundamental justice that have been found to apply outside the criminal context: the right to a hearing before an independent and impartial tribunal (*Ruffo v. Conseil de la magistrature*, [1995] 4 S.C.R. 267 at paragraph 38; *Pearlman v. Manitoba Law Society Judicial Committee*, [1991] 2 S.C.R. 869, at 883; *Charkaoui* (2007), *supra*, at paragraphs 29, 32); the right to a fair hearing, including the right to State-funded counsel where circumstances require it to ensure an effective opportunity to present one's case (*G.(J.)*, *supra* at paragraphs 72-75 and 119; *Ruby*, *supra*, at paragraph 40); the opportunity to know the case one has to meet (*Chiarelli*, *supra*, at 745-46; *Suresh*, *supra* at paragraph 122; *May v. Ferndale Institution*, *supra*, at paragraph 92; *Charkaoui* (2007), *supra*, at paragraph 53), including, where the proceeding may have severe consequences, the disclosure of evidence (*Charkaoui* (2008) at paragraphs 56, 58; *Harkat*, *supra* at paragraphs 43, 57, 60); *the opportunity to present evidence to challenge the validity of the state's evidence* (*Suresh*, *supra* at paragraph 123; *Harkat*, *supra*, at paragraph 67); the right to a decision on the facts and the law (*Charkaoui* (2007), *supra*, paragraphs 29, 48); the right to written reasons that articulate and rationally sustain an administrative decision (*Suresh*, *supra*, at paragraph 126); and *the right to protection against abuse of process* (*Cobb*, *supra*, at paragraphs 52-53). The application of these principles is highly contextual, but it may be assumed that if they apply outside the criminal context, they apply with greater force in the criminal context.

Treatment or punishment by Canadian state actor

Detention for non-punitive reasons is a treatment — including the detention of permanent residents and foreign nationals for immigration-related reasons, as authorized under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (*Charkaoui v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration)*, [2007] 1 S.C.R. 350 at paragraphs 95-98).

Cruel and unusual?

This is a high threshold. To be cruel and unusual the treatment or punishment must be “grossly disproportionate”: in other words, “so excessive as to outrage standards of decency”, and be “abhorrent or intolerable to society”. The threshold is not met by treatment or punishment that is “merely excessive” or disproportionate (*Smith*, *supra*, at 1072; *Morrisey*, *supra*, at paragraph 26; *Malmo-Levine*, *supra*, at paragraph 159; *R. v. Ferguson*, [2008] 1 S.C.R. 96, at paragraph 14; *Nur*, *supra*, at paragraph 39; *R. v. Lloyd*, [2016] 1 S.C.R. 130 at paragraph 24; *R. v. Boutilier*, [2017] 2 S.C.R. 936, at paragraph 52; *Boudreault*, *supra* at paragraph 45).

Extreme or irreversible treatments or punishments

Torture is “blatantly contrary to section 12” (*Kazemi Estate v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, [2014] 3 S.C.R. 176, at paragraph 52; *Suresh v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration)*, [2002] 1 S.C.R. 3, at paragraph 51). For the generally agreed-upon

definition of “torture”, see section 269.1 of the Criminal Code and Article 1 of the Convention against Torture.

117. From the previous sections quoted it is clear that the very mention of torture complaints for a child and the clear deprivation of liberty, the section 7 violations, denial of principles of fundamental justice to prolong torture of the child and the parent to cover criminal negligence that affects the public as a whole gives a clear right to duty. Further compounding that right to duty is the trafficking of the child for the purposes of exploitation used to cover serious crimes. The excessive treatment the child and parent is so extremely offensive given it was done to prevent the exposure of criminal negligence tied to the implementation of SARS-Cov-2 measures from July 3, 2020 to the present.
118. Black people are persons under the Charter and have rights. No party in any court has respected the rights of Dale as a black man and have used every excuse to deprive him of rights and sanction criminal activity and treat him worse than a slave.
119. Black people have the right to the same protection from the law. Dale was never given any.
120. Jessica Karam has demonstrated extremely racist, discriminatory, biased and predatory behaviour towards the Applicant and has ignored severe crimes against him and the public. Based on the crimes she has shielded, the evidence contained in the engineering report proves that Jessica Karam is a terrorist.
121. Jessica Karam is aware that she has been reported for crime in 5 divisions of the RCMP and to law enforcement in the United States and refuses to remove herself from the matters , demonstrating that she has no regard for the law, and a hatred of Dale J. Richardson.
122. A Caucasian woman paid \$6.7 million dollars in legal fees and is not questioned and Dale was forced to pay child support while being a student and stripped of all assets by the courts and gave them to the Caucasian whom who purportedly could not pay her bill and had to sell the family home on a first appearance for \$170,000.00. That 3959% increased cost of legal fees over the value of the asset said not to be afforded is an impossibility. There ability to pay the cost of legal

fees demanded an accounting of funds before issuing any divorce. The payment of legal fees is evidence of criminal activity. Crimes cannot be used to obtain orders in any Court.

123. Justice J. Zuk was aware that he was reported for crimes which includes without limitation child trafficking for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation, mortgage fraud, terrorism, treason, crimes against humanity and criminal negligence causing death. He was obligated to recuse himself from the matters.
 124. Amy Groothius was aware that she was reported for crimes which includes without limitation child trafficking for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation, mortgage fraud, terrorism, treason, crimes against humanity and criminal negligence causing death. She was obligated to recuse herself from the matters. And the Unknown Registrar had no right to refuse the documents based on rule contravention or place Dale in a position where it is impossible for him to succeed.
 125. There is no right present anywhere for any person, organization or entity in Canada that has a right to commit crime or benefit from crime in any capacity.
 126. Child trafficking and terrorism are not permissible and stopping every action derived from the commission of the forgoing crimes and the ones listed in the documentation hereunder are a clear right to duty.
- A. **There Was a Conspiracy to Defraud and Torture the Plaintiff by State and Private Actors.**
127. Since Rule 10-46(1),(2) and 10-47 were used for homes that are in foreclosure, it could not be lawfully used by Justice R.W. Elson in the family matter. This demonstrates intent to defraud.
 128. No law permits a judge to order the sale of the home on a first appearance, or give possession of a home that a person is living in without consideration of where the person is going to live especially when there is a child involved.
 129. The RCMP seized the home of the Applicant and the registered office of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. without any lawful order of the court. The treasonous orders of Justice R.W. Elson were not

issued until 4:03 pm on July 23, 2020 and the RCMP unlawfully breached the property at about 2 pm on July 23, 2020 clearly using force to take possession of the registered office to dispose of evidence of their criminal activity.

130. Justice R.W. Elson did not consider section 7 of the Family Property Act (SK) and in doing so, he violated the law expressly as there is no consideration made with any of these things in any order given by Justice R.W. Elson. What Justice R.W. Elson exercised was tyranny and a complete disregard for the law and since force was used by members of the RCMP to accomplish this end and to overthrow the rule of law it is explicitly treason against Canada.

131. The actions of the named parties in this motion demonstrate conspiracy as defined by the Criminal Code and have defrauded Dale beyond a reasonable doubt. The engineering report confirms this.

B. The Parties On July 23, 2020 are Conspirators to Treason and those who Worked to Conceal the Overt Acts of that Day

132. The actions taken by the defendants in this action and others affiliated with them mirror the actions taken by actors in the United States that have established case law that demonstrates that they are conspiring to commit treason. *Conspiracy to altogether prevent enforcement of statute of United States is conspiracy to commit treason by levying war against the United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919).* The principle of comity demands that Canada respect the judicial decisions of the United States especially when it comes to what constitutes treasonable conduct. United States criminal case law does provide for punishment of a treaty as in the case of a normal law. *Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.* An overt show of force is not required if the conspiracy is exposed early. *The Government contends that, but for the timely interruption of the conspiracy by the apprehension of its leaders actual resistance would have come about. The greater part of the evidence relied upon by the government to establish the conspiracy related to facts which occurred before the*

passage of the selective Draft Act. United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212 (5th Cir. 1919). Treason is a crime that it is impossible to commit without a conspiracy.

C. The Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan or any Other Associated Party Has Failed to Comply with the UN Torture Convention and shielded criminally negligent guidelines that have resulted in death

133. The Applicant raised the question of unlawful, arbitrary and unconstitutional detention with this court in a motion to extend with Justice J.A. Caldwell in chambers on October 28, 2020, and in the orders denying the motion to extend, no mention is made of the arbitrary arrest as it played a factor into the issuing of the interim orders by Justice R.W. Elson, and the subsequent torture at the Battlefords Mental Health Centre at the hands of the RCMP and the SHA. Justice N.D. Crooks did not consider these circumstances when taking into account the deprivation of liberty for Karis K.N. Richardson and determined that it was theoretical. No application of the law to determine the validity of the detention, nor the deprivation of liberty.
134. No lawful sanction was ever used to forcibly medicate the Applicant with psychoactive drugs designed to profoundly disrupt his senses, or warrant the inhumane, cruel and degrading treatment he received by being stripped, and strapped to a bed and drugged in a manner that placed him at severe risk of injury and death.
135. APEGS failed to act in the public interest and allowed the crimes to be executed against the people of Saskatchewan with full knowledge that the AGMP guidance were not compliant with numerous laws including without limitation, Criminal Code, APEGS act and labour laws.
136. Every judge in Saskatchewan presented with this evidence committed fraud and/or other crimes to prevent evidence of the criminal negligence relating to the implementation of SARS-Cov-2 from ever being placed on the court record.
137. The actions that affected the absence of the Applicant are criminal based on the sworn affidavit submitted to the Federal Court of Canada by Cheryl Giesbrecht on behalf of the RCMP. The sworn affidavit of Astra Richardson-Pereirra retired public servant of the RCMP who worked in

both the Major Crimes Unit and GIS has testified that the warrant does not follow RCMP protocol and that there is a second copy of every keystroke taken on any computer in Ottawa and the RCMP failed to provide this.

138. Amy Groothius and the Unknown Registrars are personally responsible for murder using the rules of the court to prevent unscientific mandates from being used to distribute a biological weapon in Canada and the United States and have directly affected the overthrow of the government of the United States and concealing the treason that occurred in 2020 that was a direct result of the engineering guidelines that provided the means to overthrow the government of the United States. Justice J. Zuk and the Registrar of Land Titles is directly responsible for the same.

D. **The Conspirators in the United States Courts and Other Agencies Have Demonstrated Actions That are Consistent With Treason Against the United States**

139. The unlawful rejection of the Supreme Court motion was necessary as the motion clearly demonstrated that the conditions of the Writ of Mandamus before the 10th Circuit were being met. With the motion on the Court record, it would be problematic for the 10th Circuit especially since it predicted punishment from the 10th Circuit. It also gave the corrupt agents in the 10th Circuit reason not to give the Applicant oral arguments as requested for the Mandamus, as he would have made those arguments in the hearing and referenced the 3300 page appendices leaving the judges virtually no room to deny the Mandamus. The panel officially violated the Convention against Torture and kept any mention of treason and the Invariable Pursuit of the Object from being on the court record.

140. On July 20, 2021 Circuit Judges Holmes, Matheson, and Eid of the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit abused their position as circuit court judges to use fraud to conceal *evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting* to deny the Writ of Mandamus.

141. Article III, Section 3, Clause 1 of the UNITED STATES Constitution defines treason because it threatens the very foundation of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the Inalienable Rights to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. This definition can and should be used for Canada as well.
142. The right to not be tortured is an inalienable right under the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Any statement determined that was obtained of torture cannot be used in any proceeding other than to prove the person was tortured. There is compelling evidence that numerous statements were obtained by torture.
143. 18 U.S.C. § 3771 provides rights of the crime victim to be protected from the accused and since the Applicant was held by persons who have continually tortured and obstructed him, he has a right to be protected from them. The Applicant was not protected to conceal *evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
144. As a United States Judge Lewis T. Babcock had an obligation to overlook any purported deficiency and examine forthwith the documents that purported federal treason. The judge used his position to obstruct justice and committed an overt act of treason. In addition to this, he deprived the Applicant of rights pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 242 and the overt acts were party to 18 U.S.C. § 241. J. Babcock fraudulently stated that the motion “*does not include any claims, factual allegations or request for relief.*” The denial of the torture complaint under the Convention against Torture does allow for the prosecution of 18 U.S.C. § 241. *Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.* J. Babcock was exposed for corruption in a newspaper article, and admitted his corrupt actions.
145. The overt actions of Michael Duggan delineates a determined effort to deprive the Applicant of rights who is both an Alien and Black. Michael Duggan demonstrates that he is acting as a part of a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of a United States Statute. It is reasonable that there is a criminal civil rights violation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 241. 18 USCS § 241 *does not require that*

any overt act be shown. United States v Morado (1972, CA5 Tex) 454 F.2d 167, cert den (1972) 406 US 917, 32 L Ed 2d 116, 92 S Ct 1767.

146. Officer C. Jones covered for the crimes of Officer Blevins and the CBP officers and suggested that policy was responsible for the actions of Officer Blevins.
147. On August 2, 2021 U.S. Magistrate Judge Kristin L. Mix demonstrated that she was a conspirator to preventing the enforcement of a United States statute, when acting like she could not clearly read the statutes listed in the document before her. The actions of Magistrate Judge Mix and Gallagher in concert with the person in the Clerk's office demonstrates a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of a United States statute. The continued detention of Jaime Naranjo-Hererra demonstrate that force is being used to prevent the enforcement of the statute as well.
148. There is overwhelming evidence of conspiracy, collusion, and complicity to torture, terrorism, crimes against humanity and numerous other crimes, and judicial interference.

E. The Trans-National Invariable Pursuit of the Object

149. It is indisputably clear that there has been a pattern of punishment towards the Applicant and his daughters in the judicial system in Canada and the United States. Including a severe level of judicial interference in the Supreme Court of the United States by rogue elements which includes without limitation Clara Houghtelling, Michael Duggan and Redmond K. Barnes. The foregoing treason by way of conspiracy which includes terrorism and shielding the rogue agents of ICU located in Saskatchewan, Canada who are co-opting a legitimate financial institution to fund the Invariable Pursuit of the Object. This conspiracy includes judges in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, and the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan participating in and shielding mortgage fraud. The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan has openly declared that the Constitution of Canada has no validity for children or those whose political views oppose the government in direct opposition to the Charter.
150. The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan declared that children are not persons and should not be afforded the right of habeas corpus.

151. The Invariable Pursuit of the Object can be traced through multiple courts in Canada and the United States. This includes the following actors without imitation, Justice R.W. Elson, Justice Barnes of the Federal Court of Canada, OWZW, Virgil Thomson, and Michael Griffin counsel for APEGS, Registrar Amy Groothius and her assistants, Justice J. A. Schwann, Kimberley A. Richardson, Clifford A. Holm, Lisa Silvester, Patricia J. Meiklejohn and Justice B.R. Hildebrandt, district court of Nevada Judge Jennifer Dorsey, Immigration Judge Glenn Baker.
152. U.S. Magistrate Judge Gordon P. Gallagher used fraud in order dated June 15, 2021 to conceal *documentation that contained evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the CDC and SHA; and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
153. Immigration Judge Caley used fraud to conceal *documentation that contained evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the CDC and SHA; and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
154. On September 21, 2021 Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer of the District Court of Colorado dismissed an action that presented evidence and supporting case law of treason. His overt actions are consistent with a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of a United States statute. Treason can not be treated as a civil matter. Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer states “*Applicant does not allege that any arrests have been made or that the grand jury has returned an indictment.*” Included in the evidence is that there are open torture investigations in Canada, and that the evidence presented demonstrates that the actors in Canada and the United States are acting in concert. There is an obligation contained in article 5 of the Convention against Torture to prevent acts of torture and to “*take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over such cases where the alleged offender is present in any territory under its jurisdiction*”. The Convention against Torture does not require arrests to be made for an investigation to commence. The Convention against Torture permits the person who alleges torture to present their evidence for the purposes of conducting an investigation.

155. Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer called compelling evidence of torture, and treason “*frivolous*”, “*groundless and vexatious*” and threatened to punish the Applicant for complaining of the torture and attempting to report treason. Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer is a traitor to the United States, and an enemy of the Crown as he is supporting the treasonous actors in Canada.
156. The Applicant was obstructed from reporting torture, conspiracy to commit treason, terrorism, and from presenting evidence of treason with United States citizen Robert A. Cannon.
157. Compelling evidence in 20-1815 in the Supreme Court of the United States demonstrates that the actions of all of these actors are deliberately working in concert. The obstruction of the motion allowed for the furtherance of the torture of the Applicant and allowed the mismanagement of the COVID emergency to continue unreported. Redmond K. Barnes, case analyst at the Supreme Court tampered with evidence from the Supreme Court of the United States by the Applicant and sent them to Jaime Naranjo-Hererra. The five affidavits of the torture at the Sweetgrass MT point of entry, gives compelling evidence based on the testimony of the Applicant and the witnesses of the events.
158. These events demonstrate that there has been a prior demand for the duty both to the RCMP and the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan, Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, the Federal Court of Canada, the Department of Homeland Security, District Court of Colorado, United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The sheer number of complaints and evidence supplied proves that there has been prior demands and unreasonable delay.

The delay in question was been far longer than the process required. There was an obligation to protect the complainants from any ill treatment from the complaint of torture, and neither the Applicant nor his daughter Karis have had any protection from the ill treatment arising from the complaint, and left Karis in the care of persons complicit to the torture. The public has had an unreasonable delay from the hindrance of criminal negligence complaints.

The Applicant is not responsible for being tortured by the persons he complained to of being tortured and persecuted by. And he is not responsible for the courts and other parties committing mortgage fraud in the courts to further punish him and Karis. Karis is not responsible for the punishment that

she has received because of the political opinion of her father the Applicant. The public is not responsible for being victimized by criminal negligence.

The Attorney General of Canada has not provided any satisfactory justification for the delay by the RCMP, or for the Federal Court of Canada. The Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan has provided no satisfactory justification, nor has the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. There has been no investigation of the torture, and all evidence supplied by the Applicant has been ignored by all of the aforementioned parties. Evidence has been provided by the Attorney General of Canada that incriminates the RCMP, SHA and the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the torture of the Applicant and his daughter Karis. There is no reasonable justification for delaying the investigation of criminal negligence complaints that have caused deaths of the public.

V. NO OTHER ADEQUATE REMEDY IS AVAILABLE TO THE APPLICANT

159. It is indisputably clear that the corrupt agents in the courts have denied lawful requests not to be tortured, persecuted, stop child trafficking and murdering the public and the RCMP have perpetrated a gross dereliction of duty that directly resulted in the vast majority of the suffering and the losses incurred by the Applicant, Karis her sister Kaysha F.N. Richardson and the public. The RCMP are the means by which Karis has been used to torture the Applicant, and the means by which Karis is being trafficked mortgage fraud and the treasonous, totalitarian orders of Justice R.W. Elson were issued. No other Court has examined the evidence and make a decision based on the facts and the law.
160. There is no other way to remedy these matters as this is a matter of precedent. Either the court gives remedy or military intervention by the United States and the latter option is not a reasonable way to obtain remedy.
161. The Unknown Registrars and Amy Groothius have thwarted all other attempts for Dale to exercise his rights and protect Karis from torture and being trafficked for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation, and to protect the public from being murdered and deprived of their liberty. Without this motion it is probable that Dale will have more attempts made on his life and liberty, and the United States will send its military to put down the national security threat in Canada by force.

VI. THE ORDER SOUGHT WILL BE OF SOME PRACTICAL VALUE OF EFFECT

162. The obvious nature of the obligation of the RCMP to stop the torture and to not be engaged in torture, mortgage fraud, bio-terrorism, treason child trafficking and numerous other crimes is blatantly obvious. The Registrar of Land Titles, nor rogue agents of the Courts not engaging in fraud is of practical value. The public not being subjected to criminal negligence is a clear example of practical value.
163. Stopping treason is of a practical effect, as is preventing a military intervention from the United States as that places innocent citizens at risk of being collateral casualties.
164. Upholding the Charter and not allowing corruption to flourish in the judicial system is of practical value.

VII. IN THE EXERCISE OF DISCRETION THERE IS NO EQUITABLE BAR TO THE RELIEF SOUGHT

165. The Applicant has done nothing but attempt to assert his lawful right not to be tortured and be free from criminal activity directed towards him his daughters and the public by multiple state and private actors in Canada and the United States. In spite of the gross systematic criminal actions taken against him, the Applicant has not responded in any like fashion towards any of the state or private actors. He has only used legal means to avail himself of the child trafficking for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation, torture, mortgage fraud, crimes against humanity and other grievous crimes he and the public are being victimized by. The torture of a child to suppress the reporting of crime that affects the public is not justifiable by any means. No equitable bar exists to the relief sought.
166. There is no equitable bar to relieving the murder of the innocent.
167. There is no equitable bar to upholding the Charter or stopping the torture of Black people using the courts.

VIII. BALANCE OF CONVENIENCE

168. Torture is an extreme prejudice that must be remedied, irreparable harm has been done to the Applicant, and most importantly the child Karis, who has had irreparable harm done to her because of being trafficked for the purposes of exploitation and other gross criminal activity. An infant child who was deprived of a development that is rightfully hers to use her as an instrument of torture is sick, inhumane, disgusting, reprehensible, vile, tyrannical and disgustingly criminal and there is no other reasonable consideration, other than to immediately remove the effects of the torture which also includes returning the habitual residence that was taken to torture the Applicant and separate him from Karis.
169. The public has a right not to be subjected to crimes.
170. Torture to affect the family matter is unreasonable and should never be sanctioned as a means to punish a political dissident.
171. The Applicant has a right not to be punished for whistle-blowing crimes and must have the child trafficking and other crimes against him stopped and are well within the balance of convenience.

CONCLUSION

172. Without this *Motion for Writ of Mandamus* granted, it will allow the extreme prejudice demonstrated by state actors in Canada and the United States to effectively use the courts to commit crimes and silence the Applicant, to violate the constitution, commit treason, and torture the Applicant and an innocent child. No family matter should be used as a means to murder members of the public, overthrow a government and cover terrorist activity.

Relief Sought

173. This *Motion for Writ of Mandamus* and *Prohibition* is made for
1. An order to compel the Assistant Commissioner Rhonda Blackmore of the RCMP and/or any of her agents operating in the jurisdiction of Saskatchewan;

to issue arrest warrants for every person involved in the torture, criminal negligence, child trafficking and other related complaints in Canada and the United States;

to remove Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson from the care of whomever she is with and deliver Karis to the Applicant or other such person as the Applicant shall decide, at a location to be determined by the Applicant, to comply with the Convention against Torture;

to seize the property located at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford, Saskatchewan, S9A 0G2 and arrest all parties involved in the mortgage fraud;

2. On order for the Saskatchewan Health Authority and the Ministry of Health to;

End all covid related mandates in the province of Saskatchewan effective immediately;

Remove the unscientific diagnosis associated with the torture of the Applicant;

Deliver all documentation relating to the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance at no cost to the Applicant

3. An order to compel the Executive Council of Saskatchewan to;

File and process the Application for Access for the Return of the Child Dated April 8, 2022;

4. An order to compel Amy Groothius to;

Place all communications between Dale J. Richardson on the court record;

Place all evidence and documents previously filed or attempted to be filed by Dale J. Richardson or any of his affiliates on the court record;

Recuse herself from any matter relating to Dale J. Richardson or any of his family members or affiliates;

5. An order to compel the Attorney General of Saskatchewan

to provide the Applicant with all the information requested in all of his access to information requests at no cost to the Applicant without any redaction;

to pay any and all costs associated with this motion, or any of the orders associated with it, and for the maintenance, insurance and any other cost of the property at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford until the resolution of the Appeal and any incidental matters associated with the matters subject to the mandamus and/or the appeal;

To pay the legal costs of Applicant incurred from the Attorney General of Saskatchewan failure to do the public duty required by the office of the Attorney General of Saskatchewan;

To pay the legal costs of the Applicant for any actions relating to this mandamus

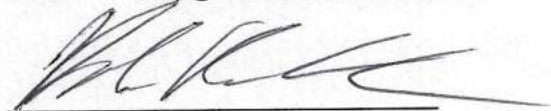
To pay the costs of a full report regarding the criminally negligent guidelines to the Applicant or other person that the Applicant shall decide.

2. An Order prohibiting Assistant Commissioner Rhonda Blackmore or any agent of the F-Division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from interfering with, harassing or torturing the Applicant; or attending any residence owned, occupied or regularly attended by the Applicant for any unlawful purposes and
3. An order prohibiting Jessica Karam from harassing, molesting, annoying, persecuting, torturing, interfering with the Applicant or trafficking his children;
4. An order prohibiting Jessica Karam from representing the public interests in this matter or any matter relating to the Applicant or his affiliates in the province of Saskatchewan;
5. An Order with dispensing with service and ordering electronic service for the Mandamus and CACV4048

ALL OF WHICH is submitted,

Sept 5, 2022

DALE RICHARDSON
1292 95th St.,
North Battleford, SK CA S9A 0G2
Tel: 1 306 441-7010
Email: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com



DALE RICHARDSON

TO: ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
410 22nd Street East, Suite 410

PRAIRIE REGIONAL OFFICE - SASKATOON
Fax: (306) 975-4030
Tel: (306) 518-0800

Saskatoon SK, S7K 5T6, Canada Email:
AGC_PGC_SASKATOON@JUSTICE.GC.CA

JESSICA KARAM

PRAIRIE REGIONAL OFFICE - SASKATOON

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
410 22nd Street East, Suite 410
Saskatoon SK, S7K 5T6, Canada
AGC_PGC_SASKATOON@JUSTICE.GC.CA

Fax: (306) 975-4030
Tel: (306) 518-0800

Email:

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF SASKATCHEWAN

MAX BILSON
900 1874 Scarth Street,
Saskatoon SK, S4P 4B3, Canada

Fax: (306) 787-0581
Tel: (306) 787-5244
Email: Max.Bilson@gov.sk.ca

SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY
CHANTALLE EISNER
500-616 MAIN STREET,
SASKATOON SK, S7H 0J6, CANADA

TEL: (306) 665-5424
EMAIL: CEISNER@MCDUGALLGAULEY.COM

KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON (NON-PARTY)
PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN
1421 101 Street,
North Battleford SK, S9A 1A1, Canada

Fax: (306) 445-7302
Tel: (306) 445-7300
Email: reception@matrixlawgroup.ca

LIST OF AUTHORITIES

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Criminal Code of Canada

Canadian Victims Bill of Rights

The Constitution Act, 1982

United States Constitution

Declaration of Independence

28 U.S.C. § 455

18 U.S.C. § 3771

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

CASES

In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.

United States v Morado (1972, CA5 Tex) 454 F.2d 167, cert den (1972) 406 US 917, 32 L Ed 2d 116, 92 S Ct 1767

United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)

United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)

COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN

BETWEEN:

DALE RICHARDSON

Applicant

- and -

KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON.

Non-Party (Defendant)

- and -

AMY GROOTHUIS, UNKNOWN REGISTRARS OF THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN, JUSTICE ZUK,
REGISTRAR OF LAND TITLES, AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Defendants

MOTION FOR MANDAMUS, PROHIBITION AND CERTIORARI

DALE J. RICHARDSON
Contact for service
unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel: (306)-441-7010

Email service preferred

**BASED ON THE THREAT TO THE LIFE AND SAFETY OF THE APPLICANT PHYSICAL
DOCUMENTS CAN BE SENT IN CARE OF:**

DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC., AB OFFICE

C/O Power of Attorney for Alberta: Astra Richardson-Pereira
116 West Creek Meadow.
Chestermere, AB T1X 1T2

TO: **MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL**

Government of Saskatchewan
1874 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 4B3

MAX BILSON

Saskatchewan Justice Legal Division, Suite 900
Tel: 1 306 787-5244
Fax: 1 306 787-0581
Email: Max.Bilson@gov.sk.ca

Lawyers for the Defendants Justice Zuk, Registrar of Land Titles, Registrar(s) of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, Amy Groothius. and the Unknown Registrars of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan.

AND TO: **MATRIX LAW GROUP LLP**

1421 101 Street,
North Battleford SK, S9A 1A1

PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN

Tel: 1 306 445-7300
Fax: 1 306-445-7302
Email: reception@matrixlawgroup.ca

Lawyers for the Defendant (Non-Party for the purposes of this motion) Kimberley A. Richardson.

AND TO: **THE PUBLIC**

Who have a right to be informed
The Province of Saskatchewan, and
Canada
Self-Represented for the We The People,

COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN

BETWEEN:

DALE RICHARDSON

Applicant

- and -

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- and -

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Defendants

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COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN

BETWEEN:

DALE RICHARDSON

Applicant

- and -

KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON.

Non-Party (Defendant)

- and -

AMY GROOTHUIS, UNKNOWN REGISTRARS OF THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN, JUSTICE ZUK,
REGISTRAR OF LAND TITLES, AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Defendants

NOTICE OF MOTION

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the Applicant will make a motion orally to the Court at the Courthouse at 2425 Victoria Avenue Regina, Saskatchewan on Wednesday October 12th, 2022 at 10:00 AM for the following relief.

1. *A Writ of Mandamus, Prohibition and Certiorari* with the following orders

1. Compel the Registrar of Land Titles to

deliver all information relating to the fraudulent transfer of the property located at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford, Saskatchewan, S9A 0G2,

transfer the property located at 1292 95th Street North Battleford, SK back to the Applicant or any other party that the Applicant shall decide;

2. An order to compel Justice J. Zuk

to place the materials submitted by the Applicant by mail and received by the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan July 22, 2022 on the official court record;

and the transmission he received from DSR Karis by way of fax on July 20, 2022 and any other material he has removed/excluded from the court record;

recuse himself entirely from any matter relating to the Applicant;

3. An order to compel the Executive Council of Saskatchewan to;

File and process the Application for Access for the Return of the Child Dated April 8, 2022;

4. An order to compel Amy Groothius to;

Place all communications between Dale J. Richardson on the court record;

Place all evidence and documents previously filed or attempted to be filed by Dale J. Richardson or any of his affiliates on the court record;

Recuse herself from any matter relating to Dale J. Richardson or any of his family members or affiliates;

5. An order to compel the Attorney General of Saskatchewan

to provide the Applicant with all the information requested in all of his access to information requests at no cost to the Applicant without any redaction;

to pay any and all costs associated with this motion, or any of the orders associated with it, and for the maintenance, insurance and any other cost of the property at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford until the resolution of the Appeal and any incidental matters associated with the matters subject to the mandamus and/or the appeal;

To pay the legal costs of Applicant incurred from the Attorney General of Saskatchewan failure to do the public duty required by the office of the Attorney General of Saskatchewan;

To pay the legal costs of the Applicant for any actions relating to this mandamus

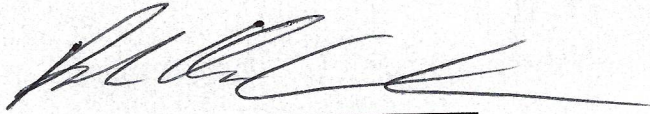
To pay the costs of a full report regarding the criminally negligent guidelines to the Applicant or other person that the Applicant shall decide.

