Dale Richardson

From: Dale Richardson
Sent: September 7, 2022 7:50 PM
To: Registry-Greffe; Registrar, Court of Appeal
Cc: patriciam@sasktel.net; Yum, Helen ISC; Hupp, Sheri JU; 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; Lindberg, Corinne ED; 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; bkwon3004@gmail.com; handdkivimaa@sasktel.net; Dawn Lund; Gary Lund; janoyany@hotmail.com; James Kwon; jaysonalvarez017@yahoo.com; jenbakos2013@hotmail.ca; jimrogersrce@gmail.com; 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; geerdtsfamily@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; zwfriend@yahoo.com; mcollins@mansaskadventist.ca; Julio Davila; Andrew Kelley; Helen Becker; Glenda Nischuk; Isaacdarko@burmanu.ca; irali@shaw.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;

Cc: wendygareau@gmail.com; hall11ry@uregina.ca; olson_retreathouse@hotmail.com; aimee_pockett@hotmail.com; rleebs@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; europroconcrete@gmail.com; evelynsefu@gmail.com; weszary@gmail.com; emaxi@mansaskadventist.ca; juanrobledo@txsda.org; cc: ckl.froese@gmail.com; Janet Cannon; Robert Cannon; Lloyd Cannon; agathar8@gmail.com; Deron Thompson; a.stra.n.r@gmail.com; marson800@gmail.com; Pearl Glute; Janet Cannon; Richard & Kayla Booth; Bergen, Candice - M.P.; Shields, Martin - M.P.; rosemarie.falk@parl.gc.ca; Rosemarie.Falk.C1@parl.gc.ca; cbcnlinvestigates@cbc.ca; globalnews.calgary@globaltv.com; otp.informationdesk@icc-cpi.int; ATIP-AIP@justice.gc.ca; AGC_PGC_SASKATOON@JUSTICE.GC.CA; tips@rebelnews.com; Price, Emily; Alberta-FC (JUS / JUS); AGCPGCServiceOttawa; ic.corporationscanada.ic@ised-isde.gc.ca; Registrar, Court of Appeal; FC_Reception_CF; FCARegistry-CAFGreffe@cas-satj.gc.ca
Subject: Request for signed orders for CACV3798 DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v Kimberley Anne Richardson
Attachments: Certified Service of CACV3798 Notice of Appeal.pdf

Importance: High

Registrar of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan,

This is to request a signed CACV3798 DSR Karis Consulting Inc. v Kimberley Anne Richardson for the attached Supreme Court of Canada leave to appeal dated April 23, 2021 that has been sent to the Supreme Court of Canada and ignored for a year and a half while attempts have been made to destroy the human resource assets if DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("DSR Karis"). The signed copy of the order is required for the leave to appeal. For greater certainty and clarity, the certified notice of appeal filed by DSR Karis to the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan is attached to this communication.

To the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada,

DSR Karis is inquiring why no response has come from the Supreme Court of Canada regarding the leave to appeal submitted during the appeal period. The CEO has advised DSR Karis that it has been an unreasonable delay in dealing with this matter that is an obvious lack of jurisdiction and clear evidence of criminal fraud in the lower courts.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, B.TECH, MET, TT (AB), Associate, (SK)
Chief Executive Officer

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
North Battleford, SK
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com
www.dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

Karis Consulting Inc.

ENGINEERING REIMAGINED

Dale Richardson

From: Dale Richardson
Sent: March 19, 2021 1:53 PM
To: kimberley.richardson@innovationcu.ca; hebertkim@hotmail.com; patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca; Yum, Helen ISC
Subject: Notice of Appeal Mortgage and title fraud in Div 70 of 2020
Attachments: notice of appeal_DSR Karis Consulting Inc.pdf

Importance: High

Kimberly Richardson,

You have been served with a notice of appeal from DSR Karis Consulting Inc. "DSR Karis" formally contesting the mortgage and title fraud committed by Justice B.R. Hildebrandt in chambers on February 19, 2021 to unlawfully and fraudulently deprive DSR Karis of its registered office and cause a severe disruption to an essential service and hinder the development of critical infrastructure in Canada and the United States.

To Helen Yum,

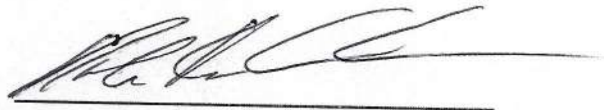
This is notification of action taken pursuant to 95(2) of the Land Titles Act, furthermore it has come to the attention of DSR Karis that no certificate of litigation was issued by the Court of Queen's Bench when it was lawfully required to do so pursuant to 46(1) of the Queen's Bench Act in violation of section 181(e) of the Land Titles Act. DSR Karis has been advised by the CEO that its lawful lease has been supplied to the registrar by the landlord which demonstrates that DSR Karis has an implied interest and should have been duly notified and it has not. This demonstrates clear fraudulent activity. DSR Karis demands in light of such blatant fraudulent activity that this question be submitted pursuant to 101 of the act and demands a correction the title restored to the lawful owner of the property immediately pursuant 101(1)(b)(c) as fraudulent activity has occurred.

Kind regards,

Dale Richardson, MET, TT (AB), Associate, (SK)
Chief Executive Officer
DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
North Battleford, SK
dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com
Tel 306 441 7010

ENGINEERING REIMAGINED

I am the director of the federal corporation and certify this is a true copy of the corporations records



Dale James Richardson

NOTICE OF APPEAL

C.A. NO. _______ OF 2020

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR SASKATCHEWAN

BETWEEN:

1. **DSR Karis Consulting Inc.**, a federal corporation whose lawful registered office is located at 1292 95th St, North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2.

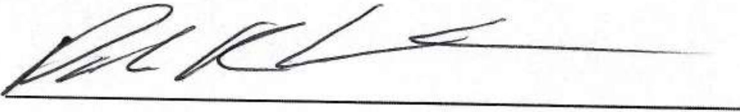
hereinafter the "**Appellant**"

AND:

2. **Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan**;
3. **Kimberley Richardson**.

hereinafter each a "**Respondent**", and collectively, the "**Respondents**"

I am the director of the federal corporation and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations records of the notice of appeal (CACV3798).



Dale James Richardson

I am the director of the federal corporation and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations records of the notice of appeal (CACV3798).

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Dale James Richardson

On behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc..

TAKE NOTICE:

1. THAT DSR Karis Consulting Inc. the above named Appellant hereby appeals to the Court of Appeal from the judgment (or order) of the Justice B.R. Hildebrandt in Chambers written on the 19th day of February, A.D. 2021 for QBG DIV 70 of 2020 in the judicial centre of Battleford.
2. THAT the entire Order is being appealed.
3. THAT the source of the Appeal is *The Court of Appeal Act, 2000, The Land Titles Act, 2000*
4. THAT the Appeal is taken upon the following grounds:
    1) The learned trial Judge, having reviewed *all* the materials submitted, with knowledge of persons with implied interest erred, exceeded her jurisdiction and committed crimes in Canada and the United States of America by granting the application for *Transfer of Title* for the reasons hereafter.
    2) The learned trial Judge erred by declaring that the fiat of Justice R.W. Elson was a valid one when it was issued pursuant to no law as a judge in chambers does not have the power of the court and he exceeded his jurisdiction when he caused a severe disruption of an essential service and tortured the officers of the Appellant in an attempt to destroy it.
    3) The learned trial Judge erred by declaring the application without notice was necessary when she had full knowledge that DSR Karis Consulting Inc. was not notified of any of the proceedings and that was not lawful and she exceeded her jurisdiction.
    4) The learned trial Judge erred by engaging in fraud when she knew that Queen's Bench Act there was no certificate of litigation as required by the section 46(1).
    5) The learned trial Judge erred by engaging in a conspiracy to defraud DSR Karis Consulting Inc. out of its registered office and caused a severe disruption to an essential service, and hindered the development of critical infrastructure in Canada and the United States of America.

I am the director of the federal corporation and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations records of the notice of appeal (CACV3798).

Dale James Richardson

6) The learned trial Judge erred by ignoring severe defects in the application of Patricia J. Meiklejohn which should not have been accepted from an experienced lawyer when critical portions of the application were not in the application.

7) The learned trial Judge erred by ignoring evidence that suggested, with no evidence to the contrary, judicial interference by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Saskatchewan Health Authority, and a provincial mental health warrant interfering with legal proceedings to be held in the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan and continued to further the severe disruption to and interference with the Appellant's essential services, and hindered the development of critical infrastructure in Canada and the United States of America with her fraudulent actions which was an abuse of power.

8) The learned trial Judge erred by declaring by her actions that criminal behaviour is sanctioned by the court.

9) The learned trial Judge, erred when her actions declared that she is party to the Invariable Pursuit of the Object in Canada and the United States of America- a conspiracy to restrict liberty, as it is clear that she knew as a superior court judge that what she was doing was a crime.

10) The violations the order is attached to which includes without limitation:

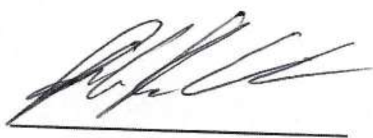
    Article 2(a)(c)(d), 6(2)(a)(b), 7, 8, 9, 10(a)(b)(c), 12, 15(1), 24(1) Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms; article 148(1)(a)(b) Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act; pursuant to section 83.02(a), 83.03(a), 83.03(b), 83.04(a), 83.04(b), 83.05(1)(a), 83.05(1)(b), 83.05(1.1), 83.08(1)(a), 83.08(1)(b), 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, 219(1), 269.1(1),

I am the director of the federal corporation and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations records of the notice of appeal (CACV3798).

Dale James Richardson

269.1(2), 269.1(3), 269.1(4), 322(1), 333.1(1), 346(1), 354(1), 355.2, 355.4, 380, 381, 430(1)(1.1), 463, 465(1)(3), of the Criminal Code; pursuant to section 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; pursuant to section 45(2) of The Public Health Act, 1994; pursuant to section 15(1) of the Canada Business Corporations Act. pursuant to section 4(1) of the The Trespass to Property Act. Pursuant to section 5(2)(d) of the The Provincial Court Act, 1998. Pursuant to section 349(1), 350(a), 351(1), and 351(2) of the The Credit Union Act, 1998. Pursuant to section 5(a), 5(d), and 22(2) of the The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act, 1997. Pursuant to section 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. Pursuant to section 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. Pursuant to section 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. Pursuant to the Code of Ethics and Practice Guidelines for Technology Professionals Saskatchewan. 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; 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; 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; The United Nations International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, 1973; The United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948; The United Nations Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity, 1968; The United Nations International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism,

I am the director of the federal corporation and I certify that this is a true copy of the federal corporations records of the notice of appeal (CACV3798).



Dale James Richardson

1999; Article 5 of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1368: Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts; 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; 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 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. Articles 1, 2, 7(1)(2), 8(2)(a)(b)(c)(e), 10, 21(1)(2), 22(1)(2), 24(2), 26(1)(2)(3), 28(1)(2), 37(1)(2), 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46(1)(2)(3) of the United Nations declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007.

5. THAT the Appellant requests the following relief:

   1) The the title be restored to the lawful owner and access be granted to the Appellant to its registered office.

   2) For costs associated with this action.

   3) Damages arising from the mortgage and title transfer fraud and theft of the registered office.

