

Docket Nos.: A73114045R
A75454960R
A77250456R
A77250460R
A77251941R
A77251930R

IN THE PROVINCIAL COURT OF ALBERTA
Sitting at Calgary

BETWEEN:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- and -

TIMOTHY STEPHENS

(Accused/Applicant)

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RAISE CONSTITUTIONAL ARGUMENT
Pursuant to *Constitutional Notice Regulation*, Alta Reg 102/1999

RE: *R v Stephens*;
Public Health Act, s.73(1);
Next Appearance: June 14, 2021; Courtroom No. 308, Calgary, Alberta

WHEREAS THE ACCUSED STANDS CHARGED THAT:

COUNT 1: On or about the 3rd day of January 2021, at or near Calgary, Alberta, did unlawfully contravene Section 73(1) of the *Public Health Act* by failing to comply with an order of a medical officer of health;

COUNT 2: On or about the 10th day of January 2021, at or near Calgary, Alberta, did unlawfully contravene Section 73(1) of the *Public Health Act* by failing to comply with an order of a medical officer of health;

COUNT 3: On or about the 28th day of February 2021, at or near Calgary, Alberta, did unlawfully contravene Section 73(1) of the *Public Health Act* by failing to comply with an order of a medical officer of health;

COUNT 4: On or about the 28th day of February 2021, at or near Calgary, Alberta, did unlawfully contravene Section 73(1) of the *Public Health Act* by failing to comply with an order of a medical officer of health;

COUNT 5: On or about the 7th day of March 2021, at or near Calgary, Alberta, did unlawfully contravene Section 73(1) of the *Public Health Act* by failing to comply with an order of a medical officer of health; and

COUNT 6: On or about the 7th day of March 2021, at or near Calgary, Alberta, did unlawfully contravene Section 73(1) of the *Public Health Act* by failing to comply with an order of a medical officer of health.

(Collectively, the “Charges”).

TAKE NOTICE THAT counsel for the Accused will apply to the Court for the following orders:

1. A declaration pursuant to section 52(1) of the *Constitution Act, 1982* that section 18 of CMOH Order 02-2021 (previously section 16 of CMOH Order 42-2020, the “15% Capacity Restriction”) infringes sections 2(a), 2(b), 2(c), and 2(d) of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (the “Charter”), is not saved by section 1, and is therefore void and of no force or effect;
2. A declaration pursuant to section 52(1) of the *Constitution Act, 1982* that section 2(1) of CMOH Order 26-2020 (the “Distancing Restriction”) infringes sections 2(a), 2(b), 2(c), 2(d), and 7 of the *Charter*, is not saved by section 1, and is therefore void and of no force or effect;
3. A declaration pursuant to section 24(1) of the *Charter* that the Charges breach sections 2(a), 2(b), 2(c), 2(d) and 7 of the *Charter*;
4. An order pursuant to section 24(1) of the *Charter* dismissing the Charges, or, in the alternative, entering an absolute discharge.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE THAT the grounds for the application are as follows:

5. Timothy Stephens (“Pastor Stephens”) is a local Christian minister and lead pastor at Fairview Baptist Church (“Fairview Baptist”), located in Calgary. On January 3, 2021, a worship

service occurred at Fairview Baptist at which Pastor Stephens preached by delivering a sermon from the pulpit of Fairview Baptist. Pastor Stephens was issued an offence notice in connection with the above worship service for allegedly breaching section 73(1) of the *Public Health Act* by failing to wear a face covering.