2. An Order prohibiting any registrar or agent thereof in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan or the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan from rejecting any document or any other evidence submitted by the Applicant for any reason; and
3. Prohibiting the registrar or any agent thereof in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan from accepting any document from Kimberley A. Richardson or any agent acting on her behalf without notice to the Applicant;
4. An order for a writ of Certiorari to examine the judicial actions of Justice J. Zuk and any other judge related to this matter;
5. An Order with dispensing with service and ordering electronic service for the Mandamus and CACV4048

THAT THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL WILL BE FILED IN SUPPORT OF THIS APPLICATION

2. Application for Dispensing With Service;
3. The Affidavit of Dispensing With Service
4. The Affidavit of Dale Richardson
5. Certified Letter of Consent from DSR Karis Consulting Inc. filed to the Court in CACV4048.
6. Pleadings and documents referred to in DIV 70 of 2020.

DATED at Chestermere, this 5th day of September, 2022.



DALE J. RICHARDSON
Contact for service

unity@dsrkariconsulting.com
Tel: (306)-441-7010

**BASED ON THE THREAT TO THE LIFE OF THE APPLICANT PHYSICAL DOCUMENTS CAN BE
SENT BASED ON THE CONSENT LETTER OF DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC. (EMAIL
PREFERRED)**

DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC., AB OFFICE

C/O Power of Attorney for Alberta: Astra Richardson-Pereira
116 WEST CREEK MEADOW.
CHESTERMERE, AB T1X 1T2
FAX: 639-630-2551

INTRODUCTION

7. This *Motion for Mandamus, Prohibition and Certiorari* for Mandamus and Prohibition is filed by DALE RICHARDSON (the "**Applicant**") against the Unknown Registrars of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, Amy Groothius, Registrar of Land Titles, Justice J. Zuk and the unknown rogue agents of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan who are using their authority, position and numbers to unlawfully interfere with justice, to *torture and terrorize* the Applicant in a manner that is affecting the public in a negative manner. The systematic torture and actions calculated to cause the physical destruction of the persons named outside of the Applicant, have been treated in such manner to punish, intimidate, coerce and torture the Applicant, and prevent him from bringing evidence to expose their crimes. Any such mention is reasonable and necessary. The Motion for Mandamus is in the public interest to hear, based on the effect cause by the failure of the aforementioned parties to act in accordance with their duties. Justice J. Zuk and several rogue agents of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan have deprived the Applicant of his right of defence and have placed his life and coincidentally the lives of the public at risk for the reasons listed herein and the attached affidavit and documentation listed hereunder. This motion must be heard for the appeal to proceed. It is impossible otherwise. Based on the clear evidence of criminal activity in the courts a writ of Certiorari is demanded to examine the actions of the judge and it is an imperative public interest to do so.

FACTS

8. A freedom of information request submitted by the Applicant to the Ministry of Health of Saskatchewan demonstrated that there was no risk assessment or engineering report for the representation of the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures ("AGMP") guidance issued by the Saskatchewan Health Authority ("SHA"), or was there any such risk assessment done or any justification of any kind provided the SHA. Justice Zuk ignored this evidence which formed a part of the defence of Dale J. Richardson ("Dale") and ignored the engineering report and passed judgment without having the expert explain its relation to the facts and killed innocent people by

his wilful exclusion of the information critical to the health and safety of the public without any expert evidence to the contrary.

9. The SHA guidance is based on a table issued by the Center for Disease Control (“CDC”) in 2001, and it is used by the Public Health Agency of Canada and Canada several other jurisdictions in Canada.
10. The representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA was the basis of the litigation by DSR Karis, which is obligated by law to operate within the framework of the law.
11. Rule 10-46(1),(2) and 10-47 of the Queen’s Bench Rules are used for the sale of homes being foreclosed.
12. On May 27, 2020 the Applicant in the course of his duties as CEO of DSR Karis signed a Non-Disclosure Agreement that created a contractual relationship with his employer, DSR Karis and Innovation Credit Union.
13. On May 27, 2020 Kimberley A. Richardson attended the family home with Raymond Hebert and Linda Hebert and removed the vehicle that was in the possession of the Applicant after learning that Karis K.N. Richardson was left in the care of her sister Kaysha F.N. Dery.
14. On June 9, 2020 the Applicant acting as the Chief Executive Officer of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. (hereinafter known as “DSR Karis”) passed information to the business response team in Saskatchewan relating to the criminally negligent representation of the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance issued by the SHA. No reasonable response was given to address the hazards involved with its representation.
15. On June 10, 2020 the Communications Department of the SHA refused to address the hazards identified by DSR Karis when communicating with the CEO of DSR Karis by email. The SHA provided no information relating to any engineering report or risk assessment. The SHA did admit that it was potentially placing its employees at risk using a criminally negligent arbitrary settling time without having any justification for the 2 hour settling time.

16. On June 25 2020 a number of parties in the federal a Saskatchewan government were notified about criminally negligent implementation of engineering controls used for the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic response by DSR Karis by an email sent by its CEO on its behalf. The information provided demonstrated that the hazard was also present in the state of Washington.
17. On June 26, 2020 a number of parties in North Battleford were warned about the hazards arising from the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP provided by the SHA.
18. On June 26, 2020 several financial institutions and regulatory agencies in the province of Saskatchewan and federally were notified of the risk of financial losses to the shareholders arising from the hazards directly tied to the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP provided by the SHA. The fiduciary duty to the shareholders and the public was mentioned.
19. A rogue agent of the Ombudsman for Banking Services and Investments (“OBSI”) created, retained and transmitted a forged document based on a document sent to OBSI by DSR Karis on June 26, 2020. The forged document made it appear like the email was transmitted by the Applicant from his personal email address. This forgery has been reported to 5 divisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
20. On June 29, 2020 the Applicant was served with a divorce petition from Kimberley A. Richardson with Patricia J. Meiklejohn as her counsel. The document contained contradictions, perjury and intent to defraud and was filed to the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan when it was in violation of the law.
21. On June 29, 2020 the Applicant gained knowledge of a letter addressed to the CEO of DSR Karis from the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan after receiving *documentation that contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA resulting from poor engineering practice*. The letter from APEGS did not address the severe threat to the public interest, but rather attempted to threaten DSR Karis based on Facebook posts and YouTube videos. DSR Karis responded by way of letter directing APEGS of its legislated responsibility to the public interest with respect to engineering. No response was ever given by APEGS.

22. On July 3, and July 7, 2020 the Applicant attended the Battlefords RCMP detachment and made complaints on both days. The complaints on July 3, 2020 were torture pursuant to 269.1 of the Criminal Code (2020-898119) and two counts of criminal negligence. One count of torture and one count of criminal negligence was initiated by the Applicant (2020-898911), and the other complaint (2020-898907) was on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("DSR Karis"). The SHA were the focus of the criminal negligence complaints and their agents were tied to the torture. The complaint on July 7, 2020 was a complaint of torture with Karis K.N. Richardson as the victim (2020-922562).
23. On July 7, 2020, the Applicant had a meeting with Chad Gartner of Innovation Credit Union ("ICU") in which the information discussed was the property of his employer DSR Karis. Chad Gartner was informed of his fiduciary duty to inform the members of ICU of the risk of financial losses arising from the occupational health and safety hazard arising from poor engineering practice tied to the representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.
24. On July 7, 2020 the Applicant attended the Battlefords Mental Health Centre ("BMHC") to ask for his missing medical records from his access to records. The Applicant asked a manager to have the engineering department get back to him on the hazards arising from the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP provided by the SHA. A doctor who signed a certificate to admit him to the BMHC was present for the conversation. Cora Swerid was informed of the criminal negligence and the torture investigations that involved the SHA. No response was given by the SHA to address the hazards arising from the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP.
25. On July 8, 2020 an email chain was sent by carbon copy to the Applicant that outlined a breach of contract between the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union and his employer DSR Karis Consulting Inc.. The email outlined a conspiracy to restrict the liberty of the Applicant, his employer and by proxy Karis K.N. Richardson.
26. The RCMP did not allow the Applicant to bring any further evidence as he indicated that he would, and was barred entry from the detachment.

27. On July 22, 2020 Patricia J. Meiklejohn sent two emails to the Applicant of draft orders, one purportedly to correct a typographical error. The first email stated that Justice R.W. Elson requested the interim order through the agents of the court who contacted her. The interim orders were dated for July 22, 2022.
28. From a sworn affidavit submitted to the Federal Court of Canada by the RCMP through Cheryl Giesbrecht exercising the capacity of the Attorney General of Canada in T-1404-20 testified that on July 22, 2020 Justice R.W. Elson directed them to prevent the Applicant from entering the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan. The unknown member of the RCMP responded with "we have a mental health warrant".
29. On July 22, 2020 members of the PACT team showed up at the residence of the Applicant with two members of the Battlefords RCMP. The persons in attendance were as follows, Tonya Browarny, Ken Startup, Cst. Rivest and Cst. Reid. No direction was ever given to the Applicant to submit to any medical examination as required by the Mental Health Services Act. The RCMP were served for QBG-156 of 2020 after repeated attempts to gain access to the detachment by the Applicant to serve them were frustrated. Medical records from the BMHC state that the Applicant was brought to the BMHC at the time of this incident.
30. On July 22, 2020 Tonya Browarny knowing that she did not comply with the Mental Health Services Act spoke with J. Engleke and proceeded with obtaining a mental health warrant based on fraudulent information from the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan. Tonya Browarny's notes confirm that she did not comply with the Mental Health Services Act and did not meet the criteria to lawfully obtain a warrant.
31. The agents of the SHA stated that the Applicant's religious beliefs are delusions. No agent of the SHA knew what the specific religious beliefs of the Applicant were. Only members of the Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist church would possess any knowledge of his specific beliefs. Agents of the SHA attends the Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist church.
32. On July 23, 2020 at about 9:50 am, the Applicant and his daughter Kaysha F.N. Richardson were unlawfully arrested attempting to enter the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in

Battleford SK, before any of the two hearings the Applicant was scheduled to appear on DIV-70 of 2020 and QBG-156. Both were first appearances presided over by Justice R.W. Elson. The RCMP substantiated this time in an affidavit in T-1404-20.

33. On July 23, 2020 Justice R.W. Elson, with the full knowledge that he directed the RCMP to prevent the Applicant from entering the Court, made interim orders pursuant to no law and grossly exceeded his jurisdiction as a judge sitting in chambers on a first appearance. Justice R.W. Elson made no mention of having directed the Applicant's obstruction that prevented the Applicant from appearing for the matter, as can be observed in the wording of Justice R.W. Elson's fiat shown below:

[1] Counsel for the petitioner has provided the court with her client's informal estimate of the equity in the family home, roughly between \$8,000 and \$12,000. With this information, I am satisfied that the interim draft order should issue. This order includes authorization for the petitioner to list and sell the house, followed by an accounting for the proceeds. The only thing that should be included in the interim order is for the issue of the parenting to be revisited in one month's time. This should occur on August 27, 2020.

34. The second matter obstructed was the matter of QBG 156/20 DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan et al dated July 23, 2020. Present in the court was Cliff Holm appearing for the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Lynn Sanya - SHA, Virgil Thomson – rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union, Micheal Griffin – APEGS. Justice R.W. Elson made no mention directing the RCMP to obstruct the Applicant from representing DSR Karis Consulting Inc. and the interests of the public. *The documentation before the Court contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the risk to the general public.*
35. On July 23, 2020, Robert A. Cannon was contact traced at the court, and had to provide his name to sheriff who participated in the obstruction of the Applicant.
36. When the Applicant was brought to the BMHC he questioned the doctor's and physicians why he was prevented from entering the Court by the defendants in QBG-156 when he was to represent DSR Karis as the plaintiff. The Applicant demanded to see the mental health warrant. When

persisting to ask these questions, the doctors directed the RCMP and attending health personnel to strip him, strap him to a bed, and forcefully medicate him. The Applicant was never examined. No expert report of the examination was ever provided to the Applicant. The sworn affidavit of the RCMP submitted to the Federal Court of Canada confirms that the Applicant was not examined.

37. While the Applicant was being tortured, Robert A. Cannon filed a habeas corpus several times. One instance the habeas corpus was filed and then it was unfiled. The other documents submitted with the habeas corpus were not unfiled. After the third filing of the habeas corpus the Applicant was released from the BMHC.
38. In QBG 921 of 2020 Justice N.D. Crooks on September 10, 2020 purported to state that there was no deprivation of liberty for any of the persons named in the Habeas Corpus proceeding, which includes without limitation, the Applicant, Kaysha F.N. Dery, and Karis K.N. Richardson. Crooks stated that the deprivation was “theoretical” and that Karis was the subject of a family law dispute. Justice N.D. Crooks denied Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson the right of Habeas Corpus contrary to section 10(c) of the Charter. The Habeas Corpus was filed by Robert A. Cannon to stop the agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority from torturing the Applicant who was strapped to a bed and administered mind altering drugs that are designed to profoundly disrupt the senses. The torture upheld the trafficking of Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
39. On October 28, 2020 the Applicant appeared before Justice J.A. Caldwell of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan (“CASK”) for a motion to extend for the unlawful orders issued by Justice R.W. Elson. No one appeared for Kimberley A. Richardson, and audio, video and document evidence was presented. Justice J.A. Caldwell ruled in the favour of the party that was not present. The CASK sent back all of the evidence filed to the court. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
40. When presented with evidence that the testimony of Kimberley A. Richardson was perjured on November 26, 2020, Justice J. Zuk made excuses for the perjury and took the perjured testimony

over the overwhelming evidence of the Applicant. Justice J. Zuk ignored evidence that the Applicant was subjected to escalating family violence by his estranged wife Kimberley A. Richardson. Justice J. Zuk ruled in favour of the party that presented perjured evidence and who has demonstrated a pattern of violence towards the Applicant and the child of the marriage Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson. *The documentation supplied by the Applicant contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*

41. Patricia J. Meiklejohn presented to Justice J. Zuk in the chambers hearing the statement of claim of the Applicant in the Federal Court of Canada and complained that the Applicant was bringing a matter before a federal court. *The application in the Federal Court of Canada contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the risk to the public.*
42. Cheryl Giesbrecht, agent of the Attorney General of Canada submitted motions to the Federal Court of Canada that contained fraudulent shareholder information in regards to DSR Karis, and conspired with the defendant's counsel in T-1404-20. The Federal Court of Canada ruled in favour of fraud. The shareholder information of DSR Karis is available on the public record in Alberta.
43. Virgil Thomson submitted forged Federal Court documents to the Applicant.
44. Rogue agents of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan demonstrated extreme bias in denying the Applicant the ability to speak and bring evidence to defend himself in Court. This includes without limitation, evidence of the unlawful abduction (arrest), Justice R.W. Elson ordering obstruction of justice, an officer of the court preventing the Applicant from entering the court, questionable actions of agents of the SHA by forcefully medicating the Applicant to prevent him from representing DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in matters against them that provided evidence of the distribution of a biological weapon by way of the guidelines issued by the SHA during the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic response, and the evidence of the criminal complaints against Justice J. Zuk by DSR Karis and the Applicant before he made any decision on the matters on May 5, 2022 and July 22, 2022.