6. THAT the Appellant's address for service is:

   POWER OF ATTORNEY, DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC. ALBERTA: ASTRA RICHARSON-PEREIRa

   DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC. ALBERTA OFFICE

   116 West Creek Meadow, Chestermere, AB, CA T1X 1T2

   telephone number: (587) 575-5045;

   email address: dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com;

   the person in charge of the file is: DALE J. RICHARDSON.

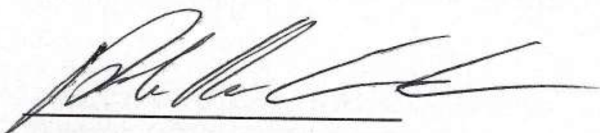
7. THAT the Appellant requests that this appeal be heard at Regina.

DATED at Chestermere, Alberta, this 19th, day of March, 2021.

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.

TO: Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, and Kimberley Richardson.

I am the director of the federal corporation and I certify that this is a true copy of the corporations the notice of appeal (CACV3798)



Dale James Richardson

No_________

In The Supreme Court of Canada

On Appeal From the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan

BETWEEN

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.

Applicant,

Child Used to Disrupt Essential Service

Karis K.N. Richardson

Weapon of Choice,

AND

v.

Kimberley A. Richardson.

Respondent.

Application for Leave to Appeal

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
1292 95th St.,
North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2, Canada
Tel: 1 306 441-7010
Email: dale.richardson@dsrkarisconsulting.com

KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON Respondent

PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN, Counsel for the Respondent
1421 101st St.,
North Battleford, SK S9A 1A1, Canada
Tel: 1 306 445-7300
Fax: 1 306 445-7302
Email: patriciam@matrixlaw.ca

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL (FORM 25) 1

LOWER COURT JUDGMENTS

- Reasons for Judgment Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan 5

  Dated: July 23, 2020

- Order Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan 6

  Dated: July 23, 2020

- Reasons for Judgment Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan 8

  Dated: August 27, 2020

- Order Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan 9

  Dated: Sept 01, 2020

- Reasons for Judgment Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan 10

  Dated: Oct 1, 2020

- Order Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan -

  Dated: Oct 1, 2020

- Reasons for Judgment Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan 12

  Dated: Oct 15, 2020

- Order Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan -

  Dated: Oct 15, 2020

- Reasons for Judgment Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan 13

  Dated: Nov 2, 2020

- Order Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan -

  Dated: Nov 2, 2020

- Reasons for Judgment Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan 17

  Dated: Nov 26, 2020

- Order Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan -

  Dated: Nov 26, 2020

- Reasons for Judgment Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan 29

  Dated: February 19, 2021

- Order Court of Queen’s Bench for Saskatchewan 30

  Dated: February 19, 2021

- Reasons for Judgment Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan 31

  Dated: Mar 26, 2021

- Order Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan -

  Dated: Mar 26, 2021

MEMORANDUM OF ARGUMENT

- Part I Statement of facts 52
- Part II Statement of the questions in issue 60
- Part III Statement of argument 61
- Part IV Submissions in support of order sought concerning costs 67
- Part V Order or orders sought 68

DOCUMENTS IN SUPPORT APPENDIX A

FORM 25

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL

Section 40(1), 44 of the Supreme Court Act,

Article 2, 13 of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

TAKE NOTICE that DSR Karis Consulting Inc. applies for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, under Section 40(1), 55 Supreme Court Act, Article 2, 12, 13 of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment from the judgment of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan CACV3798 made on March 26, 2021 Stay of Execution and any other order that the Court may deem appropriate;

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that this application is made on the following grounds:

The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan ignored that JUSTICE R.W. ELSON made orders that were pursuant to no law and grossly exceeded his jurisdiction granted by the court to a judge in chambers.

The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan violated section 15(1) of the Canada Business Corporations Act numerous times.

The Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan and the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan knew that Justice R.W. Elson made orders after the registered office was subjected to a terrorist attack and its agent unlawfully ejected using the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to execute the terrorist attack.

The interim order was made after the Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized the registered office by force and the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan and the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan covered up the terrorist attack that Justice R.W. Elson ordered.

Ten of the 11 judges from the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan tortured the CEO of the Applicant who is representing the Applicant.

It is impossible for the Applicant to receive any justice since any appeal or review of a judges orders requires a panel of 3 judges and 10 of them are prejudiced, and every judge that the Applicant or its CEO has faced has demonstrated extreme prejudice and intent to unfairly punish them.

The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan have demonstrated extreme prejudice and cannot decide on the constitutional questions that are part of the original matter that this application arose from.

The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan have taken actions that constitute as severe disruption of an essential service.

The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan sanctioned the torture of Indigenous and Black officers of the Applicant which is still causing a severe disruption of and interference with its essential services.

There are constitutional questions arising from this matter that only the Supreme Court of Canada can answer.

Justice J.A. Schwann committed perjury in the court and on the fiat she issued when she stated there was no lease for the Applicant that demonstrated an interest. The lease was not placed in the record because the courts refused to do so. Every party in the lower court and the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan were aware of the lease and they were aware of the litigation surrounding the registered office of the Applicant.

The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan ignored compelling evidence of mortgage fraud involving without limitation, Justice R.W. Elson, Virgil Thomson, Brad Appel, Bryce Bohun, Cary Ransome, Chad Gartner, Chantalle Thompson, Kathy Irwin, Mark Clements, OWZW Lawyers LLP, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Matrix Law Group LLP, Clifford A. Holm, Patricia J. Meiklejohn, Kimberley A. Richardson, Justice B.R. Hildebrandt, Kristine Wilk, the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, the Registrar of Information Services Corporation, the Registrars of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan and Justice J. Kalmakoff.

The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan demonstrated extreme prejudice by the Registrar placing the Applicant before Justice J.A. Schwann when the CEO is representing it. The CEO previously sent a letter to the chief justice of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan to complain about Justice J.A. Schwann's prejudice and the court still scheduled a hearing with a judge that was know to have prejudice towards the CEO. The Applicant was punished in the process.

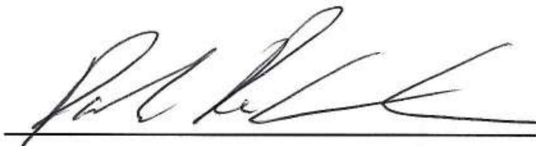
The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan ignored the criminal actions taken by Justice R.W. Elson and others that resulted in the CCO of the Applicant fleeing to the United States at the Sweetgrass Montana port of entry to cross in her ancestral homeland and file for asylum after being tortured by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Saskatchewan Health Authority and others for information about the Applicant after the officers were unconstitutionally, arbitrarily and unlawfully detained to prevent the Applicant from seeking remedy.

The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan shielded persons engaged in mortgage fraud from scrutiny and participated in the said fraud.

The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan set precedent that infant children should not be afforded the privilege of section 7, 12 charter rights as granted by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan ignored numerous instances of exceeding jurisdiction, which includes criminal activity by agents of the courts.

SIGNED BY



April, 23, 2021

DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC.
1292 95th St.,
North Battleford, SK S9A 0G2, Canada
Tel: 1 306 441-7010
Email: unity@dsrkarisconsulting.com

ORIGINAL TO: **THE REGISTRAR**

COPY TO:

Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan
291 23rd St.,
Battleford, SK S0M 0E0, Canada
Tel: 1 306 446-7675
Fax: 1 306 446-7737
Email: qblr.battleford@gov.sk.ca

KIMBERLEY A. RICHARDSON

PATRICIA J. MEIKLEJOHN, Counsel for the
Respondent
1421 101st St.,
North Battleford, SK S9A 1A1, Canada
Tel: 1 306 445-7300
Fax: 1 306 445-7302
Email: patriciam@matrixlaw.ca

NOTICE TO THE RESPONDENT: A respondent may serve and file a memorandum in response to this application for leave to appeal within 30 days of the date a file number is assigned in this matter. You will receive a copy of the letter to the applicant confirming the file number as soon as it is assigned. If no response is filed within that time, the Registrar will submit this application for leave to appeal to the Court for consideration.

JUDICIAL CENTRE OF BATTLEFORD

DIV 70/20
7764

KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON v. DALE RICHARDSON

Date	Nature of Order	Judge

July 22/20 Elson, J.

P. Meiklejohn - telephone

no one for respondent.

Reserved - pending information from Ms. Meiklejohn

[signature] DR

July 23, 2020

Counsel for the petitioner has provided the Court with her client's informal estimate of the extent 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 for the proceeds.

The only ~~of~~ thing that should be included in the interim order is that the issue of parenting to be reviewed in one month's time. This should occur on August 27, 2020.

Elson J.

Counsel Notified Copies Provided
Date: JUL 23 2020
Signed: [signature]

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 4:03PM 000000#0005 0001
ORDER/JUDGMENT $20.00

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.

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.

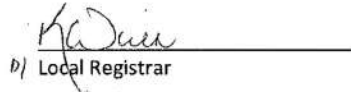
12. The Petitioner shall be authorized to solely negotiate and agree to the listing agreement and sale price and sale terms

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.



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

JUDICIAL CENTRE OF BATTLEFORD

DIV 70/20
7764

KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON v. DALE RICHARDSON

KIMBER

Date	Nature of Order	Judge
DIV 70/20 Aug 27/20 #5	**Before Mr. Justice R.W. Danyliuk** Meiklejohn by telephone for Petitioner, Kimberley Richardson Dale Richardson by telephone	
	Pursuant to Justice Elson's Order of July 23, 2020, and in particular paragraph 8 thereof, the matter of review of the issue of parenting is	
	adjourned to **October 1, 2020** at 10 a.m. Mr Richardson shall serve and file any material he wishes to rely upon on that date by 4 p.m. on September 24, 2020.	
	Both parties may appear by way of telephone on October 1, 2020.	
	A copy of this Fiat shall be sent to both Ms. Meiklejohn and Mr. Richardson (e-mail).	
		KRISTINE WILK DEPUTY LOCAL REGISTRAR

SEP 01 2020

RULE 460(1)

Consent Adj. to Oct 1/20

Telephoned in by Meiklejohn

With consent of Richardson

09-01-'20 10:38 FROM- Crt. of Queens Bench 306-446-7737 T-613 P0002/0002 F-637

MATRIX | LAW GROUP

Clifford A. Holm, JD • Patricia J. Meiklejohn, LL.B. • Jaylyn E. Lawrence, LL.B.
Eldon B. Lindgren, Q.C. • Brent M. Illingworth, LL.B.

August 31, 2020

Reply To: Patricia J. Meiklejohn
E-mail: patriciam@matrixlawgroup.ca

Our File No. 63095-412 PJM

Via Fax (306) 446-7737

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH
JUDICIAL CENTRE OF BATTLEFORD
BOX 340
BATTLEFORD SK S0M 0E0

Re: Richardson v. Richardson, DIV No. 70 of 2020, Battleford

The parties have agreed to adjourn the above-noted matter by consent, from Chambers on September 3, 2020 to October 1, 2020. Please see attached e-mail from Mr. Richardson confirming his consent.

Please return a faxed copy of this letter confirming that the adjournment was granted.

Yours truly,

MATRIX LAW GROUP
Per:

Patricia J. Meiklejohn

PJM/agt
Encl.

The above-noted adjournment was granted this 01 day of ~~August~~ Sep., 2020.