6. On January 10, 2021, a worship service occurred at Fairview Baptist at which Pastor Stephens preached by delivering a sermon from the pulpit of Fairview Baptist. On January 19, 2021, Pastor Stephens was issued a summons in connection with the above worship service for allegedly breaching section 73(1) of the *Public Health Act* by failing to comply with the 15% Capacity Restriction and failing comply with the Distancing Restriction.
7. On February 28, 2021, a worship service occurred at Fairview Baptist at which Pastor Stephens preached by delivering a sermon from the pulpit of Fairview Baptist. On March 15, 2021, Pastor Stephens was issued two summonses in connection with the above worship service for allegedly breaching section 73(1) of the *Public Health Act* by failing to comply with the 15% Capacity Restriction and failing comply with the Distancing Restriction respectively.
8. On March 7, 2021, a worship service occurred at Fairview Baptist at which Pastor Stephens preached by delivering a sermon from the pulpit of Fairview Baptist. On March 8, 2021, Pastor Stephens was issued two summonses in connection with the above worship service for allegedly breaching section 73(1) of the *Public Health Act* by failing to comply with the 15% Capacity Restriction and failing comply with the Distancing Restriction respectively.
9. Pastor Stephens has pled “not guilty” to all charges and contends that the underlying 15% Capacity Restriction and Distancing Restriction (the “Impugned CMOH Provisions”) are an unjustified infringement of the rights protected by sections 2(a), 2(b), 2(c), 2(d) and 7 of the *Charter*.

SECTION 2(a) – FREEDOM OF RELIGION

10. An infringement of section 2(a) of the *Charter* will be made out where a claimant has a sincerely-held religious belief that has a nexus with religion and where the impugned

government action interferes with the claimant's ability to act in accordance with his or her religious beliefs in a manner that is more than trivial or insubstantial.¹

11. According to the Supreme Court of Canada:

The essence of the concept of freedom of religion is the right to entertain such religious beliefs as a person chooses, **the right to declare religious beliefs openly and without fear of hindrance or reprisal, and the right to manifest religious belief by worship and practice or by teaching and dissemination.**²

12. Pastor Stephens has dedicated his life to obeying his Lord, Jesus Christ, not merely by being a follower of Christ, but also by being a pastor. Pastor Stephens has pastored Fairview Baptist by preaching the gospel and ministering to his congregants through, among other things:

- a) in-person preaching and teaching;
- b) leading worship in-person;
- c) praying in-person;
- d) counselling in-person;
- e) physically presiding over the sacraments of baptism and communion; and
- f) through fellowshiping and encouraging his congregants in-person.

13. Pastor Stephens sincerely believes the above manifestations of religious belief must be done physically, in-person and without the Fairview Baptist congregations being artificially and arbitrarily divided and separated by government. Pastor Stephens further believes that to comply with the Impugned CMOH Provisions, which severely restrict and interfere with religious worship services, is an act of disobedience to Christ, the Head of the Christian church. He believes he is called as a pastor to care for the whole health of his congregants: physical, spiritual, mental, emotional, and relational. He believes that the CMOH Orders generally, but especially the 15% Capacity and Distancing Restrictions, are hurting his congregants far more than COVID-19 ever could and is compelled by his conscience to minister to them through worship services that are not restricted to a small number that divides and separates his congregants, or interfered with by compelled masking and compelled avoidance of physical interaction.

¹ *Alberta v Hutterian Brethren of Wilson Colony*, 2009 SCC 37 at para 32; *Ktunaxa Nation v British Columbia (Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations)*, 2017 SCC 54, [2017] 2 SCR 386 at para 122

² *R v Big M Drug Mart Ltd*, [1985] 1 SCR 295, 58 NR 81 at para 94.

14. Pastor Stephens and the congregants of Fairview Baptist sincerely believe in the spiritual and theological necessity of physically gathering together as the entire Fairview Baptist church family for the purposes of edifying each other, listening to the preaching of the Word of God together, praising their Lord together, praying together, together partaking in the Lord's Supper, and witnessing baptisms in-person. They further believe in the spiritual and theological necessity of physical touch with each other, such as the laying on of hands for prayer and physically and emotionally comforting and ministering to each other through handshakes, hugs and other expressions of brotherly and sisterly affection.
15. The Impugned CMOH Provisions are an interference with the rights of Pastor Stephens and Fairview Baptist congregants to act in accordance with their religious beliefs in a manner that is more than trivial or insubstantial and therefore infringes their section 2(a) *Charter* rights.