45. On February 19, 2021 Patricia J. Meiklejohn appeared before Justice B.R. Hildebrandt for an application without notice to transfer the title of the property of the Applicant pursuant to the Land Titles Act. Fraudulent documents were submitted to the court signed by Clifford A. Holm. Justice B.R. Hildebrandt approved the fraudulent transfer of title using the Land Titles Act instead of the Family Property Act.
46. On February 19, 2021 the Applicant appeared for two prerogative writs in chambers before Justice J. Kalmakoff. Justice J. Kalmakoff informed the Applicant that prerogative writs can only be granted before a panel of judges according to the court of appeal act. Justice J. Kalmakoff heard the motion for two prerogative writs when it was impossible for the Applicant to succeed, and Justice J. Kalmakoff did not determine if torture occurred. Justice J. Kalmakoff exercised jurisdiction he did not possess. *The motions contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
47. On March 1, 2021 an appeal CACV3708 was heard at the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan of a constitutional Writ of Habeas Corpus. Among those present as counsel for the defendants were, Clifford A. Holm, Cheryl Giesbrecht, Chantalle Eisner, and Michael Griffin representing APEGS. Michael Griffin admitted it was the intention of defending counsel to punish Robert A. Cannon for actions taken by the Applicant and DSR Karis in the Federal Court of Canada. Michael Griffin committed fraud on the record by stating without any evidence that Robert A. Cannon was counsel for the Applicant and DSR Karis. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
48. Every statement of claim or motion in the Federal Court of Canada for DSR Karis is signed by its CEO.
49. The Applicant is self represented in the Federal Court of Canada and every statement of claim or motion bears his signature.
50. On March 26, 2021 the Applicant as the CEO of acting as agent of DSR Karis, appeared before Justice J. A. Schwann in the CASK for a motion for stay of execution relating to appeal CACV3798 in which mortgage fraud was committed. Justice J. A. Schwann ruled in favour of the

party who committed fraud and was not present. *The motion contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*

51. On April 1 2021 the Applicant appeared before a three judge panel at the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan to review orders of Justice J. Kalmakoff and provided over 6000 pages of evidence. Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan and Kimberley A. Richardson were absent. The panel ruled in favour of the absent defendants. *The documentation before the Court contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
52. On April 26, 2021 the Applicant fled to the United States to file for protection under the Convention against Torture after being served an affidavit sworn in by an unknown member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that admitted the RCMP were instructed by the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan to prevent the Applicant from entering into the Court on July 23, 2020. The Applicant was fearful of being tortured or killed if returned to Saskatchewan and subsequently fled to the United States for safety. *The motion scheduled to be heard contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
53. On April 26, 2021 upon arrival to the Sweetgrass Montana point of entry, the Applicant was tortured in the presence of 5 witnesses, one of whom is an eight year old child. The CBP officers attempted to coerce the Applicant to return to Canada after he asked for protection under the Convention against Torture, and remove the 6 volumes of evidence of over 3300 pages. When the Applicant refused to remove evidence while fearful of his life, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers intimidated and coerced him to dispose of the evidence of him being the director of a Delaware corporation DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. ("Karis North"). The Applicant refused to remove evidence. *The documentation presented at the border contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
54. Officer Brian Scott and Officer Brian Biesemeyer were the CBP officers directly responsible for the torture of the Applicant. The statement used in the immigration proceedings by the Department of Homeland Security was a product of torture.

55. The Applicant was subjected to torture and severe obstruction of justice in Canada and the United States while being held in custody of ICE, a defendant in T-1404-20.
56. On June 10, 2021 a motion was heard before Justice W. Pentney. Fraud was used to schedule the motion. The Applicant informed Justice W. Pentney that he was denied the motion materials by ICE a defendant in the underlying action, that he was being obstructed by the same and was being tortured by them. Justice W. Pentney proceeded with the motion with full knowledge of these conditions. Justice W. Pentney deceived the Applicant and committed fraud during the hearing. *The documentation provided by the Applicant contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
57. On June 15, 2021 Justice W. Pentney dismissed the motion of the Applicant when he was seeking relief from torture. Justice W. Pentney stated *“Furthermore, I agree with the comment of Justice Kalmakoff at the acts the Plaintiff terms as torture “are all things that arose from were inherent in, or were incidental to measures that are authorized by law”*. Justice W. Pentney upheld child trafficking and terrorism. Justice W. Pentney and Justice J. Kalmakoff are Prime Minister Justin Trudeau appointees.
58. On June 23, 2021 the Applicant served a motion titled On Petition for Writ of Certiorari in the Supreme Court of the United States to U.S. Magistrate Judge Gordon P. Gallagher and the District Court of Colorado. Rogue agents of the District Court of Colorado committed fraud. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA.*
59. On June 29, 2021 Michael Duggan fraudulently rejected materials sent with the Writ of Certiorari and other letters. A motion critical to the safety of the Applicant was fraudulently rejected by Michael Duggan on July 2nd after the petition was filed on June 29, 2021. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and the torture used to suppress its reporting.*
60. On July 13, 2021 The Applicant appeared before Immigration Judge Caley for a review of the credible fear determination by the Asylum officer. The Asylum officer was made aware that the

Applicant was tortured by the agents of DHS in order to make the statement. The Asylum officer refused to consider that the Applicant was being tortured in custody. When the Applicant raised the subject of being tortured in ICE custody before the Immigration judge, the judges stated that he did not have jurisdiction and could only speak about what happened in Canada. The Immigration judge refused to accept evidence from the Applicant and deprived of due process. No representative from DHS was at the hearing. Over 3500 pages of evidence was presented to DHS. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

61. On July 19, 2021 Officer Blevins attempted to intimidate and coerce the Applicant to consent to destroy his passport.
62. On July 20, 2021 Circuit Judges Holmes, Matheson, and Eid of the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit fraudulently denied the Applicant's Writ of Mandamus. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
63. Officer Blevins also brought a Canadian passport form for the Applicant to fill out on July 19, 2021 to get a travel document. The Applicant's passport valid for 10 years was in the possession of ICE.
64. On July 26, 2021 Officer Blevins threatened the Applicant with federal prison for the purposes of unlawfully destroying his passport. When the Applicant refused to violate the law, Officer Blevins left and returned with the notice of non-compliance.
65. On July 27, 2021 The Applicant sent a letter requesting that the consulate investigate the treatment of the Applicant and Officer Blevins intimidation and coercion. *The letter contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
66. On July 27, 2021 Prothonotary Mirelle Tabib of the Federal Court of Canada sent orders to the email of Applicant to direct him to have a response for the Case Management of T-1367-20 when

the Federal Court of Canada was aware that the Applicant was being obstructed and tortured by ICE a Defendant in T-1404-20 with no access to email.

67. On July 28, 2021 before 6 am Officer in Charge Christopher Jones spoke with the Applicant and refused to investigate the torture of the Applicant while in ICE custody.
68. On August 2, 2021 U.S. Magistrate Judge Kristin L. Mix of the District Court of Colorado issued fraudulent orders in a matter filed by the Applicant. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
69. On August 5, 2021 United States Judge Lewis T. Babcock of the District Court of Colorado dismissed the motion for relief on the basis of fraud. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
70. On August 6, 2021, Michael Duggan fraudulently tampered with an appendix sent to the Supreme Court of the United States in which he re arranged the motion fraudulently calling it a petition to shut evidence out of court. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
71. August 13, 2021 Judge Lewis T. Babcock used fraud to dismiss the motion. Judge Lewis T. Babcock ignored the numerous references to the convention against torture, allegations and evidence of treason. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
72. On August 16, 2021 Judge Lewis T. Babcock fraudulently dismissed 18 U.S.C. § 3771 case No. 1:21-cv-02183-GPG without contemplating the public importance of reporting treason. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

73. On August 16, 2021 Judge Christine M. Arguello fraudulently dismissed case number 1:21-cv-02208-GPG. The verbiage of her order was almost identical to the order made by Judge Lewis T. Babcock. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
74. On August 25, 2021 a Deputy Clerk known as A. K. From the United States District Court for the District of Columbia used fraud to reject the complaint of the Applicant. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
75. On September 21, 2021 Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer of the District Court of Colorado fraudulently dismissed an action that presented compelling evidence and supporting case law for treason, torture and Crimes against Humanity. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
76. On September 28, 2021 J. Babcock was exposed in a Wall Street Journal Investigation for breaking the law by hearing cases where he had a financial interest and did not recuse himself.
77. On October 15, 2021 Acting Registrar of the SCC, David Power sent a letter to the Applicant. He attempted to dissuade the Applicant from appealing the unlawful orders from the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting..*
78. On October 13, 2021 the Applicant appeared before Justice Vanessa Rochester in the FCC to appeal orders of P. Tabib obtained by fraud. Justice Vanessa Rochester ruled in favour of the parties who committed fraud. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

79. On October 25, 2021 P. Tabib presided over a case management hearing in the FCC. The judge intimidated and coerced Applicant during the hearing to give up his right of defense. Chantalle Eisner attacked the petitioner verbally during the hearing when the Applicant mentioned intent to punish innocent parties by the SHA.
80. On October 28, 2021 the SCC denied Texas citizen Robert A. Cannon's leave to appeal a habeas corpus denied by fraud. He was punished with costs for an application that presented evidence of the following crimes without limitation, fraud, torture, child trafficking for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation, criminal negligence, treason in Canada and the United States. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
81. On November 16, 2021, Pastor David Baker of the Living Hope SDA Church ("LHSDAC") contracted Robert A. Cannon for the first time and requested an apology in writing to present to the LHSDAC Church Board. The Board was considering disciplinary action against Robert A. Cannon for the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church being named as defendants in an Application for Habeas Corpus filed by Robert A. Cannon, *which contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
82. On December 12, 2021, Pastor David Baker invited Robert A. Cannon to speak with the church board who wanted to punish him for filing the Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus. The Board made MOTION 21-139: to recommend to the church at a special business meeting on January 22, 2022 at 6:30pm in person at LHSDAC, for **Robert A. Cannon to be placed under disciplinary action by censorship until October 31, 2022.** The motion was carried.
83. On December 30, 2021 the Applicant attempted to enter the United States at the request of United States citizen Robert A. Cannon. The Applicant presented a letter Robert A. Cannon and proof of his United States citizenship and *documentation that contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.* The Applicant and his family were assaulted, intimidated and coerced into returning

to Canada after United States citizen Robert A. Cannon warned of the risk of torture and death of the first witness to treason against the United States. The Applicant was tortured and threatened with return to Saskatchewan where he was tortured upon arrival to Coutts AB. The fraudulent warrant issued by rogue members of the Battlefords RCMP was the reason given for the unlawful torture of the Applicant.

84. On January 4, 2022, the director of the Ministry of Justice for Saskatchewan, P. Mitch McAdam sent a letter to DSR Karis about constitutional questions for CACV3798. The letter fraudulently stated that the Applicant raised constitutional questions in the habeas corpus filed by Robert A. Cannon. *The constitutional questions were tied to documentation that contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
85. David Baker and the Board did not provide any information explaining the Reasons for Discipline for the scheduled censorship meeting until January 18 of 2022, five days before the hearing.
86. On January 21 of 2022, Clint Wahl emailed procedures for the disciplinary hearing that restricted the ability of Robert A. Cannon or his witnesses to provide any reasonable defense. Robert A. Cannon stated that the hearing was prejudicial in his open letter to the church on January 22 of 2022. Robert A. Cannon and his witnesses declined to attend the prejudicial hearing. *The evidence for Robert A. Cannon's defense contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
87. On January 22 of 2022 **the church membership voted to approve** motion 21-139 at the special business meeting held January 22, 2022 done in Robert A. Cannon's absence.
88. On January 31, 2022 the registrars of the ("CASK") created a fraudulent document from information provided to them by DSR Karis. *This prevented the filing of CACV3798 which contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*

89. On February 15, 2022 the Federal Court of Canada created a fraudulent court record that claimed the Applicant acknowledged service that he did not receive. The direction deprived him of the motion record already filed to the Federal Court of Canada which was his defense for a vexatious litigant hearing brought by the SHA against him set for March 1 2022. *The documentation contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.* Emily Price provided the Applicant the msg file purportedly sent with an acknowledgment. It is possible the msg file was forged. The Federal Court of Canada was forced to change the date.
90. On March 15, 2022 Patricia J. Meiklejohn served documents to the Applicant for the purposes of using court rules to remove the right of defense in DIV 70 of 2020, and to dismiss CACV3745 an appeal of the Applicant of Justice J. Zuk's orders appealed December 13, 2020. *Documentation for both matters contained evidence of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
91. On April 14, Justice J. Zuk admitted in his orders that the court was recording the Applicant, but the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan have denied any chambers recordings exists.
92. On April 26 2022 Justice J. Zuk attempted to coerce the Applicant into participating in the Court hearing against the advice of the family doctor of the Applicant without lawful cause. Justice J. Zuk determined that evidence that demonstrated the Applicant obtained custody of his eldest daughter after being a permanent ward of Winnipeg Child and Family Services was part of an "adjournment" application that was never made and assessed costs against the Applicant.
93. On May 5, 2022 Justice J. Zuk created fraudulent orders and stated that the applications and its over 5600 pages of evidence was tied to a recusal application made by an unnamed nephew of the Applicant on May 5, 2022. Justice J. Zuk made a decision based on fraud to state that none of the materials submitted by the Applicant would be on the court record "Accordingly, the documents shall not form part of the court record nor shall they form any part of any decision arising from the matters before me today". *Documentation for the matters contained evidence of*

the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.

94. On July 20, 2022 Justice J. Zuk received a fax from DSR Karis alerting Justice J. Zuk that he was reported for crime. Justice J. Zuk received certified corporate records from the director of DSR Karis of its complaint and supporting materials. Jennifer Fabian committed fraud and stated in writing that the Applicant sent the materials to Justice J. Zuk for his personal complaint and stated that they would be sealed in an envelope on the court record. *Documentation contained evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
95. On July 22, 2022 Justice J. Zuk issued orders relating to the matters that he was reported for crimes to five divisions of the RCMP and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Justice J. Zuk contradicted his previous orders and included all of the evidence and used fraud to issue orders for financial gain. *Documentation before Justice J. Zuk contained evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
96. On July 25 2022 unknown agents of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan fraudulently applied court rules to prevent evidence or criminal activity from being placed before the court. It is possible one of the agents reported used their position to shield themselves from being exposed for crime.
97. On August 24, 2022 an Unknown Registrar of the CASK attempted to place the motion for Mandamus in chambers where it was impossible for Dale to get relief after doing so for two motions for prerogative relief place before Justice J. Kalmakoff and then a subsequent time after that. This is an observed pattern of deliberate intent to prejudice.

ARGUMENTS

I. REASONS FOR MANDAMUS

98. For a Writ of Mandamus to be enforced, the Applicant must demonstrate that he has a legal right to compel the Defendant to do or to refrain from doing the specific act. The duty enforced must have two qualities:

1. It must be a duty of a public nature: and
2. The duty must be imperative and not discretionary.

II. THE DUTY IS OF A PUBLIC NATURE

99. The duty to arrest the progression of torture is a public nature. On July 3, and 7, 2020 the Battlefords RCMP issued file numbers for torture for the Applicant and his daughter Karis K.N. Richardson. Torture is prohibited by section 12 of the Charter, and section 7 of the same is violated as torture is a gross deprivation of liberty. The Convention against Torture which has universal jurisdiction in Canada, expressly prohibits torture and demands that the perpetrators of torture be arrested. The Convention against Torture demands that all measures be employed by the state party to prevent acts of torture. No reasonable limits can ever exist to subject the public to crime.

100. Justice Zuk in violation of the Charter by his actions set precedent that Black persons are not people under the Charter and have no rights as human beings and have less rights than a slave.

101. Child trafficking is not permissible by the Courts and it is of a public nature to stop child trafficking for the purposes of exploitation by the state.

102. Fraud is not permitted to be used in a court to obtain any order. Numerous instances of fraud have been used to deprive the Applicant and Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson of rights.

103. The statistical analysis in the engineering report presents irrefutable evidence of criminal activity in DIV 70 of 2020 and the actions of Justice Zuk. Crimes committed by a judge in the courts is of the most extreme public nature. A Certiorari to review the criminal actions of DIV 70 of 2020 is of a public nature.

104. The Registrar of Land Titles cannot lawfully transfer title of a property being the subject of a divorce subject to the Family Property Act with an order pursuant to the Land Titles Act, and Registrar of Land Titles is obligated to uphold the law and not participate in crime.
105. An observable pattern of deliberate intent to prejudice Dale by the Unknown Registrars of the CASK and Amy Groothius cannot be permitted to continue. This is a 100% rate of deliberate intent to prejudice and is irrefutable evidence of bias. Deliberate intent is further reinforced when there is a 0% rate of errors against opposing parties that favour Dale, ruling out incompetence as there would be a reasonable distribution of errors affecting all parties involved. No such distribution occurs. All errors are skewed to give favourable outcomes to anyone who opposes Dale
106. Exposing criminally negligent guidelines relating to the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic are in the utmost public interest. The public has a right not to be subjected to criminal negligence causing death.