Registrar (Clerk)

1421 - 101st Street
North Battleford, SK S9A 1A1

Phone: (306) 445-7300
Fax: (306) 445-7302

Email: reception@matrixlawgroup.ca
Website: matrixlawgroup.ca

pg 2

JUDICIAL CENTRE OF BATTLEFORD

DIV 70/20
7764

KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON v. DALE RICHARDSON

Date	Nature of Order	Judge
DIV 70/20 Aug 27/20 #5	**Before Mr. Justice R.W. Danyliuk** Meiklejohn by telephone for Petitioner, Kimberley Richardson Dale Richardson by telephone	
	Pursuant to Justice Elson's Order of July 23, 2020, and in particular paragraph 8 thereof, the matter of review of the issue of parenting is	
	adjourned to **October 1, 2020** at 10 a.m. Mr Richardson shall serve and file any material he wishes to rely upon on that date by 4 p.m. on September 24, 2020.	
	Both parties may appear by way of telephone on October 1, 2020.	
	A copy of this Fiat shall be sent to both Ms. Meiklejohn and Mr. Richardson (e-mail).	
		KRISTINE WILK DEPUTY LOCAL REGISTRAR
SEP 01 2020		
	RULE 460(1) Consent Adj. to Oct 1/20 Telephoned in by Meiklejohn With consent of Richardson	
	OCTOBER 1, 2020 BEFORE ZUK, J P. MEIKLEJOHN FOR PETITIONER BY PHONE (KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON, CLIENT, PRESENT BY PHONE AS WELL D. RICHARDSON RESPONDENT BY PHONE	
	THIS MATTER CAME BEFORE THE COURT WITH EFFECTIVELY 3 MATTERS IN ISSUE. THE FIRST IS A COURT ORDERED REVIEW OF PARENTING AS DIRECTED BY JUSTICE ELSON IN HIS FIAT OF JULY 23/20. THE SECOND APPLICATION BEFORE THE COURT IS THE PETITIONER'S APPLICATION FOR CHILD SUPPORT. THE THIRD APPLICATION BEFORE THE COURT IS THE RESPONDENT'S APPLICATION FOR AN ORDER DISPENSING WITH SERVICE.	

JUDICIAL CENTRE OF BATTLEFORD

DIV 70/20
7764

KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON v. DALE RICHARDSON

pg 3

Date	Nature of Order	Judge

IN RESPECT OF THE FIRST MATTER, NAMELY THE REVIEW OF PARENTING, MR. RICHARDSON HAS BEEN UNABLE TO PUT HIS EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COURT. HE INDICATES HE WISHES TO FILE A USB OR A FLASH DRIVE CONTAING EVIDENCE THAT HE STATES IS IMPORTANT TO HIS APPLICATION. MR. RICHARDON, IF HE WISHES TO FILE MATERIAL IN ELECTRONIC FORM IS TO MAKE APPLICATION TO THE COURT FOR SUCH FILING AND WILL REQUIRE AN ADJOURNMENT FOR THAT PROCESS.

SECONDLY, THE MOTHER'S APPLICATION FOR CHILD SUPPORT CANNOT PROCEED EFFECTIVELY WITHOUT MR. RICHARDSON'S FINANCIAL INFORMATION. MR. RICHARDSON HAS NOT FILED AN AFFIDAVIT IN REPLY TO THAT REQUEST AND ACCORDINGLY WILL BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO FILE AN AFFIDAVIT IN RESPONSE TO THE REQUEST FOR CHILD SUPPORT.

THIRDLY, MR. RICHARDSON'S APPLICATION FOR AN ORDER DISPENSING OF SERVICE WAS NOT SERVED ON MS. MEIKLEJOHN AND THAT MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED BEFORE THE COURT CAN HEAR THAT APPLICATION. ACCORDINGLY THE PARTIES ARE BOTH AVAILABLE ON OCTOBER 15/20 AND ALL MATTERS ARE ADJOURNED TO OCTOBER 15, 2020, AT 10 A.M. THIS WILL PERMIT MR. RICHARDSON AN OPPORTUNITY TO FILE HIS APPLICATION TO HAVE A FLASH DRIVE OR USB DRIVE SUBMITTED AS EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COURT ALONG WITH ANY OTHER AFFIDVIT EVIDENCE THAT HE WISHES TO SUBMIT. THIS WILL ALSO GIVE MR. RICHARDSON AN OPPORTUNITY TO FILE HIS APPLCATION TO DISPENSE WITH SERVICE ON MS. MEIKLEJOHN. ACCORDINGLY ALL MATTERS ARE ADJOURNED TO OCTOBER 15, 2020 AT 10:00 AM FOR THOSE PURPOSES.

THE PETITIONER SEEKS AN ORDER DIRECTING THAT THE RESPONDENT SERVE AND FILE A SWORN FINANCIAL STATEMENT, HIS LAST 3 YEARS INCOME TAX RETURNS AND MOST RECENT PAY STUBS OR LETTER FROM ANY EMPLOYER OR EMPLOYERS BETWEEN JANUARY 1/20 AND OCTOBER 1/20. MR. RICHARDSON ADVISES THAT HE OPPOSES SERVING AND FILING THAT INFORMATION AS HE HAS AN APPLICATION BEFORE FEDERAL COURT REGARDING A NAMED COMPANY NOT BEING TREATED AS A NATURAL PERSON. IT IS MY VIEW THAT MR. RICHARDSON'S APPLICATION BEFORE THE FEDERAL COURT IS NOT GERMAIN TO THE REQUEST THAT HE FILE SWORN FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND HIS INCOME TAX RETURNS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION. ACCORDINGLY I SEE NO NEED TO ADJOURN THE PETITIONER'S

Pg 4

JUDICIAL CENTRE OF BATTLEFORD

DIV 70/20
7764

KIMBERLEY RICHARDSON v. DALE RICHARDSON

Date	Nature of Order	Judge
	APPLICATION AND DIRECT THAT MR. RICHARDSON FILE A SWORN FINANCIAL STATEMENT, HIS MOST RECENT 3 YEARS INCOME TAX RETURNS AND A PAYSTUB OR LETTER FROM EMPLOYER OR EMPLOYERS THAT HE HAS HAD SINCE JANUARY 1, 2020 TO OCTOBER 1, 2020 OUTLINING HIS 2020 INCOME TO DATE.	
	THE INFORMATION DIRECED TO BE PROVIDED SHALL BE SERVED ON MS. MEIKLEJOHN WITHIN 30 DAYS AND FILED WITH THE COURT WITHIN THE SAME 30 DAY PERIOD.	
	THE LOCAL REGISTRAR IS DIRECTED TO PROVIDE A COPY OF THIS FIAT TO COUNSEL FOR THE PETITIONER AND TO THE RESPONDENT'S E-MAIL ADDRESS ON FILE. TO THE EXTENT THAT I OUGHT TO HAVE INDICATED AT THE BEGINNING OF MY HEARING THIS APPLICATION TODAY; IT IS ORDERED THAT NO RECORDING OF TODAY'S APPLICATION BE MADE BY EITHER PARTY; IN THE EVENT THAT ANY RECORDING HAS BEEN MADE SUCH RECORDING SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY DESTROYED AS RECORDINGS ARE NOT ALLOWED IN COURT PROCEEDINGS AT CHAMBERS. THIS MATTER STANDS ADJOURNED TO OCTOBER 15, 2020, AT 10 A.M.	

M. Kalen DLR

DIV 70-2020	October 15, 2020 The Honourable Mr. Justice Bardai Ms. Meikeljohn and Kimberely Richardson present by telephpne for the Applicant, Mr. Richardson for the Respondent on his own behalf by telephone
Judge	Anybody recording this proceeding must turn it off immedietly
FIAT	There are three applications pending before the Court. The first is a review of the parenting arrangement directed by Mr. Justice Elson in his fiat of July 23, 2020. The second is an application of Kimberly Richardson respecting child support. The third application is with respect to dispensing with service. All three applications were previously adjourned on October 1, 2020 by Mr. Justice Zuk to allow Mr. Richardson an opportunity to file evidence before the court in respect of the arguments he is advancing. No such affidavit has been filed as of today. Mr. Richardson will file his affidavit evidence along with financials previously ordered by the Court by the end of October 2020. This will allow an opportunity for a response before the matter is then returned to chambers on November 26, 2020.

C Wilson
DLR

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan
Docket: CACV3717 **Date: 2020-11-02**

Dale Richardson	Applicant/Prospective Appellant (Respondent)
and	
Kimberley Richardson	Respondent/Prospective Respondent (Petitioner)

Before: Caldwell J.A. (in Chambers on October 28, 2020)

Fiat

[1] Dale Richardson seeks an extension of time to appeal against a July 23, 2020, fiat [*July Fiat*] of the Court of Queen's Bench in divorce proceedings initiated by Kimberley Richardson under the *Divorce Act*, RSC 1985, c 3 (2d Supp), that include claims to collateral relief under *The Family Property Act*, SS 1997, c F-6.3, *The Children's Law Act, 1997*, SS 1997, c C-8.2, and *The Family Maintenance Act, 1997*, SS 1997, c F-6.2.

[2] In the *July Fiat*, Elson J. addressed, on an interim basis, the issues of custody, supervised access and primary residence of the child of the marriage and also addressed exclusive possession and sale of the family home, among other relief. The interim nature of the parenting orders under the *July Fiat* is reinforced by Elson J.'s order that "the issue of parenting is adjourned to August 27, 2020 to be reviewed". The orders of exclusive possession and permitting Ms. Richardson to sell the family home are, self-evidently, final orders.

[3] The time to file an appeal of the *July Fiat* expired on August 23, 2020. Subsequent to then, this proceeding has been back before the Court of Queen's Bench three times:

(a) On August 27, 2020, Danyliuk J. heard both parties by telephone and adjourned the parenting review to October 1, 2020, to allow Mr. Richardson time to serve and file additional material.

(b) On October 1, 2020, Zuk J. heard both parties on the parenting review as well as on applications by Ms. Richardson for child support and financial disclosure and an application by Mr. Richardson to dispense with service. Justice Zuk adjourned all matters except the disclosure application, chiefly because Mr. Richardson needed more time to file his evidence or to serve his application. He granted an order requiring Mr. Richardson to file a financial statement and tax information within 30 days.

(c) On October 15, 2020, the adjourned applications came before Bardai J. but, because Mr. Richardson had not filed his evidence, they were adjourned to November 26, 2020, with an order that Mr. Richardson file his material by then [*October Fiat*].

[4] Mr. Richardson's application to extend the time to appeal from the *July Fiat* is complicated by the fact it engages s. 21(4) of the *Divorce Act* and s. 9(6) of *The Court of Appeal Act, 2000*, SS 2000, c C-42.1. Under the *Divorce Act*, a judge of this Court may extend the 30-day time to appeal from a judgment or order made under that *Act*, whether final or interim, only "on special grounds". In *Wood v Wood*, 2001 SKCA 2 at para 7, 13 RFL (5th) 216, Cameron J.A. observed that *special grounds* meant "something in the reasons why an appeal was not taken on time or something in the proceedings or about the judgment that would tend to work injustice were the time not extended". Under s. 9(6) of *The Court of Appeal Act, 2000*, a judge of this Court may extend an appeal period where, in the opinion of the judge, it is just and equitable to do so.