SECTION 2(b) – FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

16. The Supreme Court has established a three-part test for whether freedom of expression protected under section 2(b) of the *Charter* is engaged.³ Adapted to the present context, the three-part test asks the following three questions:
 - a) Is there protected expressive content captured by the 15% Capacity Restriction?
 - b) Did the method or location of the expression remove that protection?
 - c) If the expression is protected by section 2(b), is the effect of the 15% Capacity Restriction to infringe that protection? Further, and specifically, if the expressive content of Pastor Stephens' sermons is protected by section 2(b), was the purpose of the Charges to censor Pastor Stephens' criticism of the Alberta Government thereby infringing that protection?
17. Conducting a worship service necessarily includes expressive content, such as preaching, Scripture reading, the singing of praise and worship songs, and prayer. This content is not excluded from constitutional protection by means of the method or location of the expression.

³ *Montréal (City) v 2952-1366 Québec Inc*, 2005 SCC 62 [*Montreal*] at para 56; *Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority v Canadian Federation of Students — British Columbia Component*, 2009 SCC 31 at para 37.

18. The 15% Capacity Restriction severely limits the number of congregants that Pastor Stephens can preach to in-person at any one time. If not complied with and enforced, the 15% Capacity Restriction would result in Pastor Stephens being penalized for exercising his right to free expression, which includes protection from government restricting the size of his in-person audience. Considering free expression also protects the right to hear,⁴ the free expression rights of Pastor Stephens' in-person audience or would-be audience are also infringed.
19. The Distancing Restriction also infringes free expression, in effect, because it directly interferes with effective communication between individuals by compelling them to remain at least two meters apart from each other. The Distancing Restriction further limits free expression by inevitably curtailing the number of Fairview Baptist congregants that can exercise their right to hear the in-person preaching of Pastor Stephens.
20. Certain sermons preached by Pastor Stephens, which resulted in the Charges, explicitly criticized the actions of the Alberta Government regarding, among other things, its COVID-19 restrictions and resulting devastation to civil liberties, the economy, and mental health.

SECTION 2(c) – FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY

21. Although largely undeveloped, an identified purpose of freedom of peaceful assembly is to protect the physical gathering together of people.⁵ Further, the right of peaceful assembly is, by definition, a collectively held right: it cannot be exercised by an individual and requires a literal coming together of people.⁶
22. The right to peacefully assemble is separate and distinct from the other section 2 *Charter* rights, and it requires the state to refrain from interfering in such assembly. It may even require the state to facilitate such assembly.⁷ Although freedom of assembly cases have typically been determined on other *Charter* grounds, most notably freedom of expression,⁸ freedom of

⁴ *Little Sisters Book and Art Emporium v Canada (Minister of Justice)*, [2000] 2 SCR 1120, 150 CCC (3d) 1 at para 41.

⁵ *Roach v Canada (Minister of State for Multiculturalism and Citizenship)*, [1994] 2 FC 406, 1994 CanLII 3453 (FCA) at para 69

⁶ *Mounted Police Assn. of Ontario v Canada (Attorney General)*, 2015 SCC 1 at para 64 [MPAO]

⁷ See e.g. *Garbeau c Montreal (Ville de)*, 2015 QCCS 5246 at paras 120-156

⁸ Basil S. Alexander, "Exploring a More Independent Freedom of Peaceful Assembly in Canada" (2018) 8: 1, UWO J Leg Stud 4 online:

<https://ojs.lib.uwo.ca/index.php/uwojls/article/view/5715/4809>

peaceful assembly is an independent constitutionally-protected right that is directly engaged by the Impugned CMOH Provisions.