III. THE DUTY MUST BE IMPERATIVE AND SHOULD NOT BE DISCRETIONARY

107. The prohibition on torture is an imperative duty. The Convention against Torture demands that the perpetrators of torture be arrested. There is an obligation to investigate the torture as it has continued because of the failure on the part of the RCMP to arrest the persons involved in the initial torture complaint, and further instigated torture with the parties implicated in the initial complaints. The torture of the Applicant continued even after he fled to the United States, in the presence of witnesses who have supplied affidavit evidence that is a part of this motion.
108. There is no right of any person to commit crime, nor is there any discretion permitted anywhere for organized crime to be perpetrated in the government or any other organization in Saskatchewan. This makes the duty imperative. Justice Zuk continued to further torture rather than restrain it and made a decision on a matter asking relief from torture in which he was implicated in and no reasonable person would believe that he had any reason to violate the Convention against Torture and the Canadian Victims Bill of Rights (“CVBR”).

109. The right to life of the public is imperative. The state has no right to murder the public. No mandate derived by crime is enforceable and must be stopped. Court rules cannot be used to murder innocent people or deprive people of rights.
110. The arbitrary removal of rights from a person is not sanction nor does any judge have the right to torture people or commit crimes.
111. No child should be subjected to deprivation of liberty and torture to shield crimes of other parties.
112. No child should be trafficked by the courts or any other agency of the state.

IV. CLEAR RIGHT TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THAT DUTY:

113. The issuance of the file numbers for the complaints of torture on July 3, 2020 and July 7, 2020 by the RCMP has placed the obligations of the Convention against Torture on the state party.
114. The issuance of file numbers for criminal negligence complaints on July 3, 2020 by the RCMP places the right of the public to be protected from criminal negligence and every act that arose as a result of the criminal negligence. This includes every SARS-Cov-2 measure instituted after July 3, 2020 as it arose as a result of multiple crimes. This includes without limitation, lockdowns, vaccination mandates and travel mandates.
115. Children are persons under the Charter and have a right to not be victims of crime and torture. Parental consent does not give the state the right to victimize a child. The tests of section 7 and 12 for cruel and unusual treatment will be applied to the treatment of a child used to shield criminal activity.

(ii) Right to liberty

The liberty interest protected under section 7 has at least two aspects. The first aspect is directed to the protection of persons in a physical sense and is engaged when there is physical restraint such as imprisonment or the threat of imprisonment (R. v. Vaillancourt, [1987] 2 S.C.R. 636 at 652), arrest (Fleming v. Ontario, 2019 SCC 45 at paragraph 65), custodial or non-custodial detention (R. v. Swain, [1991] 1 S.C.R. 933; Winko v. British Columbia (Forensic Psychiatric Institute), [1999] 2 S.C.R. 625 at paragraph 64; R. v. Demers, [2004] 2 S.C.R. 489 at paragraph 30).....state compulsions or prohibitions affecting one's ability to move freely (R. v. Heywood, [1994] 3 S.C.R. 761 at 789). The physical restraint can be quite minor to engage the liberty component, such that

compelling a person to give oral testimony constitutes a deprivation of liberty (Thomson Newspapers Ltd. v. Canada, [1990] 1 S.C.R. 425 at 536; R. v. S.(R.J.), [1995] 1 S.C.R. 451 at 479; Branch, supra at 26; Re: Application under section 83.28 of the Criminal Code, [2004] 2 S.C.R. 248 at paragraph 67)

This aspect of liberty includes the right to refuse medical treatment (A.C., supra, at paragraphs 100-102, 136) and the right to make “reasonable medical choices” without threat of criminal prosecution: R. v. Smith, [2015] 2 S.C.R. 602 at paragraph 18. It may also include the ability to choose where one intends to live (Godbout, supra), as well as a protected sphere of parental decision-making for parents to ensure their children's well-being, e.g., a right to make decisions concerning a child's education and health (B.(R.), supra, at paragraph 80)

(iii) Right to security of the person

Security of the person is generally given a broad interpretation and has both a physical and psychological aspect. The right encompasses freedom from the threat of physical punishment or suffering (e.g., deportation to a substantial risk of torture) as well as freedom from such punishment itself (Singh, supra at 207; Suresh, supra, at paragraphs 53-55). It is also engaged where police use force to effect an arrest (Fleming, supra, at paragraph 65).....Security of the person includes a person's right to control his/her own bodily integrity. It will be engaged where the state interferes with personal autonomy and a person's ability to control his or her own physical or psychological integrity, for example by..... imposing unwanted medical treatment (R. v. Morgentaler, [1988] 1 S.C.R. 30 at 56; Carter, supra; Rodriguez, supra; Blencoe, supra at paragraph 55; A.C., supra, at paragraphs 100-102).....Security of the person will be engaged where state action has the likely effect of seriously impairing a person's physical or mental health (R. v. Monney, [1999] 1 S.C.R. 652 at paragraph 55; Chaoulli, supra at paragraphs 111-124 and 200; R. v. Parker, 49 O.R. (3d) 481 (C.A.)). State action that prevents people engaged in risky but legal activity from taking steps to protect themselves from the risks can also implicate security of the person (Bedford, supra, at paragraphs 59-60, 64, 67, 71).

In addition, the right is engaged when state action causes severe psychological harm to the individual (G.(J.), supra at paragraph 59; Blencoe, supra at paragraph 58; K.L.W., supra, at paragraphs 85-87). To constitute a breach of one's psychological security of the person, the impugned action must have a serious and profound effect on the person's psychological integrity and the harm must result from the state action (Blencoe, supra at paragraphs 60-61; G.(J.), supra; K.L.W., supra. The psychological harm need not necessarily rise to the level of nervous shock or psychiatric illness, but it must be greater than ordinary stress or anxiety. The effects of the state interference must be assessed objectively, with a view to their impact on the psychological integrity of a person of reasonable sensibility (G.(J.), supra). Although not all state interference with the parent-child relationship will engage the parent's security of the person, the *state removal of a child from parental custody constitutes a serious interference with the psychological integrity of the parent qua parent and engages s.7 protection* (G.(J.), supra, at

paragraphs 63-64; K.L.W., supra, at paragraphs 85-87)..... The Court has signaled the possibility that victims of torture and their next of kin have an interest in finding closure that may, if impeded, be sufficient to cause such serious psychological harm so as to engage the security of the person (*Kazemi Estate v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, [2014] 3 S.C.R. 176 at paragraphs 130, 133-34).

Principles of fundamental justice

General

The principles of fundamental justice are not limited to procedural matters but also include substantive principles of fundamental justice (*Re B.C. Motor Vehicle Act*, [1985] 2 S.C.R. 486 at paragraphs 62-67). The principles of fundamental justice are to be found in the basic tenets of our legal system, including the rights set out in sections 8-14 of the Charter (*Re B.C. Motor Vehicle Act, supra*, at paragraphs 29-30) and the basic principles of penal policy that have animated legislative and judicial practice in Canada and other common law jurisdictions (*R. v. Lyons*, [1987] 2 S.C.R. 309 at 327; *R. v. Pearson*, [1992] 3 S.C.R. 665 at 683).

The principles of fundamental justice include the principles against arbitrariness, overbreadth and gross disproportionality. A deprivation of a right will be arbitrary and thus unjustifiably limit section 7 if it “bears no connection to” the law’s purpose (*Bedford, supra*, at paragraph 111; *Rodriguez, supra* at 594-95; *Malmo-Levine, supra* at paragraph 135; *Chaoulli, supra* at paragraphs 129-30 and 232; *A.C., supra*, at paragraph 103).

Overbreadth deals with laws that are rational in part but that overreach and capture some conduct that bears no relation to the legislative objective (*Bedford, supra*, at paragraphs 112-113; *Heywood, supra*, at 792-93; *R. v. Clay*, [2003] 3 S.C.R. 735 at paragraphs 37-40; *Demers, supra*, at paragraphs 39-43). An appropriate statement of the legislative objective is critical to proper overbreadth analysis. The objective must be taken at face value — there is no evaluation of the appropriateness of the objective.

Gross disproportionality targets laws that may be rationally connected to the objective but whose effects are so disproportionate that they cannot be supported. Gross disproportionality applies only in extreme cases where “the seriousness of the deprivation is totally out of sync with the objective of the measure” (*Bedford, supra*, at paragraph 120; *Canada (Attorney General) v. PHS Community Services Society*, [2011] 3 S.C.R. 134 at paragraph 133; *Malmo-Levine, supra*, at paragraph 169; *Burns, supra* at paragraph 78; *Suresh, supra*, at paragraph 47; *Malmo-Levine, supra*, at paragraphs 159-160).

The issue of disproportionate punishment (if it will be imposed by Canadian government action) should generally be approached in light of section 12 of the Charter (protecting against punishments that are grossly disproportionate, and thus “cruel and unusual”), not section 7 (*Malmo-Levine, supra*, at paragraph 160; *R. v. Lloyd*, [2016] 1 S.C.R. 130 at paragraph 43; *R. v. Safarzadeh-Markhali*, [2016] 1 S.C.R. 180 at paragraph 73)

Vagueness offends the principles of fundamental justice [1992] 2 S.C.R. 606 at 626-627 and 643; Ontario v. Canadian Pacific Ltd., [1995] 2 S.C.R. 1028 at 1070-72; R. v. Levkovic, [2013] 2 S.C.R. 204 at paragraphs 47-48)

(ii) Procedural fundamental justice

The principles of fundamental justice incorporate at least the requirements of the common law duty of procedural fairness (Singh, supra, at 212-13; Lyons, supra, at 361; Suresh, supra at paragraph 113; Ruby, supra at paragraph 39). They also incorporate many of the principles set out in sections 8-14 of the Charter (Re B.C. Motor Vehicle Act, supra, at paragraphs 29-30).....Context is particularly important with respect to procedural fundamental justice — the more serious the infringement of life, liberty and security of the person, the more rigorous the procedural requirements (Suresh, supra, paragraph 118; Charkaoui (2007), supra, paragraph 25; Charkaoui v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration, [2008] 2 S.C.R. 326, at paragraphs 53-58)....However, the guiding question is always the severity of the impact on protected interests rather than a formal distinction between the different areas of law (Charkaoui (2008), supra at paragraph 53).

While some types of abuse of process (e.g., delay) may be better considered in relation to other Charter protections, abuse of process captures at least two residual aspects of trial fairness: (1) prosecutorial conduct affecting the fairness of the trial; and (2) prosecutorial conduct that “contravenes fundamental notions of justice and thus undermines the integrity of the judicial process” (O’Connor, supra, at paragraph 73).

The following are procedural principles of fundamental justice that have been found to apply outside the criminal context: the right to a hearing before an independent and impartial tribunal (Ruffo v. Conseil de la magistrature, [1995] 4 S.C.R. 267 at paragraph 38; Pearlman v. Manitoba Law Society Judicial Committee, [1991] 2 S.C.R. 869, at 883; Charkaoui (2007), supra, at paragraphs 29, 32); the right to a fair hearing, including the right to State-funded counsel where circumstances require it to ensure an effective opportunity to present one’s case (G.(J.), supra at paragraphs 72-75 and 119; Ruby, supra, at paragraph 40); the opportunity to know the case one has to meet (Chiarelli, supra, at 745-46; Suresh, supra at paragraph 122; May v. Ferndale Institution, supra, at paragraph 92; Charkaoui (2007), supra, at paragraph 53), including, where the proceeding may have severe consequences, the disclosure of evidence (Charkaoui (2008) at paragraphs 56, 58; Harkat, supra at paragraphs 43, 57, 60); *the opportunity to present evidence to challenge the validity of the state’s evidence* (Suresh, supra at paragraph 123; Harkat, supra, at paragraph 67); the right to a decision on the facts and the law (Charkaoui (2007), supra, paragraphs 29, 48); the right to written reasons that articulate and rationally sustain an administrative decision (Suresh, supra, at paragraph 126); and *the right to protection against abuse of process* (Cobb, supra, at paragraphs 52-53). The application of these principles is highly contextual, but it may be assumed that if they apply outside the criminal context, they apply with greater force in the criminal context.

Treatment or punishment by Canadian state actor

Detention for non-punitive reasons is a treatment — including the detention of permanent residents and foreign nationals for immigration-related reasons, as authorized under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (*Charkaoui v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration)*, [2007] 1 S.C.R. 350 at paragraphs 95-98).

Cruel and unusual?

This is a high threshold. To be cruel and unusual the treatment or punishment must be “grossly disproportionate”: in other words, “so excessive as to outrage standards of decency”, and be “abhorrent or intolerable to society”. The threshold is not met by treatment or punishment that is “merely excessive” or disproportionate (*Smith*, supra, at 1072; *Morrisey*, supra, at paragraph 26; *Malmo-Levine*, supra, at paragraph 159; *R. v. Ferguson*, [2008] 1 S.C.R. 96, at paragraph 14; *Nur*, supra, at paragraph 39; *R. v. Lloyd*, [2016] 1 S.C.R. 130 at paragraph 24; *R. v. Boutilier*, [2017] 2 S.C.R. 936, at paragraph 52; *Boudreault*, supra at paragraph 45).

Extreme or irreversible treatments or punishments

Torture is “blatantly contrary to section 12” (*Kazemi Estate v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, [2014] 3 S.C.R. 176, at paragraph 52; *Suresh v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration)*, [2002] 1 S.C.R. 3, at paragraph 51). For the generally agreed-upon definition of “torture”, see section 269.1 of the Criminal Code and Article 1 of the Convention against Torture.

116. From the previous sections quoted it is clear that the very mention of torture complaints for a child and the clear deprivation of liberty, the section 7 violations, denial of principles of fundamental justice to prolong torture of the child and the parent to cover criminal negligence that affects the public as a whole gives a clear right to duty. Further compounding that right to duty is the trafficking of the child for the purposes of exploitation used to cover serious crimes The excessive treatment the child and parent is so extremely offensive given it was done to prevent the exposure of criminal negligence tied to the implementation of SARS-Cov-2 measures from July 3, 2020 to the present.
117. Black people are persons under the Charter and have rights. No party in any court has respected the rights of Dale as a black man and have used every excuse to deprive him of rights and sanction criminal activity and treat him worse than a slave.
118. Black people have the right to the same protection from the law. Dale was never given any.

119. A Caucasian woman paid \$6.7 million dollars in legal fees and is not questioned and Dale was forced to pay child support while being a student and stripped of all assets by the courts and gave them to the Caucasian whom who purportedly could not pay her bill and had to sell the family home on a first appearance for \$170,000.00. That 3959% increased cost of legal fees over the value of the asset said not to be afforded is an impossibility. There ability to pay the cost of legal fees demanded an accounting of funds before issuing any divorce. The payment of legal fees is evidence of criminal activity. Crimes cannot be used to obtain orders in any Court.
120. Justice J. Zuk was aware that he was reported for crimes which includes without limitation child trafficking for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation, mortgage fraud, terrorism, treason, crimes against humanity and criminal negligence causing death. He was obligated to recuse himself from the matters.
121. Amy Groothius was aware that she was reported for crimes which includes without limitation child trafficking for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation, mortgage fraud, terrorism, treason, crimes against humanity and criminal negligence causing death. She was obligated to recuse herself from the matters. And the Unknown Registrars had no right to refuse the documents based on rule contravention or place Dale in a position where it is impossible for him to succeed.
122. There is no right present anywhere for any person, organization or entity in Canada that has a right to commit crime or benefit from crime in any capacity.
123. Child trafficking and terrorism are not permissible and stopping every action derived from the commission of the forgoing crimes and the ones listed in the documentation hereunder are a clear right to duty.
- A. **There Was a Conspiracy to Defraud and Torture the Plaintiff by State and Private Actors.**
124. Since Rule 10-46(1),(2) and 10-47 were used for homes that are in foreclosure, it could not be lawfully used by Justice R.W. Elson in the family matter. This demonstrates intent to defraud.