[5] While the authority under s. 21(4) of the *Divorce Act* is arguably narrower than that afforded under s. 9(6) of *The Court of Appeal Act, 2000*, the considerations relevant to the exercise of judicial discretion to extend an appeal period are similar. The overarching question is whether it is just and equitable to do so in the circumstances, having regard for issues such as prejudice, delay and merit. Other considerations include whether the prospective appellant had a bona fide intention to appeal within the time limited for appeal and whether the prospective appellant has acted with reasonable diligence or has a reasonable excuse for the delay. Further, as Jackson J.A. observed in *Dutchak v Dutchak*, 2009 SKCA 89, 337 Sask R 46:

> [13] …When the extension of time is being sought with respect to an interlocutory matter, the applicant has the double hurdle of demonstrating that the application for leave should be heard late as well as persuading the Court that leave should be granted at all. Appeals on interlocutory matters may hold up proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench and are therefore dealt with by the Court on an expedited basis. Applicants for leave are expected to move with dispatch and demonstrate the significance and merits of the issue to be appealed. In this case, it is also apparent that the applicant will have a right of appeal at a later stage in the proceedings, if the matter progresses and is not otherwise resolved.

[6] Justice Jackson is referring to this Court's longstanding practice of discouraging family law litigants from appealing against an interim order when there is a more expeditious and efficacious process to address concerns with the interim order available at the Court of Queen's Bench. In *Hall v Hall*, 2011 SKCA 86, 337 DLR (4th) 89, she wrote:

> [1] …The primary reason for discouraging appeals from interim orders is to avoid delay in obtaining a final resolution of all issues at trial, based on the whole of the evidence, and to decrease costs. Given the limited evidentiary base available to the Chambers judge on an interim application, an interim order may have little effect on the final resolution of the dispute. In most cases, the interests of the parties, and the children, are best served by proceeding quickly to the pre-trial settlement conference stage rather than expending time and scarce resources on an appeal from an interim order.

[7] Addressing the circumstances of this application, let me first say that I accept that Mr. Richardson was initially impeded from filing a notice of appeal because he says he was subject to a mental health warrant following the issuance of the *July Fiat*. I also accept that he was further impeded for a time by the lingering side effects of what he described as anti-psychotic medication.

Standing alone, these circumstances might well have provided a reasonable excuse for a failure to move with dispatch, at least during the appeal period. However, in the intervening months, Mr. Richardson has participated in three separate hearings before the Court of Queen's Bench and become subject to orders that are predicated on the *July Fiat* or that arose under other applications. I also understand Mr. Richardson intends to file a notice of appeal against the *October Fiat*, but he has not yet satisfied the service and filing requirements under *The Court of Appeal Rules*. In these circumstances, I might question whether Mr. Richardson had a bona fide intention to appeal from the *July Fiat* until more recently.

[8] While matters have evolved at the Court of Queen's Bench, I am unable to assess whether or what other prejudice would follow if I were to extend the appeal period. Ms. Richardson's counsel wrote to the Registrar to advise that Ms. Richardson opposed the application and objected to the relief Mr. Richardson sought under it but that she had no instructions to appear at the hearing of his application. I am also mindful that the filing of a notice of appeal would stay the execution of the *July Fiat*. I have Mr. Richardson's verbal assurance that the family home has not yet been sold. In these circumstances, I can only assume that extending the appeal period would not significantly prejudice Ms. Richardson. However, a stay of the custody, primary residence and supervised access orders would leave no parenting arrangements in place for the child of the marriage in what is obviously contentious circumstances. While Ms. Richardson could apply to lift a stay of execution and of proceedings, that in and of itself is a measure of prejudice. On the other hand, the *July Fiat* contemplated the quick revisiting of parenting issues, which has been forestalled by Mr. Richardson's failure to file his evidence in that court.

[9] Turning to the core of the proposed appeal, it is clear that Mr. Richardson is dissatisfied with the *July Fiat*. He has filed voluminous quasi-legal arguments that express his consternation at the circumstance in which he finds himself in these proceedings and more broadly. The arguments are unfocused, do not directly address error under the *July Fiat*, and seek relief that is beyond the scope of an appeal from the *July Fiat*. Mr. Richardson's materials also raise his views on family law and the court processes in family law proceedings, as well as many other concerns extraneous to that. This is evident from the additional relief Mr. Richardson seeks under the draft order he filed in this application to extend the time to appeal, namely:

(a) an order granting leave to appeal from the *July Fiat*;

(b) an order setting aside the *July Fiat*;

(c) an order granting him leave "to appeal constitutional questions at [the] Supreme Court of Canada";

(d) an order granting him leave "to have international law questions decided at [a] court of competent jurisdiction"; and

(e) an order "THAT the torture of the Prospective Appellant and [the child of the marriage] be immediately stopped".

[10] Accounting for all of this, I find Mr. Richardson has failed to demonstrate that the significance and merits of the issues he seeks to appeal weigh in favour of a conclusion that it

would be just and equitable to extend the appeal period to permit him to appeal against the *July Fiat*.

[11] The application is denied. As Ms. Richardson did not appear, I make no order as to costs.

"Caldwell J.A."
Caldwell J.A.

Counsel: Dale Richardson on his own behalf
No one appearing for Kimberley Richardson

DIV 70 of 2020 - *Kimberley Richardson v Dale Richardson* - JCB

Patricia J. Meiklejohn	for Kimberley Richardson (petitioner)
Dale Richardson	on his own behalf (respondent)

FIAT - December 11, 2020 - ZUK J.

[1] There are three application before the court as follows:

1) A review of Justice Elson's interim parenting order made July 23, 2020;

2) The petitioner's claim for interim child support;

3) The respondent's application to dispense with service of materials on the petitioner.

[2] The petitioner mother [petitioner] and the respondent father [respondent] are the parents of Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019 [Karis]. The parties were married on July 3, 2016 and separated February 16, 2020. Prior to their separation, the parties resided in the family home in North Battleford. Karis is the parties only child, however Mr. Richardson has a 23-year-old daughter Kaysha Faith Neasha Richardson [Kaysha] from a previous relationship.

[3] At the time of Karis's birth the petitioner was employed as a recovery specialist with Innovation Credit Union where she worked Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. or 5:00 p.m. The respondent was enrolled in full-time classes at Sask Polytechnic.

[4] Karis was born prematurely on February 9, 2019 and remained in hospital following her birth, first at the Royal University Hospital in Saskatoon and then Regina General Hospital until her release on March 3, 2019.

[5] The respondent was present for Karis's birth and remained in Saskatoon while Karis was hospitalized at the Royal University Hospital although he continued to take classes. He travelled to Regina to be with Karis while she was hospitalized at the Regina General Hospital.

[6] Upon Karis's discharge from hospital on March 3, 2019 all three returned to North Battleford.

[7] The respondent resumed full-time attendance at school commencing March 4, 2019 and commuted from North Battleford most days although he would remain in Saskatoon one or two nights per week. The petitioner states that the respondent spent little time with Karis as he was focused on his studies and his involvement in the Seventh-day Adventist Church. The petitioner took a full year maternity leave following Karis's birth returning to work on February 24, 2020.

[8] The petitioner describes herself as being the parent primarily responsible for Karis's day-to-day care including being the parent responsible to take Karis to her medical check-ups and immunization appointments.

[9] The respondent commenced employment in Saskatoon on a full-time basis on June 10, 2019 where he remained employed until January 21, 2020. He commuted each day leaving to Saskatoon by 5:45 a.m. and usually returning between 6:00 to 6:30 p.m. He continued to spend significant part of each Saturday at the church while Karis and the petitioner remained at home.

[10] In addition to his full-time employment, the respondent registered for three online university courses commencing September 2019. He devoted his free time in the evenings and on weekends to his online university classes.

[11] Following the loss of his employment, the respondent parented Karis part of every day between February 16 to May 30, 2020. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the petitioner began working from home. Commencing June 1, 2020 Karis has been in the petitioner's sole care and the respondent has not seen Karis since that date.

[12] Following the separation, the petitioner and Karis moved in with the petitioner's parents. The respondent remained in the family home. The respondent has since vacated the family home and may now reside with his mother in Chestermere, Alberta. It is unclear whether his relocation is temporary or permanent.

[13] The cause of the separation is in dispute and the reasons for the parties separation are not typically relevant to parenting issues. What is relevant is the parties decision to place Karis in the primary care of the petitioner following their separation. The respondent had a meaningful parental role in which he had Karis in his care part of each day. He maintained day to day contact with Karis until he sent a threatening email to the petitioner which resulted in her denying the respondent from having any contact with Karis out of fear for her safety.

[14] On February 13, 2020 the respondent advised the petitioner that his family was coming for a visit including his adult daughter Kaysha who planned to live with the respondent in North Battleford. The petitioner reacted very strongly advising that this would be a marriage ending decision as she alleges that Kaysha had physically attacked her in the past and the petitioner alleges that Kaysha suffers from significant mental health issues.

[15] Although the parties versions of the event differ, an incident occurred at the Seventh-day Adventist Church on February 15, 2020 involving the petitioner and the respondent's daughter Kaysha. The police became involved but the incident was resolved with the assistance of church members. No criminal charges were laid against the petitioner as a result of the incident. The respondent alleges that the petitioner physically assaulted Kaysha in the presence of Karis. The petitioner denies that any assault took place. The petitioner left the church with Karis.

[16] The parties arranged for the respondent to have Karis in his care on the afternoon of Sunday February 16, 2020. The respondent agreed to return Karis to the petitioner at 6:30 p.m. Instead, the respondent texted that he would not be bringing Karis back and would be taking her to Calgary with his family for a few days. This resulted in a further dispute between the parties in which church members mediated. The parties reached an agreement in which the respondent would have Karis for portions of each morning and afternoon and Karis would be in the care of the petitioner from approximately 6:15 p.m. each evening until the next morning when she would drop Karis off with the respondent. The respondent's parenting time with Karis was reduced starting March 16, 2020 as Karis began attending daycare Monday to Friday from 8:15 a.m. until 1:30 p.m.

[17] The parenting arrangement remained in place until June 1, 2020 when the petitioner received emails from the respondent which he copied to approximately 60 other people. The email contains very troubling language. The respondent, in making reference to the petitioner's lawyer and others, states, in part "Today will be your last God has required your blood this day.". Other references include "You have squandered your life. Today will be your last. You are weighed in the balances and found wanting.". At yet another reference is as follows: "Gary you forfeited your life. Ciprian you have failed your position, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords has required your life. Judgment begins in the house of the Lord." The language used by the respondent is extremely threatening and the petitioner's fear for her safety and the safety of others is reasonable.

[18] The petitioner, fearful that the email constituted threats on the lives of the persons named in the letter, contacted the parties and the RCMP. The petitioner

has withheld Karis from the respondent since then and deposes that she receives long and disturbing emails from the respondent on nearly a daily basis. The respondent frequently copies the emails to other people including the Prime Minister of Canada, the Mayor of North Battleford and media outlets. The respondent has recorded conversations with RCMP members and has posted those conversations on social media. The respondent has also posted videos of himself on YouTube and shared them on Facebook with subject matter that contains details of the parties personal relationship.

[19] The petitioner is extremely concerned about the respondent's erratic behavior and fears that his behaviors have accelerated. She fears for Karis's safety in his care. Her fears are reasonably founded.