23. Both the purpose and the effect of the 15% Capacity Restriction is to severely restrict the assembling together of the congregants of Fairview Baptist. Although the scope of what collective activities section 2(c) of the *Charter* guarantees is not yet fully defined, there can be no doubt that assembling for religious purposes goes to the core of what 2(c) protects, on the same level of importance as assembling for political purposes.
24. The effect of the Distancing Restriction is also to limit the exercise of the freedom of peaceful assembly as it inevitably constrains how many people can physically gather together in any one location. The Distancing Restriction also penalizes activities that are bound up with the exercise of free assembly, such as the collective holding of hands for purposes of prayer or worship.

SECTION 2(d) – FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

25. A purposive approach to freedom of association defines the content of this right by reference to its purpose: "to recognize the profoundly social nature of human endeavors and to protect the individual from state-enforced isolation in the pursuit of his or her ends".⁹ Freedom of association allows the achievement of individual potential through interpersonal relationships and collective action.¹⁰
26. The purpose of the right to freedom of association encompasses the protection of (1) individuals joining with others to form associations (the constitutive approach); (2) collective activity in support of other constitutional rights (the derivative approach); and (3) collective activity that enables "those who would otherwise be vulnerable and ineffective to meet on more equal terms the power and strength of those with whom their interests interact and, perhaps, conflict".¹¹
27. The purpose and effect of the 15% Capacity Restriction is to severely limit the exercise of the collective right of the congregants of Fairview Baptist, as a private religious association, to

⁹ MPAO at para 54, citing from Reference re Public Service Employee Relations Act (Alta.), [1987] 1 SCR 313, 1987 CanLII 88 (SCC) at 365 [*Re Public Service*] [Emphasis added].

¹⁰ *Dunmore v Ontario (Attorney General)*, 2001 SCC 94 at para 17

¹¹ MPAO, at para 54, citing from *Re Public Service*, at 366.

peacefully assemble together for the purposes of manifesting their religious beliefs, therefore engaging section 2(d). During a Sunday morning service at Fairview Baptist, all four fundamental freedoms are exercised together, at both an individual and collective level.

28. The effect of the Distancing Restriction is also to limit freedom of association because it hinders the collective exercise of peaceful assembly, the effective communication between individuals, and because it limits the right of each individual to associate—physically, religiously, and relationally—with whom they will and how.

SECTION 7 – LIBERTY

29. Section 7 protects the triple individual interests of life, liberty and security of the person. The liberty interest protects the right of individuals to be free from state detainment and state restrictions upon the freedom of movement.¹² It also protects bodily autonomy, core lifestyle choices, and fundamental relationships.¹³
30. The effect of the Distancing Restriction is to limit the liberty of individuals to consensually come within two meters of each others' body for the purposes of interacting with each other, socially, emotionally, relationally, spiritually, and physically. Healthy social interaction and effective communication necessarily involves individuals being much closer to each other than two meters. Meaningful emotional, social and relational interaction requires close bodily proximity, at the least, and often forms of physical interaction such as handshakes, hugs, the holding of hands and pats on the back.
31. The Distancing Restriction penalizes congregants of Fairview Baptist from exercising their right to liberty to care for each other, minister to each other and show affection for each other. Examples include the penalization of children playing together or adults physically assisting a child that is not their own, of physically assisting the frail, of friends giving each other hugs or handshakes, and of congregants praying with each other.

¹² *R v Heywood*, [1994] 3 SCR 761, 1994 CanLII 34 (SCC) at 789

¹³ *B. (R.) v. Children's Aid Society of Metropolitan Toronto*, 1995 CanLII 115 (SCC), [1995] 1 SCR 315 at paras 83-85; *Godbout v Longueuil (City)*, 1997 CanLII 335 (SCC), [1997] 3 SCR 844 at para 66