125. No law permits a judge to order the sale of the home on a first appearance, or give possession of a home that a person is living in without consideration of where the person is going to live especially when there is a child involved.
126. The RCMP seized the home of the Applicant and the registered office of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. without any lawful order of the court. The treasonous orders of Justice R.W. Elson were not issued until 4:03 pm on July 23, 2020 and the RCMP unlawfully breached the property at about 2 pm on July 23, 2020 clearly using force to take possession of the registered office to dispose of evidence of their criminal activity.
127. Justice R.W. Elson did not consider section 7 of the Family Property Act (SK) and in doing so, he violated the law expressly as there is no consideration made with any of these things in any order given by Justice R.W. Elson. What Justice R.W. Elson exercised was tyranny and a complete disregard for the law and since force was used by members of the RCMP to accomplish this end and to overthrow the rule of law it is explicitly treason against Canada.
128. The actions of the named parties in this motion demonstrate conspiracy as defined by the Criminal Code and have defrauded Dale beyond a reasonable doubt. The engineering report confirms this.

B. The Parties On July 23, 2020 are Conspirators to Treason and those who Worked to Conceal the Overt Acts of that Day

129. The actions taken by the defendants in this action and others affiliated with them mirror the actions taken by actors in the United States that have established case law that demonstrates that they are conspiring to commit treason. *Conspiracy to altogether prevent enforcement of statute of United States is conspiracy to commit treason by levying war against the United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919).* The principle of comity demands that Canada respect the judicial decisions of the United States especially when it comes to what constitutes treasonable conduct. United States criminal case law does provide for punishment of a treaty as in the case of a normal law. *Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right*

secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.

An overt show of force is not required if the conspiracy is exposed early. *The Government contends that, but for the timely interruption of the conspiracy by the apprehension of its leaders actual resistance would have come about. The greater part of the evidence relied upon by the government to establish the conspiracy related to facts which occurred before the passage of the selective Draft Act. United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212 (5th Cir. 1919).* Treason is a crime that it is impossible to commit without a conspiracy.

C. **The Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan or any Other Associated Party Has Failed to Comply with the UN Torture Convention and shielded criminally negligent guidelines that have resulted in death**

130. The Applicant raised the question of unlawful, arbitrary and unconstitutional detention with this court in a motion to extend with Justice J.A. Caldwell in chambers on October 28, 2020, and in the orders denying the motion to extend, no mention is made of the arbitrary arrest as it played a factor into the issuing of the interim orders by Justice R.W. Elson, and the subsequent torture at the Battlefords Mental Health Centre at the hands of the RCMP and the SHA. Justice N.D. Crooks did not consider these circumstances when taking into account the deprivation of liberty for Karis K.N. Richardson and determined that it was theoretical. No application of the law to determine the validity of the detention, nor the deprivation of liberty.
131. No lawful sanction was ever used to forcibly medicate the Applicant with psychoactive drugs designed to profoundly disrupt his senses, or warrant the inhumane, cruel and degrading treatment he received by being stripped, and strapped to a bed and drugged in a manner that placed him at severe risk of injury and death.
132. APEGS failed to act in the public interest and allowed the crimes to be executed against the people of Saskatchewan with full knowledge that the AGMP guidance were not compliant with numerous laws including without limitation, Criminal Code, APEGS act and labour laws.

133. Every judge in Saskatchewan presented with this evidence committed fraud and/or other crimes to prevent evidence of the criminal negligence relating to the implementation of SARS-Cov-2 from ever being placed on the court record.
134. The actions that affected the absence of the Applicant are criminal based on the sworn affidavit submitted to the Federal Court of Canada by Cheryl Giesbrecht on behalf of the RCMP. The sworn affidavit of Astra Richardson-Pereirra retired public servant of the RCMP who worked in both the Major Crimes Unit and GIS has testified that the warrant does not follow RCMP protocol and that there is a second copy of every keystroke taken on any computer in Ottawa and the RCMP failed to provide this.
135. Amy Groothius and the Unknown Registrars are personally responsible for murder using the rules of the court to prevent unscientific mandates from being used to distribute a biological weapon in Canada and the United States and have directly affected the overthrow of the government of the United States and concealing the treason that occurred in 2020 that was a direct result of the engineering guidelines that provided the means to overthrow the government of the United States. Justice J. Zuk and the Registrar of Land Titles is directly responsible for the same.

D. The Conspirators in the United States Courts and Other Agencies Have Demonstrated Actions That are Consistent With Treason Against the United States

136. The unlawful rejection of the Supreme Court motion was necessary as the motion clearly demonstrated that the conditions of the Writ of Mandamus before the 10th Circuit were being met. With the motion on the Court record, it would be problematic for the 10th Circuit especially since it predicted punishment from the 10th Circuit. It also gave the corrupt agents in the 10th Circuit reason not to give the Applicant oral arguments as requested for the Mandamus, as he would have made those arguments in the hearing and referenced the 3300 page appendices leaving the judges virtually no room to deny the Mandamus. The panel officially violated the Convention against Torture and kept any mention of treason and the Invariable Pursuit of the Object from being on the court record.

137. On July 20, 2021 Circuit Judges Holmes, Matheson, and Eid of the United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit abused their position as circuit court judges to use fraud to conceal *evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting* to deny the Writ of Mandamus.
138. Article III, Section 3, Clause 1 of the UNITED STATES Constitution defines treason because it threatens the very foundation of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the Inalienable Rights to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. This definition can and should be used for Canada as well.
139. The right to not be tortured is an inalienable right under the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Any statement determined that was obtained of torture cannot be used in any proceeding other than to prove the person was tortured. There is compelling evidence that numerous statements were obtained by torture.
140. 18 U.S.C. § 3771 provides rights of the crime victim to be protected from the accused and since the Applicant was held by persons who have continually tortured and obstructed him, he has a right to be protected from them. The Applicant was not protected to conceal *evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the SHA and crimes used to suppress its reporting*.
141. As a United States Judge Lewis T. Babcock had an obligation to overlook any purported deficiency and examine forthwith the documents that purported federal treason. The judge used his position to obstruct justice and committed an overt act of treason. In addition to this he deprived the Applicant of rights pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 242 and the overt acts were party to 18 U.S.C. § 241. J. Babcock fraudulently stated that the motion “*does not include any claims, factual allegations or request for relief.*” The denial of the torture complaint under the Convention against Torture does allow for the prosecution of 18 U.S.C. § 241. *Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right*

secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.

J. Babcock was exposed for corruption in a newspaper article, and admitted his corrupt actions.

142. The overt actions of Michael Duggan delineates a determined effort to deprive the Applicant of rights who is both an Alien and Black. Michael Duggan demonstrates that he is acting as a part of a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of a United States Statute. It is reasonable that there is a criminal civil rights violation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 241. 18 USCS § 241 *does not require that any overt act be shown. United States v Morado (1972, CA5 Tex) 454 F.2d 167, cert den (1972) 406 US 917, 32 L Ed 2d 116, 92 S Ct 1767.*
143. Officer C. Jones covered for the crimes of Officer Blevins and the CBP officers and suggested that policy was responsible for the actions of Officer Blevins.
144. On August 2, 2021 U.S. Magistrate Judge Kristin L. Mix demonstrated that she was a conspirator to preventing the enforcement of a United States statute, when acting like she could not clearly read the statutes listed in the document before her. The actions of Magistrate Judge Mix and Gallagher in concert with the person in the Clerk's office demonstrates a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of a United States statute. The continued detention of Jaime Naranjo-Hererra demonstrate that force is being used to prevent the enforcement of the statute as well.
145. There is overwhelming evidence of conspiracy, collusion, and complicity to torture, terrorism, crimes against humanity and numerous other crimes, and judicial interference.

E. The Trans-National Invariable Pursuit of the Object

146. It is indisputably clear that there has been a pattern of punishment towards the Applicant and his daughters in the judicial system in Canada and the United States. Including a severe level of judicial interference in the Supreme Court of the United States by rogue elements which includes without limitation Clara Houghtelling, Michael Duggan and Redmond K. Barnes. The foregoing treason by way of conspiracy which includes terrorism and shielding the rogue agents of ICU located in Saskatchewan, Canada who are co-opting a legitimate financial institution to fund the Invariable Pursuit of the Object. This conspiracy includes judges in the Court of Queen's Bench

for Saskatchewan, and the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan participating in and shielding mortgage fraud. The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan has openly declared that the Constitution of Canada has no validity for children or those whose political views oppose the government in direct opposition to the Charter.

147. The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan declared that children are not persons and should not be afforded the right of habeas corpus.
148. The Invariable Pursuit of the Object can be traced through multiple courts in Canada and the United States. This includes the following actors without imitation, Justice R.W. Elson, Justice Barnes of the Federal Court of Canada, OWZW, Virgil Thomson, and Michael Griffin counsel for APEGS, Registrar Amy Groothuis and her assistants, Justice J. A. Schwann, Kimberley A. Richardson, Clifford A. Holm, Lisa Silvester, Patricia J. Meiklejohn and Justice B.R. Hildebrandt, district court of Nevada Judge Jennifer Dorsey, Immigration Judge Glenn Baker.
149. U.S. Magistrate Judge Gordon P. Gallagher used fraud in order dated June 15, 2021 to conceal *documentation that contained evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the CDC and SHA; and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
150. Immigration Judge Caley used fraud to conceal *documentation that contained evidence of complaints made to law enforcement of the criminally negligent representation of the AGMP guidance issued by the CDC and SHA; and crimes used to suppress its reporting.*
151. On September 21, 2021 Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer of the District Court of Colorado dismissed an action that presented evidence and supporting case law of treason. His overt actions are consistent with a conspiracy to prevent the enforcement of a United States statute. Treason can not be treated as a civil matter. Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer states "*Applicant does not allege that any arrests have been made or that the grand jury has returned an indictment.*" Included in the evidence is that there are open torture investigations in Canada, and that the evidence presented demonstrates that the actors in Canada and the United States are acting in concert. There is an obligation contained in article 5 of the Convention against Torture to

prevent acts of torture and to “*take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over such cases where the alleged offender is present in any territory under its jurisdiction*”. The Convention against Torture does not require arrests to be made for an investigation to commence. The Convention against Torture permits the person who alleges torture to present their evidence for the purposes of conducting an investigation.

152. Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer called compelling evidence of torture, and treason “*frivolous*”, “*groundless and vexatious*” and threatened to punish the Applicant for complaining of the torture and attempting to report treason. Chief Judge Phillip A. Brimmer is a traitor to the United States, and an enemy of the Crown as he is supporting the treasonous actors in Canada.
153. The Applicant was obstructed from reporting torture, conspiracy to commit treason, terrorism, and from presenting evidence of treason with United States citizen Robert A. Cannon.
154. Compelling evidence in 20-1815 in the Supreme Court of the United States demonstrates that the actions of all of these actors are deliberately working in concert. The obstruction of the motion allowed for the furtherance of the torture of the Applicant and allowed the mismanagement of the COVID emergency to continue unreported. Redmond K. Barnes, case analyst at the Supreme Court tampered with evidence from the Supreme Court of the United States by the Applicant and sent them to Jaime Naranjo-Hererra. The five affidavits of the torture at the Sweetgrass MT point of entry, gives compelling evidence based on the testimony of the Applicant and the witnesses of the events.
155. These events demonstrate that there has been a prior demand for the duty both to the RCMP and the Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan, Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, the Federal Court of Canada, the Department of Homeland Security, District Court of Colorado, United States Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The sheer number of complaints and evidence supplied proves that there has been prior demands and unreasonable delay.

The delay in question was been far longer than the process required. There was an obligation to protect the complainants from any ill treatment from the

complaint of torture, and neither the Applicant nor his daughter Karis have had any protection from the ill treatment arising from the complaint, and left Karis in the care of persons complicit to the torture. The public has had an unreasonable delay from the hindrance of criminal negligence complaints.

The Applicant is not responsible for being tortured by the persons he complained to of being tortured and persecuted by. And he is not responsible for the courts and other parties committing mortgage fraud in the courts to further punish him and Karis. Karis is not responsible for the punishment that she has received because of the political opinion of her father the Applicant. The public is not responsible for being victimized by criminal negligence.

The Attorney General of Canada has not provided any satisfactory justification for the delay by the RCMP, or for the Federal Court of Canada. The Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan has provided no satisfactory justification, nor has the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. There has been no investigation of the torture, and all evidence supplied by the Applicant has been ignored by all of the aforementioned parties. Evidence has been provided by the Attorney General of Canada that incriminates the RCMP, SHA and the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the torture of the Applicant and his daughter Karis. There is no reasonable justification for delaying the investigation of criminal negligence complaints that have caused deaths of the public.

V. NO OTHER ADEQUATE REMEDY IS AVAILABLE TO THE APPLICANT

156. It is indisputably clear that the corrupt agents in the courts have denied lawful requests not to be tortured, persecuted, stop child trafficking and murdering the public and the RCMP have perpetrated a gross dereliction of duty that directly resulted in the vast majority of the suffering and the losses incurred by the Applicant, Karis her sister Kaysha F.N. Richardson and the public. The RCMP are the means by which Karis has been used to torture the Applicant, and the means by which Karis is being trafficked mortgage fraud and the treasonous, totalitarian orders of Justice R.W. Elson were issued. No other Court has examined the evidence and make a decision based on the facts and the law.
157. The Unknown Registrars and Amy Groothius have thwarted all other attempts for Dale to exercise his rights and protect Karis from torture and being trafficked for the purposes of sexual and financial exploitation, and to protect the public from being murdered and deprived of their liberty. Without this motion it is probable that Dale will have more attempts made on his life and

liberty, and the United States will send its military to put down the national security threat in Canada by force.

VI. THE ORDER SOUGHT WILL BE OF SOME PRACTICAL VALUE OF EFFECT

158. The obvious nature of the obligation of the RCMP to stop the torture and to not be engaged in torture, mortgage fraud, bio-terrorism, treason child trafficking and numerous other crimes is blatantly obvious. The Registrar of Land Titles, nor rogue agents of the Courts not engaging in fraud is of practical value. The public not being subjected to criminal negligence is a clear example of practical value.
159. Stopping treason is of a practical effect, as is preventing a military intervention from the United States as that places innocent citizens at risk of being collateral casualties.
160. Upholding the Charter and not allowing corruption to flourish in the judicial system is of practical value.

VII. IN THE EXERCISE OF DISCRETION THERE IS NO EQUITABLE BAR TO THE RELIEF SOUGHT

161. The Applicant has done nothing but attempt to assert his lawful right not to be tortured and be free from criminal activity directed towards him his daughters and the public by multiple state and private actors in Canada and the United States. In spite of the gross systematic criminal actions taken against him, the Applicant has not responded in any like fashion towards any of the state or private actors. He has only used legal means to avail himself of the child trafficking for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation, torture, mortgage fraud, crimes against humanity and other grievous crimes he and the public are being victimized by. The torture of a child to suppress the reporting of crime that affects the public is not justifiable by any means. No equitable bar exists to the relief sought.
162. There is no equitable bar to relieving the murder of the innocent.
163. There is no equitable bar to upholding the Charter or stopping the torture of Black people using the courts.

VIII. BALANCE OF CONVENIENCE

164. Torture is an extreme prejudice that must be remedied, irreparable harm has been done to the Applicant, and most importantly the child Karis, who has had irreparable harm done to her because of being trafficked for the purposes of exploitation and other gross criminal activity. An infant child who was deprived of a development that is rightfully hers to use her as an instrument of torture is sick, inhumane, disgusting, reprehensible, vile, tyrannical and disgustingly criminal and there is no other reasonable consideration, other than to immediately remove the effects of the torture which also includes returning the habitual residence that was taken to torture the Applicant and separate him from Karis.
165. The public has a right not to be subjected to crimes.
166. The Applicant has a right not to be punished for whistle-blowing crimes and must have the child trafficking and other crimes against him stopped and are well within the balance of convenience.