[20] The petitioner has attached copies of emails that have been sent to dozens, if not hundreds of recipients. The respondent, who is of Caribbean/Canadian descent, rails against perceived racial injustice and makes allegations against the Seventh-day Adventist Church leadership which include racism, discrimination, sexism and abuse of power. While every citizen has the right to speak out against social injustice, the respondent's allegations contain more rhetoric than fact.

[21] However, the emails do contain admissions that the respondent struggled with an addition to hard drugs throughout his adult life as recently as 2018. His acknowledges falling into a deep depression following his separation from the petitioner in February 2020.

[22] The petitioner's application was first heard in chambers on July 23, 2020. The respondent had not filed material and was arrested under a Provincial Mental Health Warrant as he attempted to enter the courthouse in Battleford. Accordingly, the only material before the chamber judge on July 23, 2020 was the petitioner's affidavit. The court granted an interim order placing Karis in the petitioner's sole interim custody and designating that Karis's primary residence be with the petitioner. The respondent was granted supervised access to Karis provided he had refrained from the consumption of alcohol or non-prescription drugs while Karis was in his care. Additional terms of the order are not relevant to this review.

[23] The court ordered a review of the parenting provisions of the July 23 order to be conducted on August 27, 2020. Presumably this was to allow the respondent an opportunity to be present and to file affidavit material.

[24] The respondent appeared at chambers by telephone on August 27. He had not yet filed any material and the review was adjourned to October 1. The

respondent appeared before me on October 1 by telephone, however he had not yet filed material in relation to the parenting order but had filed an application for an order dispensing with service of materials on the petitioner. The respondent was granted a further adjournment to October 15 to file affidavit material and he was directed to file a sworn financial statement along with his last three years income tax returns.

[25] On October 15 the respondent appeared at chambers by telephone, however he had yet to file any material. Accordingly, the matter was adjourned to chambers on November 26.

[26] The petitioner, in anticipation of the impending review dates, filed supplemental affidavits sworn October 13, 2020 and November 20, 2020. In her supplemental affidavit sworn October 13, 2020 the petitioner advises that she had not yet received any request by the respondent to have parenting time with Karis. The petitioner believed that the respondent was residing with his mother in Chestermere Alberta which is approximately 560 kms from North Battleford.

[27] Although the respondent had not filed any material by October 15th respecting the review of the parenting order, he had commenced an action by originating application in which he named the petitioner, her lawyers, numerous members of the church along with many others as respondents. The application is unrelated to parenting matters before the court.

[28] On September 18, 2020 the respondent issued a statement of claim in Federal Court thereafter bringing a motion in that court to dispense with service of the claim. The respondent's application to dispense with service on the defendants was dismissed. A copy of the Federal Court's decision rendered October 7, 2020 has been filed as an exhibit. The claim is commenced in the name of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. a limited company incorporated and owned by the respondent. The style of cause contains 68 defendants including the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the University of Saskatchewan, and various other institutional and individual defendants. The respondent was able to commence court applications and file motions regarding matters unrelated to parenting, but has failed to explain why he felt the need to focus on non-parenting court applications. I can infer that he believed those matters took priority over utilizing his time to prepare material on this file to allow for the parenting review to be heard in a timely fashion.

[29] The respondent filed his affidavit sworn October 29, 2020 containing, in my best estimation, 1200-1500 pages of exhibits. The exhibits include hundreds of pages of text communications between the petitioner and the respondent which

contains evidence that is not relevant to the court in determining custody and parenting time, specifically the factors set in s. 8 and 9 of *The Children's Law Act, 1997*, SS 1997, c C-8.2 and s. 16 of the *Divorce Act*, RSC 1985, c 3 (2nd Supp). The emails relate largely to the parties separation and provide little insight into the parenting issues before the court. The bulk of the other exhibits are also irrelevant to issues before the court.

[30] The respondent's affidavit material focuses largely on his view of events leading up to and following, the parties February 16, 2020 separation. He provides no material evidence allowing the court to address custody and parenting factors such as his current living arrangements, the suitability of his home, (presumably that of his mother) and whether the home is potentially a suitable place to bring a young child. There is no evidence about who resides in the home, although the respondent does confirm that his daughter Kaysha no longer resides with him. He provides evidence that she sought asylum in the United States, was arrested and is currently detained at a holding facility in Nevada.

[31] The respondent provides scant evidence about his relationship with Karis and his involvement as a parent in Karis's upbringing. Nor does he provide evidence of any plans as to how he anticipates either exercising parenting time with Karis or having her in his care for any extending period. Any relevant information regarding the respondent's parenting of Karis has come from the petitioner.

[32] The respondent has focused on providing the court with evidence of the various legal actions that he has commenced. He has filed a 51-page statement of claim issued in Federal Court (T-1409-20) naming 57 various defendants in which he claims unspecified relief against the majority of defendants and specified relief against the Seventh-day Adventist Church. He alleges that the July 23 chamber judge was involved in the torture of the respondent and his daughter and that the chamber judge facilitated a terrorist attack. Essentially, his allegations are unfocused and wide ranging. He remains fixated on allegations that the petitioner was involved in torturing both he and Karis contrary to the *Criminal Code*, RSC 1985, c C-46 and contrary to International Law. The outcome of the respondent's various legal actions will be determined at some future date and I comment on these court actions to highlight where the respondent has focused his efforts since the parties separation.

[33] Although much of the respondent's material is unrelated and irrelevant to the family law issues before the court, there are bits of evidence that are relevant to these proceedings. He states that the petitioner assaulted his daughter Kaysha in Karis's presence on February 15, 2020. He states that Karis was incredibly distraught as a result of witnessing the alleged assault committed by the petitioner against

Kaysha and that Karis reacted by pulling her own hair. The allegation if true, could have a bearing on the petitioner's own ability to conduct herself in a manner that prioritizes Karis's best interests.

[34] However, he agreed to a post-separation arrangement where Karis remained in the primary care of the petitioner. It is the respondent who admits to being tremendously impacted by allegedly witnessing the event. He states that he had considered ending his life and would have likely done so had it not been for the involvement of Jesus and his two daughters in his life. In the same paragraph he acknowledges that his disability (the nature of his disability is undisclosed however I understand that he is referring to his involvement with hard drugs as his disability) makes him prone to being impulsive and distracted. He acknowledges being removed as an Elder from the Seventh-day Adventist Church in North Battleford as he lacked the capacity on his own to resign.

[35] The respondent denies any ongoing mental health or addiction issues since a relapse that had occurred in 2018. He provides a short letter from Dr. Ovakporaye, M.D. dated September 4, 2020. Dr. Ovakporaye simply states that he has treated the respondent since 2008 without observing any evidence of significant mental health issues.

[36] The court would have been assisted by further detail in Dr. Ovakporaye's report. The report does not provide any information regarding the matters for which the respondent sought Dr. Ovakporaye's medical advice nor does the report provide any information regarding the frequency of Dr. Ovakporaye's attendances on the respondent.

[37] However, I am significantly troubled by Dr. Ovakporaye's observations given the respondent's self-acknowledged suicidal ideations occurring mid-February 2020 followed by his depression and anxiety following the parties separation.

[38] The respondent acknowledges being detained under a Mental Health Warrant at the Battleford Mental Health Centre from July 23 to August 7. I find it troubling that Dr. Ovakporaye provides his opinion that he has not observed evidence of mental health issues in the respondent given the respondent's self-acknowledged struggles with suicidal ideations and anxiety occurring mere months prior to the preparation of his report. No mention is made by Dr. Ovakporaye of the respondent's two week detention in July at the Provincial Mental Health Unit in Battleford. Accordingly, I place little weight on Dr. Ovakporaye's report.

[39] The respondent acknowledges that he had struggled with the abuse of hard drugs as recently as 2018. He states that he has recently spoken to his addictions counsellor who has advised him that there is no need for further counselling as the respondent is managing his addiction well. I am troubled that there is no written report from the respondent's addiction's counsellor confirming that assessment given the relatively recent relapse by the respondent in 2018.

[40] The respondent does not deny or contradict the petitioner's evidence of the parties parenting arrangements before and after separation.

[41] The petitioner filed her affidavit in response sworn November 20. She denies having assaulted Kaysha and denies that Karis either witnessed or became distraught following the petitioner's interaction with Kaysha on February 15th.

Assessment of the evidence

[42] Often the court is faced with conflicting and contradictory evidence. Other than the parties differing view regarding the February 15 incident between the petitioner and the respondent's daughter Kaysha, the evidence between the parties is not in conflict. The petitioner's material contains evidence focusing on the parties parenting following Karis's birth. The evidence is relevant and acknowledges the respondent's role in parenting Karis both before and after separation. The petitioner readily acknowledges that the respondent initially parented Karis in the morning and the afternoons following their separation. The respondent's parenting time was limited to afternoons once Karis commenced daycare. The respondent's parenting time was terminated on June 1 following the disturbing email sent by the respondent in which the respondent uses language that can be construed as threatening the lives of those connected to the petitioner.

[43] The chamber judge on July 23 had only the evidence from the petitioner upon which to base his decision. There was ample evidence available to the chamber judge to make the order. The interim order was made with a built-in review clause to allow the respondent to file material.

[44] The respondent did not file material relevant to this application until he filed his affidavit sworn October 29, 2020. His affidavit and exhibits are voluminous but contain evidence largely irrelevant to the parenting issues before the court. Rather than providing evidence that is child focused and providing evidence of his ability to be a safe and effective parent to Karis, he has filed evidence establishing his belief that the petitioner has tortured both he and their child. The respondent has provided evidence of other actions commenced at Queen's Bench and at the Federal Court. He

has named dozens of defendants, most of whom appear to be unconnected to the relief sought. His pleadings contain allegations that stretch credibility to near the breaking point. His actions show a deliberate and concerted effort to take legal action against anyone who becomes involved in the proceedings between he and the petitioner. He makes unsupported allegations that he has been subjected to torture and that the defendants have engaged in terrorism. Given the nature of his allegations, it is reasonable to conclude that the respondent is either motivated by malice or, if he genuinely believes the allegations, he does so in the absence of any credible evidence. At the very least, it is plain and obvious that the respondent has focused his time on attempting to seek redress for various grievances rather than focusing of his relationship between his daughter and making any realistic effort to see her in the nearly four months since the making of the original interim order. I get the distinct impression that the respondent's focus is attempting to establish that he is a victim of many self-perceived wrongs rather than any realistic effort to re-establish a meaningful relationship with his daughter.

[45] I note that the only request made by the respondent to see Karis was made on October 15. This request came two days after he received the petitioner's affidavit sworn October 13, 2020 in which she commented that up to that date she had not received any request from the respondent to see Karis.

[46] I am aware that the review process is significantly different than that of the process involved in making the initial order arising from an interim application. The chamber judge on July 23 had to consider the parenting *status quo* as it existed prior to separation and whether any new parenting *status quo* developed following the separation (see *Gebert v Wilson*, 2015 SKCA 139, 467 Sask R 315).

[47] The chamber judge was clearly of the view that the petitioner had made a *prima face* case supporting an interim order in which she received interim sole custody of Karis and designating that Karis's primary place of residence be with the petitioner. The chamber judge directed that the respondent's parenting time be supervised. The order reflects the parties agreement that the petitioner was Karis' primary caregiver and further takes into account the respondent's threatening emails and increasingly erratic behaviors.