Section 7's Inherent limits – The Principles of Fundamental Justice

32. Limitations of the section 7 interests are only lawful so long as the infringements caused by government action or a law are in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.¹⁴ According to the Supreme Court of Canada, the principles of fundamental justice “are about the basic values underpinning our constitutional order.”¹⁵ The Court has recognized a number of principles of fundamental justice, but three have “emerged as central... laws that impinge on life, liberty or security of the person must not be arbitrary, overbroad, or have consequences that are grossly disproportionate to their object.”¹⁶

33. Regarding gross disproportionality, the Supreme Court has stated, “if the impact of the restriction on the individual's life, liberty or security of the person is grossly disproportionate to the object of the measure”, the restriction will not be found to accord with the principles of fundamental justice.¹⁷ The Court further found:

The inquiry into gross disproportionality compares the law's purpose, "taken at face value", with its negative effects on the rights of the claimant, and asks if this impact is completely out of sync with the object of the law.¹⁸

34. As for overbreadth, if an impugned law or government measure which limits section 7 rights “goes too far and interferes with some conduct that bears no connection to its objective,” it will be overbroad.¹⁹

35. Arbitrariness involves:

...whether there is a direct connection between the purpose of the law and the impugned effect on the individual, in the sense that the effect on the individual bears some relation to the law's purpose. There must be a rational connection between the object of the measure that causes the s. 7 deprivation, and the limits it imposes on life, liberty, or security of the person. A law that imposes limits on these interests in a way that bears *no connection* to its objective arbitrarily impinges on those interests.²⁰

36. The Distancing Restriction is grossly disproportionate, wreaking havoc on individuals' mental health and severely interfering with fundamental aspects of their identity and lifestyle, such as

¹⁴ *Canada (Attorney General) v Bedford*, 2013 SCC 72 at paras 74-78 [*Bedford*]

¹⁵ *Bedford* at para 96

¹⁶ *Carter v Canada (Attorney General)*, 2015 SCC 5 at para 72 [*Carter*]

¹⁷ *Carter*, at para 89.

¹⁸ *Carter*, at para 89

¹⁹ *Bedford* at para 101

²⁰ *Bedford* at para 111

who they interact with and, most importantly, how. The Distancing Restriction strips social, emotional, relational, physical, and spiritual interaction of much of its meaningfulness. All in response to a flu-like illness that has resulted in *below normal* ICU admissions in 2020, has not resulted in excess death in 2020, and has not resulted an average age of death below that of life expectancy in Alberta (being 82 years of age). The ostensible “cure” that is the Distancing Restriction inflicts harm that is grossly disproportionate to any possibly derived benefits.

37. The Distancing Restriction is also arbitrary as there is no evidenced rational connection between the effects of the Distancing Restriction on individuals, and the resulting section 7 deprivation, and the purpose of the law.

SECTION 1: JUSTIFIED IN A FREE AND DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

38. The limitations of sections 2(a), 2(b), 2(c), 2(d) and 7 of the *Charter* as a result of the Impugned CMOH Provisions are not justified in a free and democratic society. Due to the lack of scientific evidence in support of the effectiveness of the 15% Capacity and Distancing Restrictions, they are not rationally connected to any identifiable pressing and substantial objective of the Impugned CMOH Provisions. The 15% Capacity and Distancing Restrictions are categorically not minimally impairing, and the overall negative impacts of the Restrictions far outweigh any benefits achieved, especially in light of the lack of scientific evidence the Impugned CMOH Provisions produce any measurable impact.

REMEDY ANALYSIS

Section 52(1) of the *Constitution Act, 1982*

39. Pastor Stephens seeks declarations pursuant to section 52(1) of the *Constitution Act, 1982* that the 15% Capacity Restriction infringes sections 2(a), 2(b), 2(c), and 2(d) of the *Charter*, that the Distancing Restriction infringes sections 2(a), 2(b), 2(c), 2(d), and 7, that neither are saved by section 1, and that the Restrictions are therefore void and of no force or effect;
40. Further, and on the basis the Impugned CMOH Provisions are unconstitutional, Pastor Stephens seeks a dismissal of the Charges against him, or, in the alternative, to be acquitted of the Charges.