CONCLUSION

167. Without this *Motion for Writ of Mandamus* granted, it will allow the extreme prejudice demonstrated by state actors in Canada and the United States to effectively use the courts to commit crimes and silence the Applicant, to violate the constitution, commit treason, and torture the Applicant and an innocent child. A *Certiorari* is necessary given the statistical analysis proves corruption in the judicial matters.

Relief Sought

168. This *Motion for Writ of Mandamus Prohibition* and *Certiorari* is made for
1. Compel the Registrar of Land Titles to

deliver all information relating to the fraudulent transfer of the property located at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford, Saskatchewan, S9A 0G2,

transfer the property located at 1292 95th Street North Battleford, SK back to the Applicant or any other party that the Applicant shall decide;
 2. An order to compel Justice J. Zuk

to place the materials submitted by the Applicant by mail and received by the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan July 22, 2022 on the official court record;

and the transmission he received from DSR Karis by way of fax on July 20, 2022 and any other material he has removed/excluded from the court record;

recuse himself entirely from any matter relating to the Applicant;

3. An order to compel the Executive Council of Saskatchewan to;

File and process the Application for Access for the Return of the Child Dated April 8, 2022;

4. An order to compel Amy Groothius to;

Place all communications between Dale J. Richardson on the court record;

Place all evidence and documents previously filed or attempted to be filed by Dale J. Richardson or any of his affiliates on the court record;

Recuse herself from any matter relating to Dale J. Richardson or any of his family members or affiliates;

5. An order to compel the Attorney General of Saskatchewan

to provide the Applicant with all the information requested in all of his access to information requests at no cost to the Applicant without any redaction;

to pay any and all costs associated with this motion, or any of the orders associated with it, and for the maintenance, insurance and any other cost of the property at 1292 95th, Street North Battleford until the resolution of the Appeal and any incidental matters associated with the matters subject to the mandamus and/or the appeal;

To pay the legal costs of Applicant incurred from the Attorney General of Saskatchewan failure to do the public duty required by the office of the Attorney General of Saskatchewan;

To pay the legal costs of the Applicant for any actions relating to this mandamus

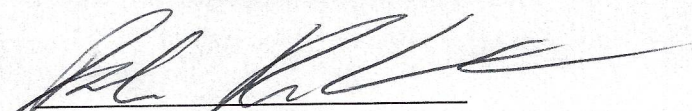
To pay the costs of a full report regarding the criminally negligent guidelines to the Applicant or other person that the Applicant shall decide.

2. An Order prohibiting any registrar or agent thereof in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan or the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan from rejecting any document or any other evidence submitted by the Applicant for any reason; and
3. Prohibiting the registrar or any agent thereof in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan from accepting any document from Kimberley A. Richardson or any agent acting on her behalf without notice to the Applicant;
4. An order for a writ of Certiorari to examine the judicial actions of Justice J. Zuk and any other judge related to this matter;
5. An Order with dispensing with service and ordering electronic service for the Mandamus and CACV4048.

ALL OF WHICH is submitted,

Sept 5, 2022

DALE RICHARDSON
 1292 95th St.,
 North Battleford, SK CA S9A 0G2
 Tel: 1 306 441-7010
 Email: unity@dsrkariconsulting.com



DALE RICHARDSON

TO: ATTORNEY GENERAL OF SASKATCHEWAN

MAX BILSON
 900 1874 Scarth Street,
 Saskatoon SK, S4P 4B3, Canada

Fax: (306) 787-0581
 Tel: (306) 787-5244
 Email: Max.Bilson@gov.sk.ca

KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON
 PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN
 1421 101 Street,
 North Battleford SK, S9A 1A1, Canada

(NON-PARTY)
 Fax: (306) 445-7302
 Tel: (306) 445-7300
 Email: reception@matrixlawgroup.ca

LIST OF AUTHORITIES

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Criminal Code of Canada

Canadian Victims Bill of Rights

The Constitution Act, 1982

United States Constitution

Declaration of Independence

28 U.S.C. § 455

18 U.S.C. § 3771

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

CASES

In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.

United States v Morado (1972, CA5 Tex) 454 F.2d 167, cert den (1972) 406 US 917, 32 L Ed 2d 116, 92 S Ct 1767

United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)

United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)

EXHIBIT G: LAW ENFORCEMENT MATERIALS

This is Exhibit G referred to in the
Affidavit of
Dale Richardson
Sworn before me this 18 day
of November A.D. 2022
[Signature]
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for
the Province of Alberta

ANDREW G. KEIRSTEAD
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

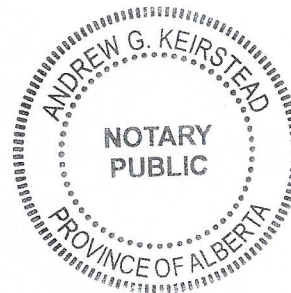


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To: Canadian Security Intelligence Service

CC: RCMP

November 14, 2022

From: Dale J. Richardson

Re: Multi-Jurisdictional National Security Matters

I am writing this letter to request that the matters contained in the attached documentation be investigated as they are matters of grave public interest. This is to further the communication sent to your respective offices online. As [redacted] detachment has stated that this is not within the jurisdiction of the local detachment as it is a multi-jurisdictional issue. Information has been supplied to various police departments and other law enforcement agencies which includes Winnipeg Police Service, Calgary Police Service, Regina Police Service, Saskatoon Police Service, Ottawa Police Service, North Charleston Police Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Homeland Security, and Office of the Director of National Intelligence.


The current situation has left me under severe threat of harm as well as those persons who are connected to me including my daughter Kaysha F.N. Richardson. The civil courts have been a primary mechanism for suppressing evidence of the distribution of a biological weapon

that was used to interfere with the territorial integrity of Canada and the United States. This information has been provided to you at the greatest cost to myself. I have endured things that no human being should be ever forced to endure. I do not want any person to suffer as a result of gross crimes that were deliberate. Engineering is a field where science is applied and things such as the criminally negligent representation of the mixing factor was not an accident and it was changed almost 20 years ago and there was no science to back up the change. There was no reason for this to take place. A freedom of information request to the Saskatchewan Ministry of Health demonstrated that they had no science or risk assessment of any kind to justify the representation of the Aerosol Generating Medical Procedures guidance document for the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic mitigation. This is lack of justification is criminal. The response to the exposure is even more criminal and is a clear demonstration of criminal intent. The issue with the representation of the guidelines in the context of the conditions of the pandemic is that it would allow a biological weapon to be distributed and made to look like a random outbreak. This is unacceptable and a critical weakness that would allow for multiple biological attacks to be successfully carries out against any jurisdiction with faulty infection controls in place. Before anyone heard two weeks to slow the spread a crime was committed. This must be addressed and every engineering regulatory body is responsible. With the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan holding the greatest responsibility. Entities within Saskatchewan have done the most to suppress this information. The greatest national security threat with respect to these matters lies within the province of Saskatchewan.

Swift action must be taken as there has been considerable loss of life and liberty as a result of these actions that amount to multiple infractions of 83.01(b) of the Criminal Code and other

gross crimes which are outlined in the attached documentation. The attached documentation and the associated file numbers included in the documentation. 20221414593 is the file number provided by RCMP.

For any questions or concerns contact me at the email information provided in this letter or phone number in the attached documentation.



Dale J. Richardson

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 RCMP in front of court for a hearing against the RCMP, SHA, Queen's, etc..mp4
 3267938fff32145873fc4479e8509ec7 ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 Documentation to the SC Federal Court/Other video Evidence/y2mate.com - RCMP launches
 investigation into SHA from complaints from federal corporation and
 individual_i_yritmz7qk_1080p.mp4
 7a7c2a986972665d3e76015b40ecf5e2 ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 More Video And Audio Evidence/Kaysha Dery Immigration hearing.wav
 0a870357317daad44bd4665be14001cc ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 More Video And Audio Evidence/Kaysha Is Released from Kidnappers.m4a
 c0c2e95e01c405f03c62667f01a63617 ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 More Video And Audio Evidence/Pickup Kaysha.m4a
 3f439e3be31edf8901b6042aac37747c ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 More Video And Audio Evidence/RCMP attending the family home August 7th 2020.mp4
 4601aa1003d004935ca24e674d624ffb ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 More Video And Audio Evidence/Saskatchewan Health Authority Mixing Factor Issue.mp4
 fd229fb7a879b3f62f03b94ec1b2ffa2 ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 More Video And Audio Evidence/SHA's Unlawful Refusal to Release Files Pertaining To
 Torture Investigation(1).mp4
 4eb5d1ad8788a99d5561ac9e484047b0 ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 More Video And Audio Evidence/SHA/A Mother Pleading for Her Son.m4a
 ff6e44cdb31a9a872e9ae816e5e27c0e ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 More Video And Audio Evidence/SHA/A Mothers Call to the Lord.m4a
 4988cda0cd7c4a59a37b7bd7043b4f0f ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 More Video And Audio Evidence/SHA/mixing factor discussion in BMHC1.m4a
 1b795a24de4ea243b8811da2e17ed75e ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 More Video And Audio Evidence/SHA/Neglecting Human Rights.m4a
 4295b4fff7fbf87a3338e4d8425d9a8f4 ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 More Video And Audio Evidence/SHA/No One Else Should Unlawfully Suffer.m4a
 c100eb02c4ecd1ad3a5ba5d3360b606b ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 More Video And Audio Evidence/SHA/Nurse Rikki Admit charter violations.m4a
 a20b3f15b7caa7fe66ed285d1cf9b9f2 ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 More Video And Audio Evidence/SHA/Prayer and conversation with burton while dale is
 strapped to bed and drugged.m4a
 41a2ea90a9ef348af0a6e7a23dd0add1 ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 More Video And Audio Evidence/SHA/Resolving Diagnosis.m4a
 c6fb37b5cf63e0740bf3d56647d96e30 ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 Mortgage Fraud Complaint/Certified Transmission of Authorization letter.pdf
 b62193770f512553ec73cf0960bce7bf ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 Mortgage Fraud Complaint/Letter to Scott And Mary Florence Oct 19 2022 For Fax.pdf
 4139278ae055627f93d45b4cc3148de9 ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 Oct 25 2022 Materials/Document for Law Enforcement Oct 25 2022.pdf
 60752e807ca843b11515eab3b9f80253 ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/
 Portion of CACV3798 Appealbook/Appeal book CACV3798_Vol1_1.pdf
 3a533070efc03aa8624f265542ddda2d ./Law Enforcement Flash Drive/TO ODNI and RCMP 1/SK
 Court of Appeal Show Cause Documents/SK Court of Appeal Show Cause Documents.pdf
 60aae81204e65d75f0d0e1312fabbb059 ./filelist.md5sum
 c80557751a33403b4e0ffad0c2dd6183 ./Additional Materials/Treason In Court of Appeal
 for Saskatchewan Nov 3 2022.mp4
 4be393a6097ba1a15341466540f41eed ./Additional Materials/C17-565 McDonald Affidavit
 sworn Oct 19 2022.pdf
 238ce906b95598f82205f04cd8eb2820 ./Additional Materials/Documents for RCMP Nov 10
 2022.pdf
 acfd3e77b30917265a6e8ed7af017605 ./Additional Materials/Land Titles Registrar
 Treason/JU 151-22G - Fee Estimate 2022-11-10.pdf
 69c31c0564783b5b39ec4c7b6ee06c87 ./Additional Materials/Land Titles Registrar

Treason/JU 151-22G - Fee Estimate Acceptance form.pdf
82e66aabab0d45e560d0bc8854a9a450 ./Additional Materials/Land Titles Registrar
Treason/JU 151-22G - Fee Estimate Template.pdf
aad52d87a5108e00ad7f2985d3b6a8b9 ./Additional Materials/SK Corporations Registrar
Treason/JU 150-22G - Fee Estimate 2022-11-10.pdf
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Treason/JU 150-22G - Fee Estimate Acceptance Form.pdf
7ef1b80e178d18ff07d1f466529287cc ./Additional Materials/SK Corporations Registrar
Treason/JU 150-22G - Fee Estimate Template.pdf

Unity

From: Bruce Comba <BComba@emeryjamieson.com>
Sent: November 14, 2022 11:29 AM
To: Price, Emily
Cc: 'ceisner@mcdougallgauley.com'; 'hlaing@mcdougallgauley.com'; Karam, Jessica; Marie K. Stack; 'justin.stevenson@gov.sk.ca'; 'vthomson@owzw.com'; Hibbitt, Tory; Unity
Subject: Court File: T-1404-20 Richardson v. Seventh-Day Adventist Church et al
Attachments: 2020-11-10 Letter to Prothonotary Tabib (02079392x9DA40).pdf

Ms. Price,

Please forward the attached letter to Prothonotary Tabib.


Thank you,

Bruce Comba
Partner



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JAMIESON
LLP**

Barristers, Solicitors, Mediators & Arbitrators
2400, 10235 – 101 Street NW | Edmonton, Alberta | T5J 3G1
T. 780.426.5220 | F. 780.420.6277 | TF. 1.866.212.5220
E. BComba@emeryjamieson.com | W. www.emeryjamieson.com

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**EMERY
JAMIESON
LLP**

BRUCE COMBA

Direct email: bcomba@emeryjamieson.com

Our File: **30000-0549 GBC**

November 10, 2022

Madam Prothonotary Mireille Tabib
Thomas D'Arcy McGee Building
90 Sparks Street, Main Floor
Ottawa, ON K1A 0H9

Dear Madam Prothonotary Tabib:

**RE: Court File T-1404-20
Richardson v. Seventh-Day Adventist Church et al**

I write to you in response to your October 20th direction and further to my letter to the Court asking that the defendant Allchurch's outstanding motion to dismiss the plaintiff's claim against him be adjudicated now as a motion in writing pursuant to rule 369.

Your direction invited additional submissions as to the purpose to be achieved by a determination of that motion. The defendant Allchurch respectfully submits that:

1. It is fundamental justice that an action that is determined to be without merit or that will not be advanced by the plaintiff be dismissed as against the named defendants;
2. The Allchurch motion record supporting this motion was served and filed with the Court on December 10th, 2020, and seeks dismissal of the action as against Mr. Allchurch on the basis the statement of claim discloses no cause of action. The statement of claim makes no substantive allegations against him and pleads no facts as against him, but merely names him as one of many defendants in the style of cause;
3. The motion has been ready for adjudication under rule 369, without the need of any hearing, since January 22nd, 2021, when the plaintiff's responding motion record was filed with the Court;
4. The Court's order dated June 8th, 2022, declaring Mr. Richardson and others associated with him to be vexatious litigants did not restrain any of the defendants' abilities to take steps in this action;
5. Mr. Allchurch is a Calgary based lawyer and it is prejudicial to him, as it would be to any defendant, to have an action against hm left outstanding, without adjudication for an indefinite period;

{02078512;1}

2400, 10235 101 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5J 3G1 Tel: 780.426.5220 Fax: 780.420.6277 Toll Free: 1.866.212.5120

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6. Mr. Allchurch has been carried along for about two years since filing his motion to dismiss while the plaintiff pursued his motion for an injunction to restrain torture, and while the motions leading to the vexatious litigant order were heard. Had his motion to dismiss been heard shortly after January 21st, 2021, Mr. Allchurch may well have not had to participate in further litigation and would not have incurred costs, while these further steps were taken;
7. If adjudication of his motion does not occur, it will be prejudicial to Mr. Allchurch that this action remains unadjudicated but dormant while he is again forced to wait to see if the plaintiff applies for leave to continue the action;
8. Mr. Allchurch is entitled to an end to this lawsuit against him and adjudication of the outstanding motion, as a motion in writing, is an efficient mechanism to determine if that finality can now be reached.