[48] The chamber judge, clearly aware that the interim order was made in the absence of affidavit material from the respondent or from having heard from the respondent given his arrest prior to chambers, provided an opportunity for review of the parenting order. A review allows the reviewing court to consider the appropriateness of an original order without either party having to establish a material change in circumstances since the making of the original order. In *Agioritis v*

Agioritis, 2011 SKQB 257 CanLII the court noted that a judge conducting a review required evidence of "something different such that the previous order is obsolete and an adjustment is required in light of the totality of circumstances as well as the evidence of change."

[49] The court has not been provided with any evidence from the respondent that warrants a change to the interim order granted July 23. The respondent's evidence, for the main part, is irrelevant and unhelpful. The relevant evidence that is provided by the respondent establishes that he had suicidal ideations following the parties separation and that he was detained under a Mental Health Warrant at Battleford Mental Health Centre from July 23 to August 7. He provides a report from Dr. Ovakporaye dated September 4, 2020 which contains a very short statement that Dr. Ovakporaye has treated the respondent since 2008 and he has not observed any significant mental health issues. Given the respondent's self-admitted fairly recent suicidal ideations and his anxiety and depression, followed by a two week involuntary committal under a Provincial Mental Health Warrant, I can only assume that Dr. Ovakporaye was unaware of those facts when he prepared his report. I remain troubled by the respondent's self-professed success in dealing with his previous substance abuse issues. The respondent acknowledges that substance abuse causes him to be impulsive and distracted. All of these factors weigh heavily against varying the order. In effect, the evidence provided by the respondent does not warrant making any change to the existing order.

[50] The respondent's recent mental health issues, the lack of independent evidence that his addiction issues are fully in check, the continuing lack of evidence regarding the respondent's current living arrangements and other relevant parenting circumstances and the respondent's inability to focus on Karis' best interests mitigate against making any change to the existing order.

[51] Accordingly, I am not prepared to vary the interim parenting order made July 23 other than to eliminate any further review. Instead, the parties are encouraged to proceed to pre-trial conference where the objective is to obtain a final resolution of all the legal issues between the parties.

The respondent's application to dispense with service of documents on the petitioner

[52] The respondent filed an affidavit seeking an order to dispense with service of documents on the petitioner. The application was not made by a notice of application, however the petitioner took no objection to the lack of a formal notice of application.

[53] At chambers, the respondent indicated that he did not have any difficulty in serving the petitioner's counsel with documents and sought an adjournment of this application. I am not prepared to grant an adjournment of his application.

[54] Rule 12-10 provides that a court may make an order for substitutional service or dispensing with service. Essentially, an application to dispense with service must be accompanied by evidence establishing that it is impractical for the applicant to effect service by any means permitted under the Rules of Court or provide evidence that the person to be served is evading service or cannot be found. The respondent provides none of that evidence. He provides affidavit evidence that he has been able to serve Miss Meikeljohn either at her office or through her work email. The respondent has established that he has been able to serve documents on the petitioner by methods permitted through the Rules of Court. Accordingly his application is entirely without merit and dismissed with costs in the amount of $200 payable to the petitioner forthwith and in any event to the cause.

The petitioner's application for interim child support

[55] The petitioner seeks an order of interim child support payable in accordance with s. 3 of the *Federal Child Support Guidelines,* S0R/97-175. The respondent has filed income tax returns for the past three years establishing that he has been employed in each of those years. His Line 150 income in 2019 was $29,992. Typically this would result in an interim child support order of $241.75 per month commencing from July 1, 2020 being the month in which the court can be satisfied that the respondent received notice of the petitioner's claim for payment of child support.

[56] However, the respondent advised the court that he is currently unemployed and has no current source of income. Although this information is not contained in affidavit form, the uncontradicted evidence from the petitioner is clear that the respondent lost his employment in January 2020. There is evidence that the respondent was detained under a Mental Health Warrant for two weeks this past summer. I take note that the respondent currently resides with his mother. Given the lack of reliable evidence regarding the respondent's 2020 income, I impute income at 50 percent of the respondent's 2019 income and determine that he is capable of earning income in the amount of $15,000 per annum. Although the respondent is currently residing with his mother in Alberta, he continues to provide a Saskatchewan address as his place of residence. In the absence of any more reliable evidence regarding his permanent place of residence I determine his province of residence to be Saskatchewan. Accordingly, the respondent is directed to pay interim s. 3 *Guidelines*

child support to the petitioner pursuant to s. 15.1 of the *Divorce Act* in the amount of $82 per month as interim child support for the child Karis Kenna Nicole Richardson, born February 9, 2019 commencing July 1, 2020 and on the first day of each consecutive month thereafter until further order of the court or until the child is no longer a child within the definition of the *Divorce Act*. The petitioner has not specifically sought costs respecting the child support application, accordingly none are granted.

[57] The petitioner sought costs with respect of the July 23 application. The chamber judge did not address costs and instead directed the matter proceed to a review on a subsequent date allowing the respondent an opportunity to file material. The review has not resulted in any substantial change to the existing interim order. The petitioner has been largely successful in her application and is awarded costs in the amount of $500 payable forthwith.

J.
L.W. ZUK

JUDICIAL CENTRE OF BATTLEFORD

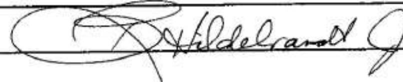
FILE # DIV 70/20

Richardson **v.** Richardson

Date	Nature of Order	Judge

Feb 19, 2021

The previous fiat of Elson J, & the July 23, 2020 order issued pursuant thereto, contemplated the petitioner listing & selling the home & thereafter providing an accounting of the proceeds, with net sale proceeds to be held in trust or paid into court. A necessary aspect of the sale is the transfer. In the circumstances the order requested by the application without notice is necessary. Accordingly, the order may issue in the form of the draft filed.



Hildebrandt J

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

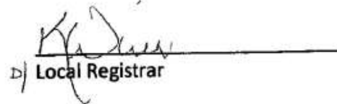
Before the Honourable Madam Justice B.R. Hildebrandt in Chambers the 19th day of February, 2021.

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

Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan
Docket: CACV3798 **Date: 2021-03-29**

Dale James Richardson ***[DSR Karis Consulting Inc.]***	Applicant/Appellant (Respondent)
and	
Kimberley Anne Richardson	Respondent/Respondent (Petitioner)

Before: Schwann J.A. (in Chambers on March 26, 2021)

Fiat

[1] DSR Karis Consulting Inc. [DSR] appeals from an *ex parte* order made by Hildebrandt J. on February 19, 2021, that provided as follows [*Ex Parte Order*]:

> 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.

[2] DSR applies to this Court for the following relief:

(a) a stay of execution pursuant to ss. 112(1) and (2) of *The Land Titles Act, 2000*, SS 2000, c L-5.1, and Rule 15 of the *Court of Appeal Rules*;

(b) an order directing the Registrar of Titles to transfer Title No. 153762947, having Surface Parcel No. 153874659 to DSR Consulting Inc.; and

(c) an order directing that a certificate of litigation be registered with the Information Services Corporation "to comply with the law".

[3] I note the title number mentioned in DSR's application for a vesting order ((b) above) does not match the title number of the property captured in the *Ex Parte Order*. For the sake of argument, I assume this is a clerical error and that DSR meant to refer to Title No. 148683000.

[4] By way of brief background, Dale Richardson and Kimberley Richardson are embroiled in a family law dispute that, in part, includes the division of their family property. The property referenced in the *Ex Parte Order* is the parties' family home [Property]. DSR is Mr. Richardson's consulting company. Although the style of cause in the Queen's Bench family law proceedings (DIV 70 of 2020) has not been amended to include DSR as a party, Mr. Richardson's notice of appeal from the *Ex Parte Order* names DSR as the sole appellant.

[5] DSR argues that the *Ex Parte Order* is fraudulent, illegal and part of a broader conspiracy designed to defraud and undermine its corporate existence. DSR urges me to set aside the *Ex Parte Order* immediately because it was made without notice and without its input. DSR also argues that Hildebrandt J. improperly overrode the prior July 23, 2020, order made by Elson J. (an order DSR claims to be illegal and a nullity), without due process. DSR builds on its argument by suggesting the following:

(a) the registered office for DSR is the Property;

(b) DSR was a lessee of the Property pursuant to a lease made under *The Residential Tenancies Act, 2006*, SS 2006, c R-22.0001; and

(c) s. 18 of *The Land Titles Act, 2000*, deems a lessee to have an implied interest in the property.

I. The Stay Application

[6] Rule 15 provides as follows:

> **Stay**
>
> **15**(1) Unless otherwise ordered by the judge appealed from or by a judge, the service and filing of a notice of appeal does not stay the execution of a judgment or an order awarding mandamus, an injunction, alimony, or maintenance for a spouse, child or dependant adult. Unless otherwise ordered by a judge, the service and filing of a notice of appeal stays the execution of any other judgment or order pending the disposition of the appeal. (Forms 5a and 5b)
>
> (2) Where leave to appeal from an interlocutory order is granted, the judge hearing the application may give directions as to staying proceedings.
>
> (3) Where a writ of execution has been issued but is stayed after being issued because of an appeal, the appellant is entitled to obtain a certificate from the registrar that the execution of the writ has been stayed pending the appeal. On the deposit of the certificate with the sheriff, the execution of the writ is stayed but the execution debtor shall pay the sheriff's fees, and the amount so paid shall be allowed to the execution debtor as part of the costs of the appeal.
>
> (4) Where the execution of a judgment or order is stayed pending an appeal, all further proceedings in the action, other than the issue of the judgment and the taxation of costs under the judgment, are stayed unless otherwise ordered.

[7] Rule 15(1) operates to stay the execution of the underlying judgment or order appealed against. It is *automatically* engaged upon the service and filing of a notice of appeal except in the limited cases of a judgment or order awarding mandamus, injunction, support or maintenance for a spouse, child or dependant adult. None of those situations apply here.

[8] An appeal from the *Ex Parte Order* has been served and filed with this Court. As such, pursuant to Rule 15(1), execution of the *Ex Parte Order* is automatically stayed. Given that result, I need not consider whether to grant an order under s. 112 of *The Land Titles Act, 2000*.

[9] There are two further points to be made in relation to the stay issue. First, although the notice of appeal filed with this Court identifies DSR as the appellant, since Mr. Richardson, in his personal capacity, was named as the respondent on the *Ex Parte Order* and in the Queen's Bench proceedings from which it arose, only Mr. Richardson can appeal that order. His appeal to this Court can only be seen in that light.

[10] Second, although the stay was automatically imposed on March 19, 2021, at the time the notice of appeal was filed with this Court, its effect may be moot. I say this because in her affidavit of February 19, 2021, Kimberly Richardson deposed that the possession date for the sale of the Property was February 25, 2021. Although no evidence was filed concerning whether title has already transferred, it is conceivable that the title to the Property is now registered in the names of the purchasers.

II. The Vesting Application

[11] I decline to grant the vesting order requested by DSR for several reasons.

[12] First, the Court of Appeal is not a court of first instance. It is a statutory court that exercises appellate jurisdiction (*The Court of Appeal Act, 2000*, SS 2000, c C-42.1):

> **Court continued**
> **3**(1) The Court of Appeal is continued as the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, and is a superior court of record having appellate jurisdiction.
>
> …
>
> **Appellate jurisdiction**
> **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.