Section 24(1) of the *Charter*

41. Even in the event this Honourable Court finds that the Impugned CMOH Provisions are saved by section 1 of the *Charter*, the fact remains that a large number of *Charter* rights were breached in the ticketing of Pastor Stephens. The only just and appropriate remedy is a dismissal or stay of all Charges.
42. Where a *Charter* violation occurs as a result of government action, section 24(1) of the *Charter* permits this Court to provide an appropriate and just remedy.²¹ The Supreme Court of Canada has stated:

Section 24(1) of the *Charter* requires that courts issue effective, responsive remedies that guarantee full and meaningful protection of *Charter* rights and freedoms. ... A superior court may craft any remedy that it considers appropriate and just in the circumstances.²²

43. This Court has stated, “by application of s. 24(1), a court of competent jurisdiction may issue a judicial stay (or other *Charter* remedies) in respect of the criminal proceedings.”²³ More specifically, this Court has unequivocally stated:

The Provincial Court of Alberta is a court of competent jurisdiction to grant a judicial stay where a breach of s. 9 of the *Charter* or where a breach of other *Charter* rights has been established and the presiding judge determines that a judicial stay is the appropriate and just remedy under s. 24(1) of the *Charter*.²⁴

44. In *R v Elliot*²⁵, this Court found that a just and appropriate remedy under s 24(1) of the *Charter* was to grant the accused an absolute discharge, due to a violation of the accused’s right not to be arbitrarily detained, despite the fact that the accused was found guilty of the charge.²⁶ In addition, the Ontario Court of Appeal restored a trial judge’s decision to dismiss charges against the accused because of an unlawful strip and search which violated the accused’s *Charter* section 8 rights, even though it had no bearing on the driving offence for which the accused was charged.²⁷

²¹ *R v 974649 Ontario Inc*, 2001 SCC 81 at para 14.

²² *Doucet-Boudreau v Nova Scotia (Department of Education)*, 2003 SCC 62 at para 87.

²³ *R v Pringle*, 2003 ABPC 7 at para 95.

²⁴ *R v Pringle*, 2003 ABPC 7 at para 94.

²⁵ [1984] AJ No 940, 57 AR 49

²⁶ *R v Elliott*, [1984] AJ No 940, 57 AR 49 at paras 13-14.

²⁷ *R v Flintoff*, [1998] OJ No 2337, 111 OAC 305

45. As for a stay of proceedings, the Supreme Court of Canada has stated:

It must always be remembered that a stay of proceedings is only appropriate “in the clearest of cases”, where the prejudice to the accused’s right to make full answer and defence cannot be remedied or where irreparable prejudice would be caused to the integrity of the judicial system if the prosecution were continued.²⁸

46. It has also been adopted by the Supreme Court of Canada that a stay of proceedings would be appropriate when two criteria are fulfilled:

- a) The prejudice caused by the abuse in question will be manifest, perpetuated or aggravated through the conduct of the trial, or by its outcome; and
- b) No other remedy is reasonably capable of removing that prejudice.

47. These guidelines apply equally to prejudice to the accused or to the integrity of the judicial system.²⁹ The presence of either one of the criteria justifies the exercise of discretion in favour of a stay.³⁰

48. In *R v Pringle*³¹, this Court held that an appropriate remedy for a *Charter* section 9 violation includes a stay even if there is no nexus or temporal connection between the breach and the evidence that ultimately would lead to conviction.³² In *R v Herter*³³, this Court stayed the proceedings of an accused based on his *Charter* section 9 rights having been breached.³⁴ Likewise, the Supreme Court of Canada has stayed proceedings against an accused due to a breach of their *Charter* section 7 and 11 rights.³⁵

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE THAT in support of this application the Accused may rely on the following cases and such other authority as counsel may advise:

- *Alberta v Hutterian Brethren of Wilson Colony*, 2009 SCC 37;

²⁸ *R v O'Connor*, [1995] 4 SCR 411, [1995] 4 RCS 411 at para 82.