Yours truly,

EMERY JAMIESON LLP

Per:

Bruce Comba
GBC*dgc

cc: Dale Richardson (via email)
cc: Defendant counsel (via email)

Unity

From: Unity
Sent: November 13, 2022 7:15 PM
To: rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Cc:
Subject: Re: Multi Jurisdictional National Security Threat
Attachments: Word Report.pdf

Importance: High

Good evening,

I am writing to request materials be investigated that are matters of interest. Evidence has been collected at the RCMP detachment under file #20221414593. The member attached to it is [REDACTED]. I was advised that the matters were outside the jurisdiction of [REDACTED] and since this is of a multi-jurisdictional nature, I have elected to send this email.

Information has been forwarded to the Calgary Police Service, Regina Police Service, Saskatoon Police Service, Winnipeg Police Service, North Battleford detachment, Ottawa Police Service, multiple divisions of the RCMP, the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Austin Texas, the Department of Homeland Security in Charleston, SC, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence in Washington. A conversation with FBI agents from the Mt. Pleasant (in the Charleston SC area) office advised that the information contained in the documentation should be provided to the joint terrorism task force of the FBI as it has outlined a critical weakness in infrastructure that has been used to interfere with the territorial integrity of Canada and the United States.

The engineering regulatory bodies in Canada are directly responsible for allowing this interference to take place during the covid 19 pandemic. The risk assessment used on a federal and provincial level in multiple jurisdictions which includes without limitation, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, British Columbia and at the Federal level in Canada were criminally negligent and violated existing occupational health and safety laws. This improper implementation of infection controls was the basis of criminal negligence complaints 2020-898907 and 2020-898911. These are tied to torture complaints 2020-898911 issued July 3, 2020, and a torture complaint issued July 7, 2020, 2020-922562 with Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson as the victim.

This information has demonstrated a large network of persons connected by ideology as outlined in the documentation. There are also complaints that were started in the city of Calgary 2245 3817 for DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. a Delaware corporation and 2245 3637 for myself. A link to the documentation is included here: [PDF CPS Letter from DSR Karis Consulting Inc 11-06-2022.pdf](#)

The information should also be included in the file started by [REDACTED]. The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan has been heavily involved in suppressing the information that outlines the distribution of a biological weapon used to interfere with the territorial integrity of Canada and the United States and has been reported to be a mechanism under which the 2020 United States presidential election was interfered with. It is highly probably that the elections in Canada could have been affected as well.

The risk assessment is directly tied to the investigations into treason at the LVL 4 lab in Winnipeg as the PHAC is responsible for issuing risk assessment for infection controls and it was a deliberate removal of critical information that would introduce unknowns into a system that would make a biological attack appear to be a random outbreak. Based on the crimes used to suppress this information, bioterrorism is likely from a risk assessment standpoint. Both of my

daughters have been tortured and trafficked and I myself have been tortured both in Canada and the United States as a result of presenting this evidence that is now being presented to your department.

The civil courts have been the primary mechanism of supressing this evidence as the convention against torture and ignoring the public interest and not investigating the criminal negligence. This allowed for the means of distribution of a biological weapon to continue and further contagions could be used exploiting the critical weakness. Contained in the file looked over by ! should contain my credentials which includes a Bachelor of Technology with and Engineering and Applied Science Major from Memorial University and a Diploma in Mechanical Engineering Technology from Saskatchewan Polytechnic. I have cc'd Kaysha Richardson and Robert Cannon in this email as they are witnesses to the aforementioned complaints and have attended the FBI office in Austin Texas last week to start a complaint relating to this information.

For any further questions feel free to contact me at this email or by phone at the number in the signature or at

Hard copies will also be sent.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate (SK)
North Battleford, SK

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ENGINEERING REIMAGINED

From: Dale J. Richardson, Director
DSR Karis Consulting Inc. AB Office

November 6, 2022

To: Calgary Police Service

CC: Royal Canadian Mounted Police

ASIRT

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Regina Police Service

Saskatoon Police Service

Winnipeg Police Service

Ottawa Police Service

Office of the Director of National Intelligence

the Honourable Danielle Smith Premier of Alberta

Court of King's Bench for Alberta

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan

Provincial Court of Alberta

Re: Request for Complaint as Part of Multi-Jurisdictional Complaint of Bioterrorism, Treason, Child Trafficking, Fraud, Mortgage Fraud, Criminal Intimidation, Torture and the distribution of a Biological Weapon used to Interfere with the Territorial Integrity of Canada and the United States

Dear Chief Constable Mark Neufeld of the Calgary Police Service,

DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("DSR Karis"), a federal corporation extra provincially registered to operate in the province of Alberta and Saskatchewan is presenting to you this attached report "THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)". This is an official request to report the forgoing crimes and any other crimes contained within the documentation. The director was unable to personally bring this complaint due to being tortured multiple times in Canada and the United States to hinder presenting this evidence. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. ("Karis North") a Delaware corporation who is the author of the aforementioned report that is protected by United States copyright. A copy of the copyright information is attached to this documentation. The Director of Karis North has advised DSR Karis that public officers of the Calgary Police Service has refused to accept evidence of torture taking place in your jurisdiction in violation of 269.1 of the Criminal Code including subsection(4) of the same which is the no defence clause and article 1 and article 13 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ("Convention against Torture"). Also Article 16 of the Convention against Torture was violated at the same time.

Furthermore, the public officers made a determination on an engineering report authored by Karis North when lacking the capacity to make any such determination on any engineering report. This unlawful action has resulted in further threats to national security that has placed the lives of over 1 million men, women and children in the city of Calgary at risk. This is unacceptable and the Convention against Torture demands that an examination of the facts takes place immediately. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that from a risk assessment stand point that it is highly probably that the rogue agents operating within the Calgary Police Service are acting to protect Associate Chief Justice Rooke from arrest for his criminal intimidation, child trafficking, bioterrorism, instigation of/complicity to torture, treason, fraud, mortgage fraud and other serious crimes without limitation.

Associate Chief Justice Rooke has continued his pattern of criminal intimidation for complaints made against him by DSR Karis. On November 3, 2022 Associate Chief Justice

Rooke made ex parte orders at the request of Jessica Karam acting with the capacity of the Attorney General of Canada. DSR Karis and its officers and agents have been blocked access to the Court of King's Bench for Alberta in an action unrelated to DSR Karis. DSR Karis has never had any action in any court in the province of Alberta, and there is no warrant for a civil court to punish a federal corporation in an unlawful manner without it being part of any action and remove its ability to defend itself. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that this deliberate attack on DSR Karis is highly probable to be an attempt to disrupt its essential services in a manner designed to cause harm in clauses (A)-(C) of 83.01(b)(ii) of the criminal code. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that this attack follows a pattern of using the civil courts as the primary mechanism used to facilitate the distribution of a biological weapon used to interfere with the territorial integrity of Canada and the United States.

The multi-jurisdictional nature of these attacks and suppression of the aforementioned crimes requires a multi-jurisdictional response. On November 3, 2022 the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, Chief Justice Robert Richards engaged overt acts of treason, facilitating terrorist activity, trafficking of a child under the age of 18 years for the purposes of exploitation, fraud, mortgage fraud, torture, criminal negligence and criminal negligence causing death without limitation in the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan Registrar Amy Groothius has been instrumental in concealing the treasonous activities in that court. Registry agents in every court involved have played a critical role in shutting out information in every Court to suppress evidence of treason, terrorism, child trafficking for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation, torture, fraud, mortgage fraud, and criminal negligence causing death without limitation. This includes the registry agents of the Court of King's Bench for Alberta in the city of Calgary, which is your jurisdiction Mr. Chief Constable Mark Neufeld.

The CEO has advised DSR Karis that reports will continue to be made as these crimes are in the public interest to be heard. DSR Karis requests that it be provided immediate protection from the criminal actions of Associate Chief Justice Rooke that are taking place within the jurisdiction of the city of Calgary. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that this letter and the attached documentation will be distributed to the parties listed in the documentation and to

the public. Associate Chief Justice Rooke has also engaged in treason against the province of Alberta when permitting a federal encroachment into matters of provincial jurisdiction contrary to the Constitution Act 1867. Associate Chief Justice Rooke has abused the powers of the Court of King's Bench for Alberta to harbour terrorists in the province of Alberta that have interfered with the economic security and the territorial integrity of the province of Alberta.

Jessica Karam acting with the capacity of the Attorney General of Canada has participated in facilitating terrorism in the province of Alberta. On March 18, 2022, Jessica Karam abused the capacity of the Attorney General of Canada with the consent of Justice Karen Horner and encroached on matters of provincial jurisdiction contrary to the Constitution Act 1867 and unlawfully represented the interests of Kimberley A. Richardson and used the Court of King's Bench for Alberta to unlawfully traffick a person under the age of 18 years for the purposes of exploitation contrary to 279.011 of the Criminal Code. This trafficking of the child was for the express purpose of shielding the abduction and subsequent torture of the officers of DSR Karis to prevent the exposure of the distribution of a biological weapon used to interfere with the territorial integrity of Canada and the United States. The evidence for this is contained in the aforementioned engineering report titled "THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)". This unlawful trafficking of a child was used to cover the violations of the rogue members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who did unlawfully kidnap and torture the officers of DSR Karis with the assistance of rogue agents of the Saskatchewan Health Authority on July 23, 2022. This kidnapping was done at the direction given on July 22, 2022 by the Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan.

The actions of Associate Chief Justice Rooke presents a high risk of destroying evidence of his criminal activity within the court to shield himself from consequences of his crimes. Without restraining the actions of Associate Chief Justice Rooke and his co-conspirators further lives will be lost and substantial economic losses will be sustained. Swift actions must be taken.

Furthermore, by the admission of Derek Allchurch in a letter to Associate Chief Justice Rooke, the Alberta Lawyers Indemnity Association ("ALIA") a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Law Society of Alberta has provided counsel to Derek Allchurch for T-1404-20. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that Bruce Comba is counsel for Derek Allchurch in that matter. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that Bruce Comba is involved in using fraudulent shareholder information pertaining to DSR Karis in the Federal Court of Canada for financial gain. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that its shareholder information is publicly available in the Alberta corporate registry. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that costs were awarded to multiple parties in T-1404-20 based in part that DSR Karis was owned by Dale J. Richardson. The sole shareholder of DSR Karis is not Dale J. Richardson. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that rogue agents operating within ALIA and its parent the Law Society of Alberta are directly involved in the suppression of the reporting of the distribution of a biological weapon used to interfere with the territorial integrity of Canada and the United States.

The agent for service for DSR Karis' Alberta office has advised DSR Karis that Derek Allchurch and/or Pipella Law and other possible enemy actors within Pipella Law have processed Federal Court of Canada documents pertaining to T-1403-20 in the Federal Court of Canada. T-1403-20 was an action brought forth by DSR Karis involving Derek Allchurch and filed in the Calgary Federal Court of Canada registry office. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that other materials pertaining to DSR Karis and the CEO were processed in the agent for service's litigation where Derek Allchurch acted as agent. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that from a risk assessment standpoint, the evidence suggests a high probability of fraudulent activity.

Furthermore, the CEO has advised DSR Karis that this risk is compounded by the fact that Derek Allchurch wrote a letter to Associate Chief Justice Rooke to strike evidence that implicated both Associate Chief Justice Rooke and Derek Allchurch from the appeal of the CCO of DSR Karis, Kaysha F.N. Richardson. The CCO has advised DSR Karis that the litigation did not involve Associate Chief Justice Rooke. The CCO has advised DSR Karis that Derek Allchurch's complicity to her torture is part of the reason why she has fled to the United States for asylum. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that Associate Chief Justice Rooke

proceeded to punish a number of unrelated parties which includes DSR Karis. The CEO has advised that he and the other officers and agents cannot engage in the courts because of intimidation and coercion by the court sheriffs based on Associate Chief Justice Rooke's criminal intimidation.

Lastly, the Registrar of Land Titles in Saskatchewan has direct involvement in committing fraud against DSR Karis. The Registrar of Land Titles and/or her agents have unlawfully transferred and removed interests on the title of the registered office of DSR Karis located at 1292 95th Street, North Battleford, Saskatchewan. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that Amy Groothuis and the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, a number of judges in the Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan and registry agents have been involved in mortgage fraud to cause a severe disruption of the essential services of DSR Karis that has directly caused harm in clauses (A)-(C) of 83.01(b)(ii) of the Criminal Code. This fraud must be stopped immediately.

The CEO has advised DSR Karis that the file numbers associated with these unlawful actions arising from Associate Chief Justice Rooke are 22453817 for Karis North and 2245 3637. DSR Karis is requesting a separate file number for its own complaint. Any information provided by DSR Karis can be used in any of the aforementioned complaints. Any party that ignores the documentation will be reported to appropriate authorities. Forward this information to ASIRT.



Dale J. Richardson

Certificate of Registration



This Certificate issued under the seal of the Copyright Office in accordance with title 17, *United States Code*, attests that registration has been made for the work identified below. The information on this certificate has been made a part of the Copyright Office records.

Spina Perlmutter
United States Register of Copyrights and Director

Registration Number

TXu 2-338-879

Effective Date of Registration:

August 30, 2022

Registration Decision Date:

October 18, 2022

Title

Title of Work: THE ENGINEERING OF BIOTERRORISM, CHILD TRAFFICKING, TREASON AND THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION UPDATE (A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF RISK)

Completion/Publication

Year of Completion: 2022

Author

- **Author:** DSR Karis North Consulting Inc.
- Author Created:** text
- Work made for hire:** Yes
- Citizen of:** United States
- Domiciled in:** United States

Copyright Claimant

Copyright Claimant: DSR Karis North Consulting Inc.
8 The Green Ste A, Dover, DE, 19901, United States

Limitation of copyright claim

Material excluded from this claim: text, photograph(s)
Previous registration and year: TXu002321892, 2022
TXu002324304, 2022

New material included in claim: text

Rights and Permissions

Name: Dale James Richardson
Email: [REDACTED]

Telephone: [REDACTED]
Alt. Telephone: [REDACTED]
Address: NORTH BATTLEFORD
North Battleford, SK [REDACTED] Canada

Certification

Name: Dale James Richardson
Date: August 30, 2022

Correspondence: Yes
Copyright Office notes: Regarding limitation of claim: Registration does not extend to U.S. government works or government edicts that have been issued by any state, local, or territorial government, including legislative enactments, judicial decisions, administrative rulings, public ordinances, or similar types of official legal materials regardless of whether they have the force of law. 17 USC 105; Compendium 313.6(C)(2).

Certificate of Registration



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Shira Perlmutter
United States Register of Copyrights and Director

Registration Number

TXu 2-338-806

Effective Date of Registration:

July 18, 2022

Registration Decision Date:

October 17, 2022

Title

Title of Work: HOW ENGINEERING IDENTIFIED THE STAGING GROUNDS – REPORTED TO THE RCMP AND FBI (A PRELIMINARY REPORT)

Completion/Publication

Year of Completion: 2022

Author

- Author:** DSR Karis North Consulting Inc.
- Author Created:** text, photograph(s)
- Work made for hire:** Yes
- Citizen of:** United States
- Domiciled in:** United States

Copyright Claimant

Copyright Claimant: DSR Karis North Consulting Inc.
8 The Green Ste A, Dover, DE 19901, United States

Limitation of copyright claim

Material excluded from this claim: text, photograph(s), pages numbered 226-237 text and photographs excluded
Previous registration and year: TXu002321892, 2022
TXu002324304, 2022

New material included in claim: text, photograph(s)

Rights and Permissions

Name: Dale James Richardson
Email: [Redacted]
Telephone: [Redacted]

Alt. Telephone:
Address:

[REDACTED]
NORTH BATTLEFORD
North Battleford, SK [REDACTED] Canada

Certification

Name: Dale James Richardson
Date: July 17, 2022

Copyright Office notes: Basis for Registration: Collective work.