[13] The Court is endowed with the capacity, on a properly constituted appeal from a judicial or quasi-judicial decision of first instance, to review that decision for error and, if error be found, to address it (s. 3(1)). The jurisdiction of the Court, primarily expressed in s. 10, confers it with appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters where an appeal lies to the Court.

[14] Section 12(1) is also relevant to DSR's application:

> **Powers of the court**
> **12**(1) On an appeal, the court may:
>
> (a) allow the appeal in whole or in part;
>
> (b) dismiss the appeal;
>
> (c) order a new trial;
>
> (d) make any decision that could have been made by the court or tribunal appealed from;
>
> (e) impose reasonable terms and conditions in a decision; and
>
> (f) make any additional decision that it considers just.

[15] Section 12(1) contains a set of powers that apply on appeal. The powers conferred on the Court pursuant to s. 12 are said to be remedial in nature and are "enacted to the end of empowering the court to effectively deal with material errors affecting the reasonableness or correctness of a decision under appeal …" (Honourable Stuart J. Cameron, *Civil Appeal in Saskatchewan: The Court of Appeal Act and Rules Annotated*, 1st ed (Regina: Law Society of Saskatchewan Library, 2015) at 70 [*Civil Appeals*]. However, as the text goes on to note, "the power in subsection 12(1)(a) to 'allow an appeal in whole or in part' is of first importance. It is a remedial entry point, so to speak" (at 71). In other words, the power to "make any decision that could have been made by the court", as set out in s. 12(1)(d), is not free standing but exercisable only when an appeal is allowed in whole or in part.

[16] What this means for DSR is that only a panel of the Court is empowered to render a decision concerning the correctness of the *Ex Parte Order*. A panel consists of at least three members of the Court. If the appeal is allowed, the Court is then empowered to consider the exercise of one of the remedial powers set out in s. 12(1). DSR's appeal is not yet at that stage.

[17] This brings me to the second reason why the order requested cannot be granted. Section 20(1) of *The Court of Appeal Act, 2000*, empowers a single judge sitting in Chambers to hear and dispose of any application or motion provided it "does not involve the decision of the appeal on its merits". The application must be incidental to an appeal and cannot involve a decision that goes to the heart of the matter under appeal or render it moot. In *Haug v Dorchester Institution*, 2016 SKCA 55, [2016] 10 WWR 484) this Court said as follows:

> [3] To begin, as is evident by the language of s. 20(1) of *The Court of Appeal Act, 2000*, a single judge of this Court sitting in Chambers has broad power but is restricted in its exercise to disposing of applications or motions that are "incidental to an appeal or matter pending in the court" and that do not "involve the decision of the appeal on its merits". This power has been interpreted as permitting a Chambers judge to make all manner of orders affecting procedural matters incidental to an appeal or to preserve the status quo pending the appeal, provided the order does not, in its effect, decide the appeal or render it moot.

[18] As I see it, for me to grant DSR's request to vest title in the Property into its name, I would have to firstly conclude that the application is incidental to the underlying appeal and secondly that the *Ex Parte Order* was made in error and should be set aside. Respectfully, DSR's application is not incidental to the appeal: it engages the very issue that will be determined by a panel of this Court when it hears the appeal. As such, the scope of relief sought by DSR exceeds the powers of a single judge sitting in Chambers under s. 20(1) of the *Act*.

[19] Third, I am not persuaded that DSR has any right, title or interest in the Property. There is no direct evidence to that effect in the record, such as a copy of a lease or a registered interest against title.

[20] Fourth, if title to the Property has already vested in the names of the purchasers, they, along with the Registrar of Titles, would need to be served with DSR's application, but they were not.

[21] For all of these reasons, DSR's application for a vesting order must be denied.

III. Certificate of Litigation

[22] DSR claims the present problem could have been avoided had the Court of Queen's Bench or the Registrar of Titles registered a certificate of pending litigation against the Property. It points to s. 46(1) of *The Queens Bench Act, 1998*, SS 1999, c Q-1.01, in support of that proposition.

[23] With respect, DSR misinterprets s. 46(1). That section does no more than say that the commencement of an action in which title to land is brought into question does not – on its own – constitute notice to third persons (i.e., to a person who is not a party to the action) of the existence of the ongoing action. Rather, to bring the action to the attention of third parties, a certificate of pending litigation (or *lis pendens*) must be registered against the property: "A *lis pendens* does not create an interest in land. It only gives notice to the world that the registered owner's title or interest in that land is being questioned in a court action" (*Tkalych v Tkalych*, 2001 SKQB 208 at para 15, 208 Sask R 19). Also see *Nycholat v Royal Bank* (1997), 156 Sask R 226 (QB), and *Closson v Howson* (1962), 41 WWR 275 (Sask QB).

[24] As a matter of practice, it is the person who asserts an interest or title to the land that registers a certificate of pending litigation. Neither the Court of Queen's Bench nor the Registrar of Titles do so of their own volition. The power conferred on the Court of Queen's Bench, rather, is found in s. 47. This section permits a judge to grant an order *vacating* the registration of a certificate of pending litigation from title if circumstances warrant the making of such an order.

IV. Conclusion

[25] The applications are dismissed.

"Schwann J.A."
Schwann J.A.

Counsel: Dale Richardson acting on behalf of DSR Karis Consulting Inc.
No one appearing for Kimberley Richardson

APPLICANT'S MEMORANDUM OF ARGUMENT

PART I – STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. A 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.

2. 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 reimagined. Unfortunately, due to a series of coordinated efforts by unscrupulous persons, this ministry was hindered.

A. Criminal Negligence

3. 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 of Canada* which to its knowledge was never investigated.

4. 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 of Canada*. The SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH members responsible for such persecution including without limitation CLIFFORD A. HOLM advocate MASONIC dogma in the church and one of their close friends JEANNIE JOHNSON has 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*.

5. Prior to being tortured at SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL, KAYSHA made complaints on July 10 of 2020 to the CANADIAN UNION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES about workplace safety at SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL, 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 of Canada* as all permanent employees of SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL are *peace officers* and *officials* under the same.

6. 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 inquiry into the SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY, INNOVATION CREDIT UNION, and the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

7. 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 an order 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*.

8. The in chambers date for such application was scheduled for July 23 of 2020.

B. The July 23rd Terrorist Attacks

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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 pursing 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 intimation and coercion by armed ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE officers.

12. 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 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 of 2020, DSR KARIS has been unable to conduct its *essential services*, and the MASONIC conspirators have sought to cover up their crime.

13. 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 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.

14. Only after DALE and KAYSHA were secured in SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY and subjected to torture, and the agent of DSR KARIS unlawfully removed from the property with the ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE being integral to the process, did JUSTICE R.W. ELSON issue the interim order. It is indisputably clear that unlawful force used to seize possession of the registered office of DSR KARIS.

C. Habeas Corpus Ad Subjiciendum

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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*.

D. Extreme Prejudice

19. 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.

20. 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*.

21. 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. 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*.

22. 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 beyond the scope of their power as defined by law. 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, terrorism, and restrict a persons liberty 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.

23. 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.

24. 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 CONSULTING INC. and further enabling the invariable pursuit of the OBJECT.

25. 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 (ALSO KNOWN AS CANADA), A COUNTRY KNOWN FOR *torturing* ITS CITIZENS ABROAD.

PART II – STATEMENT OF THE QUESTIONS IN ISSUE

26. Does the judiciary have an obligation to stop acts of torture and to prevent further acts of torture?

27. Can an agent of a defendant be trusted to be impartial to decide on a matter when the Plaintiff is subject to their jurisdiction?

28. Does the human nature of the persons in courts make them likely to use their position to punish the Plaintiff?

29. Can a corporation be tortured?

30. Does the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, SHA, OWZW Lawyers LLP, Virgil Thomson, Matrix Law Group LLP, Clifford A. Holm, Patricia J. Meiklejohn, Kimberley A. Richardson, Justice R.W. Elson, Battlefords Seventh-Day Adventist church and the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union have the authority to disregard the Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act?

31. Does the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have the authority to disregard section 7, 9, and12 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment?

32. Does the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan have an obligation to act in the interests of the federal Crown, when a group of armed persons used force to overthrow the judicial branch of the government to allow a person to issue totalitarian orders that violate the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

33. Is the torture convention theoretical in Canada?

34. Does the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan have the authority to conceal and participate in mortgage fraud?

35. Does the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan have the right to torture Indigenous and Black persons to disrupt an essential service?

36. Does the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan have an obligation to take action when evidence of terrorist activity is laid before the court?

37. Does the Mental Health Services Act promote torture in the jurisdiction of Saskatchewan? Does it promulgate arbitrary arrest, detention and torture arising from the arbitrary detention?

PART III – STATEMENT OF ARGUMENT

38. Torture is "blatantly contrary to section 12" [1] and is unacceptable in any circumstance. The violation of section 12 also engages the UN Torture Convention and brings in violations of international law. The punishment of an infant child with unlawful sanctions is torture by a Canadian state actor and is unacceptable and would "outrage our society's sense of decency" and any reasonable Canadian would find it "abhorrent or intolerable." [2] The UN Torture Convention which is an international instrument binding on Canada instructs the judiciary to prevent acts of torture, and it does not make any distinction between the civil and the criminal branches. Torture is of such an offensive nature that it is the obligation of any member of the judiciary to prevent any act of torture and should err on the side of caution to investigate any such acts to ensure that they are arrested and prevented. Making matters worse is when an infant child is tortured to break the will of the officers of a corporation in an attempt to disrupt an essential service.

39. The forced occupation of the registered office of the Applicant could not take place without the cooperation of a number of Canadian state actors and private actors. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police provided the necessary force to accomplish the forced occupation after torturing the officers of Applicant who are black and Indigenous. The Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA) were needed to imprison the victims and provided the facility in which the torture took place. The rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union, their counsel Virgil Thomson and his firm OWZW Lawyers LLP were also instrumental in this matter. In addition to these parties Justice R.W. Elson, the registrars of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan in the Judicial Centre of Battleford, the sheriffs of the

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1 (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)

2 R. v. Smith, [1987] 1 S.C.R. 1045 at 1072; R. v. Morrisey, 2000 SCC 39 at paragraph 26)

same, Matrix Law Group LLP, Patricia J. Meiklejohn, Clifford A. Holm and Kimberley A. Richardson were all required to work in concert to effect these rebellious actions.

40. There is clearly an ideological, and political purpose, and under closer inspection there is a religious motivation as well. The Applicant, DSR Karis Consulting Inc. ("DSR Karis") is an essential service as its business is in heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC). In the course of his duties Dale uncovered engineering guidelines that do not follow proper engineering practice. When the SHA was confronted they did nothing. The SHA disregarded professional advice and did not provide any information to the contrary, this is unacceptable when human life is at risk and it is gross negligence when the misrepresentation is for the SARS-Cov-2 pandemic mitigation[3]. The mismanagement of the SARS-Cov-2 emergency by the SHA is a political position of the Applicant that differs from the Government of Saskatchewan.

41. The actions of Patricia J. Meiklejohn demonstrated deliberate intent to defraud the Applicant, as she used Rule 10-46(1),(2) and 10-47 of the Queen's Bench Rules (SK). Those rules are used for properties that are in foreclosure, it could not be lawfully used by Justice R.W. Elson in the family matter to defraud the Applicant of its registered office and the registrars of the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan were aware of it. This demonstrated their complicity. A long list of Canadian state actors and private actors were required to attempt to accomplish this type of fraud.