²⁹ *R v O'Connor*, [1995] 4 SCR 411, 4 RCS 411 at para 75.

³⁰ *R v Carosella*, [1997] 1 SCR 80 at para 56.

³¹ 2003 ABPC 7

³² *R v Pringle*, 2003 ABPC 7 at para 95.

³³ 2006 ABPC 221, AJ No 1058

³⁴ *R v Herter*, 2006 ABPC 221, AJ No 1058 at para 45.

³⁵ See *R v Demers*, 2004 SCC 46, 2 SCR 489 and *R v Carosella*, [1997] 1 SCR 80.

- *B. (R.) v. Children's Aid Society of Metropolitan Toronto*, 1995 CanLII 115 (SCC), [1995] 1 SCR 315;
- *Canada (Attorney General) v Bedford*, 2013 SCC 72;
- *Carter v Canada (Attorney General)*, 2015 SCC 5;
- *Doucet-Boudreau v Nova Scotia (Department of Education)*, 2003 SCC 62;
- *Dunmore v Ontario (Attorney General)*, 2001 SCC 94;
- *Garbeau c Montreal (Ville de)*, 2015 QCCS 5246;
- *Godbout v Longueuil (City)*, 1997 CanLII 335 (SCC), [1997] 3 SCR 844;
- *Greater Vancouver Transportation Authority v Canadian Federation of Students — British Columbia Component*, 2009 SCC 31;
- *Ktunaxa Nation v British Columbia (Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations)*, 2017 SCC 54;
- *Little Sisters Book and Art Emporium v Canada (Minister of Justice)*, [2000] 2 SCR 1120, 150 CCC (3d) 1;
- *Montréal (City) v 2952-1366 Québec Inc*, 2005 SCC 62;
- *Mounted Police Assn. of Ontario v Canada (Attorney General)*, 2015 SCC 1;
- *R v 974649 Ontario Inc*, 2001 SCC 81;
- *R v Big M Drug Mart Ltd*, [1985] 1 SCR 295, 58 NR 81;
- *R v Carosella*, [1997] 1 SCR 80;
- *R v Clark*, 2017 ABQB 643;
- *R v Demers*, 2004 SCC 46, 2 SCR 489;
- *R v Elliott*, [1984] AJ No 940, 57 AR 49;
- *R v Flintoff*, [1998] OJ No 2337, 111 OAC 305;
- *R v Herter*, 2006 ABPC 221;
- *R v Heywood*, [1994] 3 SCR 761, 1994 CanLII 34 (SCC);
- *R v O'Connor*, [1995] 4 SCR 411, 4 RCS 411;
- *R v Pringle*, 2003 ABPC 7;
- *Reference re Public Service Employee Relations Act (Alta.)*, [1987] 1 SCR 313, 1987 CanLII 88 (SCC); and
- *Roach v Canada (Minister of State for Multiculturalism and Citizenship)*, [1994] 2 FC 406, 1994 CanLII 3453 (FCA).

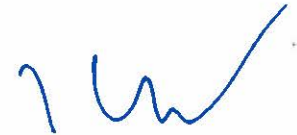
Secondary Sources

- Basil S. Alexander, "Exploring a More Independent Freedom of Peaceful Assembly in Canada" (2018) 8: I, UWO J Leg Stud 4 online:
<https://ojs.lib.uwo.ca/index.php/uwojls/article/view/5715/4809>

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE THAT the Accused expressly reserves the right to raise additional constitutional arguments that are disclosed by the evidence and that are not the subject of this notice.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE THAT any statements of fact contained in this notice should not be interpreted as admissions of fact, but rather, merely as anticipated evidence based on disclosure provided by the Crown.

DATED at the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta this 3rd day of June 2021.



 **Leighton B.U. Grey, Q.C.**

James S. M. Kitchen

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