42. There was placed before the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan a clear demonstration of the facts and evidence that supported that there was a deliberate disruption of an essential service for political, ideological and religious purposes that caused a severe disruption of an essential service, that placed the lives and safety of the general public or a segment of the public at risk. The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan disregarded the evidence of terrorist activity and instead of referring it to the lieutenant Governor in Council to have an investigation initiated, the Court of Appeal punished the Applicant and its officers, one of whom is Indigenous.

43. The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan ruled on April 9, 2021 that stopping the torture of the officers of the Applicant and their affiliates were not imperative to the appeal process, and neither was removing the effects of the July 23, 2020 terrorist attacks against the Applicant which decimated the economic security of the Applicant.

44. The Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan has ignored indisputably clear evidence that demonstrates a systematic attack against the Applicant and others affiliated with it. It

3 (DSR Karis Consulting Inc., 2020)

further ignored evidence of actions taken to deliberately inflict conditions calculated to bring about the physical destruction of the officers of the Applicant.

45. In CACV3708, the SHA could not provide any evidence that it had complied with the Mental Health Services Act, nor did it provide any in T-1404-20 in the Federal Court of Canada. For this reason, it must be determined that the SHA tortured the CEO of the Applicant.

46. In T-1404-20 in the Federal Court of Canada, the Cheryl Giesbrecht acting on behalf of the Attorney General of Canada, provided an affidavit from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The affidavit was indicative of gross forgery. It contained obvious evidences of tampering, and a supposed warrant that was issued the day before the alleged incident took place. This gives evidence of deliberate intent, in addition to testimony that the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan contacted the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to prevent the officers of the Applicant from entering the court on July 23, 2020 in which the Saskatchewan Health Authority, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan were respondents in a matter with the Applicant. The Applicant was to be represented by Dale in the matter as he is its Chief Executive Officer.

47. The enforced disappearance of the officers of the Applicant, and their subsequent torture constituted a severe disruption and interference with an essential service.

48. The Registrars of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan continually hindered the efforts of the CEO of the Applicant to alleviate his torture, and that of his affilliates. They demonstrated extreme prejudice in placing the prerogative writs before a judge in chambers where they had zero chance to succeed further demonstrating deliberate intent to torture the CEO to disrupt the essential service of the Applicant, which brings genocide into the conversation.

49. 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 Applicant and the CEO to Innovation Credit Union and to force them out of the jurisdiction of Saskatchewan which is the only jurisdiction that the Applicant is authorized to sue them in.

50. The orders requested in QBG156 of 2020 would have placed the rogue agents under scrutiny an it was in their best interests to avoid being placed under scrutiny, since multiple professionals were given professional advice about the misrepresentation of the mixing factor which could lead to the loss of life and severe financial loss to any members

of the credit union who used the faulty recommendations. If there was any resulting illness or death from any member of the credit union or any loss of a business arising from the criminal representation of the mixing factor, Innovation Credit Union would liable for the losses. The loss prevention manager, Jennifer Schmidt and a vice president, Chad Gartner had a fiduciary duty to the members of Innovation Credit Union to alert them of the danger to life and financial interests. The rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union are all conspirators to the foregoing terrorist activity, and of taking actions to defraud them members of Innovation Credit Union. When the Applicant persisted in looking out for the health and safety for the members of Innovation Credit Union, Cary Ransome one of the named parties in the conspiracy email sent both the Applicant and the CEO in the same letter violating section 15(1) of the Canada Business Corporations Act which reads:

> 15 (1) ***A corporation has the capacity*** and, subject to this Act, the rights, powers and privileges ***of a natural person***.
>
> Capacity means: ***the ability*** or power ***to*** do, ***experience***, or understand

51. With a corporation having the capacity of a natural person, and a natural person has the capacity to experience suffering and to inflict it, there arises some serious questions with respect to the suffering experienced by a corporation and the infliction of suffering by other corporations as the Applicant has been attacked and targeted for destruction to for speaking out against the mismanagement of the covid emergency by the Saskatchewan Health Authority, and disclosed to the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union and ignored by them making them complicit in the foregoing terrorist activity. The actions of the rogue agents demonstrates the intent to punish the Applicant for implicating them in the forgoing terrorist activity.

52. When Jennifer Schmidt received information from the Applicant, she had an obligation to act in the best interests of the members of the Innovation Credit Union, and disclose the professional information that she had received from the Applicant. Rather than listening to the advice of a professional, she avoided the CEO of the Applicant, and stated that she destroyed the information provided to her by the Applicant which is in violation of section 5 of the Non-Disclosure Agreement, as the Applicant did not request the destruction of its information.

53. When Chad Gartner had a conversation with the CEO on July 7, 2020, the attempts of Chad Gartner to block access to Jennifer Schmidt that hindered the Applicant's contractual right to an immediate return of its information violated section 5 of the Non-Disclosure Agreement. There has been multiple instances of breach of contract by the

rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union, and these breaches of contract gave the Applicant lawful cause to request the investigation at the action dated July 23, 2020 at the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan. This dereliction of duty warrants an investigation of the activities of the rogue agents of the Innovation Credit Union as the avoidance and then the terrorist attacks at the courthouse and at the registered office of the Applicant gave the most benefit to the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union. Arresting the officers of the Applicant would then allow Kimberley A. Richardson to gain control of the Applicant and do away with any such action against the credit union where she works. Jennifer Schmidt is the direct supervisor of Kimberley A. Richardson, and could use her position to negatively influence her against the CEO, especially since she received information that the CEO was trying to alert his wife to the imminent danger and to shield her from any harm. When in the rogue email chain dated July 8, 2020 was sent to both the Applicant and the CEO, it outlined measures to prevent the CEO from seeing his wife, to keep her from learning the truth from him, as Kimberley A. Richardson would not have knowingly engaged in terrorist activity after hearing her husband explain the facts to her. The rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union profited the most from the divorce proceedings between the CEO and his wife Kimberley A. Richardson.

54. The *Applicant* 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 officers of the *Applicant* and others, namely:

> 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
>
> <u>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</u>. 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.

55. The *Applicant* 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 the CEO, 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 CEO from succoring relief from the torture that he is subjected to. The CCO 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 CEO, 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 officers of the Applicant. 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 CEO 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. 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.

56. Torture in and of itself warrants the transfer of the title. It is unreasonable to state that there isn't a public duty not to torture the officers of a corporation to disrupt it, and it its a gross criminal misapplication of the law to state that torture doesn't qualify for the stay under the Land Titles Act. Terrorism

57. 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 any person connected to the Applicant that will place them at any risk to be tortured.

> **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.

58. A Writ of Certiorari is a necessity to determine this matter, and the ensuing appeal and it would be necessary given the circumstances to order a Writ of Certiorari before the determination the leave as this matter involves torture and other heinous crimes. The actions of the courts in Saskatchewan warrants a Writ of Certiorari as it is indisputably clear that criminal activity has taken place in the jurisdiction of Saskatchewan. The courts have participated in criminal activity and the correlation of negative outcomes for the Applicant when Virgil Thomson's client are named in court matters, demands investigation as it raises suspicion of corruption of officials by him, his firm OWZW Lawyers LLP and his clients, the rogue agents of Innovation Credit Union.

59. Justice J.A. Schwann has demonstrated that she committed perjury in her fiat and there were numerous examples of the Applicant's lease and it was contained in the court record in numerous places in the materials in front of Justice J.A. Schwann. It is also included in paragraph 75 of T-1404-20 a Federal Court of Canada statement of claim. Both the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, and the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan are both defendants in that action with the CEO as the Plaintiff. It is included in the evidence presented before the court. She also used Rule 15 of the Court of Appeal Rules to strike down section 112 of the Land Titles Act. Here is a section 5 of the Court of Appeal Rules:

> Where no provision
>
> 5 Where the statute giving a right of appeal or a right to apply to the court or to a judge does not specify the procedure to be followed, these rules apply as far as may be practicable.
>
> Commentary

> If a statute confers a right of appeal and does not specify the procedure to be followed, the Rules apply as far as may be practicable . ***However, if the statute specifies the procedure to be followed, including the time within which an appeal is required to be taken, and the procedure differs from that of The Court of Appeal Rules, the statute prevails***.

60. The Land Titles Act permits the stay of execution and the transfer of title. Since fraud was alleged in the transfer, and there is evidence to demonstrate it, it is warranted for the actions requested by the Applicant as it has been unlawfully denied access to the property. It has also been demonstrated that the proper considerations were not taken in shutting out the Applicant from its registered office. It was not part of any legal proceedings that would warrant shutting it out from its registered office and it still holds a lawful lease for its registered office. Since Kimberley A. Richardson was engaged in the mortgage fraud, reverting title back to her in a stay in conjunction with the landlord of the Applicant would provide access for her to attempt to defraud the Applicant further. When

> Application for stay
>
> 112(1) The commencement of an appeal pursuant to section 111 does not stay the effect of the decision or order appealed from, but on five days' notice, the appellant may apply to the Court of Appeal for a stay of the decision or order pending the disposition of the appeal.(2) The notice period mentioned in subsection (1) may be reduced on application to the Court of Appeal**.**

61. It is not possible to overrule a statute with a rule of the court. Any discrepancy between the procedure and the rule does not permit the judge to use the rule of the court over the law and that is exceeding the jurisdiction granted to a judge. She was to apply the law, not circumvent it.

62. Justice J.A. Schwann had information from the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan that clearly delineated fraudulent activity by Kimberley A. Richardson, Clifford A. Holm, Patricia J. Meiklejohn, Justice B.R. Hildebrandt and a number of other persons connected to it. She still ruled in favour of persons who obviously committed crimes and the Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan deliberately withheld critical information that should have been handed over when the materials were requested for the appeal.

63. Clifford A. Holm purported to represent the CEO in the documents supplied, demonstrating clear intent to defraud the CEO and the Applicant. There are grave concerns that the parties that have taken such deliberate and flagrant steps to defraud,

would resort to murdering the human resource assets of the Applicant in an attempt to destroy it.

PART IV – SUBMISSIONS IN SUPPORT OF ORDER SOUGHT CONCERNING COSTS

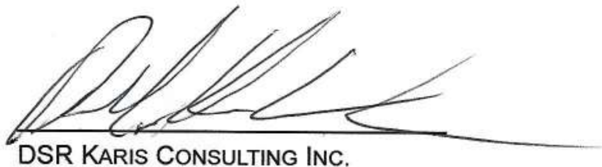
64. The Applicant has had numerous parties in Saskatchewan take actions to destroy its economic security with the objective of preventing it from seeking remedy or obtaining legal counsel to defend itself. The Applicant has also been the subject of multiple terrorist attacks, which has had a negative impact on the operation of the Applicant's essential services. Given the egregious conduct of the parties named in this action costs are warranted and should be ordered in this action.

65. The UN Torture Convention provides the means by which the judiciary can take action to prevent acts of torture and the order for costs are to prevent acts of torture, and to allow for the article 13 rights of the officers of the Applicant which are integral to the operation of its essential services.

PART V – ORDERS SOUGHT

1. Grant the appeal;
2. Order of a Writ of Certiorari;
3. Costs associated with incidental costs arising from torture to be determined by the Court; and
4. Any other orders the Court deems just

April 23, 2021



DSR KARIS CONSULTING INC.

APPENDIX A