

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

City of Ottawa, East Region

BETWEEN:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

- and -

GUY MEISTER

SENTENCING BRIEF OF THE DEFENDANT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Overview.....	3
II.	Legal Enforcement Context and Enforcement Alternatives.....	3
III.-A	Enforcement Contest: Use of Tactical Force and Available Provincial Regulatory Powers.....	5
III.-B	Enforcement Ambiguity and Foreseeability in Light of Federal Emergency Powers	6
IV.	Harsh Detention Conditions and Physical Harm as Mitigating Factors.....	7
V.	Harsh Detention and Disclosure Failures as Mitigating Factors.....	8
VI.	Personal Circumstances of the Accused.....	9
VII.	Acquittal on Obstruction Charge and Diminished Blameworthiness.....	9
VIII.	Judicial Notice, Foreseeability and Reduced Moral Blameworthiness.....	10
IX.	Facebook Evidence, Procedural Fairness and the Proper Scope of Judicial Notice	10
X.	Balancing Sentencing Objectives Under Sections 718 to 718.3.....	11
XI.	Proposed Disposition and Sentencing Recommendation.....	12
XII.	Conclusion.....	13
XIII.	Table of Authorities.....	13
XIV.	Appendices and Supporting Exhibits (with hyperlinks).....	14
XV.	Appendices and Supporting Exhibits (appended to the sentencing brief).....	14

I. Overview

This submission is grounded in the sentencing principles enumerated in sections 718 to 718.2 of the *Criminal Code*, which require a careful and contextual balancing of the objectives of denunciation, deterrence, rehabilitation, and restraint. On February 18, 2022, the accused was arrested at the intersection of Sussex Drive and Rideau Street in Ottawa and later convicted of mischief under section 430(1)(c). The Crown proceeded summarily. While the defence acknowledges the seriousness of the offence, we respectfully urge the Court to weigh this against the mitigating circumstances and broader legal context, including the availability of non-criminal enforcement tools. Given the unique statutory and factual framework surrounding this matter, a non-custodial sentence would appropriately reflect both proportionality and restraint.

II. Legal Context and Enforcement Alternatives

A. Civil Enforcement as a Statutory and Judicial Response

Canadian sentencing law emphasizes that state intervention must be as restrained and individualized as possible, especially when alternative legal mechanisms are available and demonstrably effective. This principle is not only rooted in the statutory objectives outlined in ss. 718 to 718.2 of the *Criminal Code* but is also reflected in Supreme Court jurisprudence that demands a measured and context-sensitive approach to punishment.

It is submitted that the availability and effectiveness of civil enforcement mechanisms must be considered when assessing the necessity and proportionality of criminal sanctions. At the time of the alleged offence, a valid injunction issued by McWatt J.¹ under section 440 of the *Municipal Act*² authorized the City of Ottawa to enforce municipal by-laws—including those governing obstruction of city streets—through targeted civil remedies. This legally sound and operational mechanism offered an effective alternative to criminal prosecution, preserving public order with minimal escalation.

In the present case, the civil injunction issued by McWatt J. demonstrates that municipal authorities had already pursued legal remedies to address the underlying conduct. This civil remedy allowed for enforcement while minimizing escalation, preserving public order without immediate resort to criminal prosecution. The success and scope of that order highlight the availability of non-criminal enforcement to secure compliance. Where such remedies are demonstrably effective, imposing a criminal sanction would risk exceeding what is necessary to maintain public order, and may undermine the restraint demanded by Canadian sentencing principles. Despite this, the accused was arrested and prosecuted criminally, rather than through civil enforcement mechanisms.

¹ *City of Ottawa v Persons Unknown*, 2022 ONSC 1151 (14 Feb. 2022) (McWatt J) [Municipal Injunction].

² *Municipal Act* 2001, SO 2001, c. 25 [Ontario *Municipal Act*], s. 440.

B. Supreme Court Guidance on Restraint and Individualization

The Supreme Court has consistently emphasized the need for restraint in sentencing and the importance of tailoring sanctions to the individual circumstances of the case. In *R v Johnson*, 2003 SCC 46³, the Court affirmed that judges must consider “the possibility that a less restrictive sanction would attain the same sentencing objectives” as a more severe one. This supports the proposition that where civil remedies like injunctions have already addressed the underlying conduct, criminal sanctions may be unnecessary and disproportionate. The decision to bypass civil enforcement tools—despite judicial endorsement—should therefore be considered a mitigating factor.

C. The Role of State Conduct in Sentencing Discretion

The Supreme Court has held that sentencing must account for and reflect state conduct, including failures to use lawful alternatives. In *R v Nasogaluak*⁴, Lebel J. held that “[w]here the state misconduct in question relates to the circumstances of the offence or the offender, the sentencing judge may properly take the relevant facts into account in crafting a fit sentence.” Furthermore, “the principle of proportionality is central to the sentencing process ... but may not exceed what is just and appropriate given the moral blameworthiness of the offender and the gravity of the offence.”⁵ It affirms that judicial discretion allows for mitigation when the state’s response exceeds what was necessary.

The injunction issued by McWatt J⁶ stands as a clear demonstration of how civil enforcement can serve as a targeted and proportionate response to public disorder. Rather than relying on criminal prosecution for mischief, the City invoked its statutory authority to seek injunctive relief under the *Municipal Act*,⁷ allowing for enforcement without the collateral consequences of criminal conviction. This approach aligns with the Supreme Court’s emphasis on restraint and individualized justice in sentencing.

This principle also aligns with the broader sentencing objectives under section 718 of the *Criminal Code*, particularly restraint and the least restrictive means necessary to achieve public protection (*R v Boutilier*, 2017 SCC 64⁸; *Johnson*⁹). Considering these cases, the injunction issued by McWatt J. exemplifies how civil enforcement can serve as a tailored, proportionate response that upholds the rule of law and minimizes harm to the accused. Where such mechanisms are demonstrably effective, courts should be hesitant to invoke the blunt instrument of criminal prosecution without first considering these alternatives.

³ *R v Johnson*, 2003 SCC 46 [*Johnson*] at paras. 22 and 28.

⁴ *R v Nasogaluak*, 2010 SCC 6, [2010] 1 S.C.R. 206 [*Nasogaluak*], at para. 3.

⁵ *Nasogaluak*, *ibid.*, at headnote (7th para.). See also para. 42.

⁶ *Municipal Injunction*, *supra* note 1. The Injunction of McWatt J was made on 14 Feb. 2022.

⁷ *Municipal Act*, *supra* note 2, at s. 440.

⁸ *R v Boutilier*, 2017 SCC 64 [*Boutilier*] at paras. 57 and 109.

⁹ *Johnson*, *supra* note 3, at paras. 22 and 28.

D. Application to the Present Case

These cases support the argument that the failure to operationalize civil enforcement tools, despite a valid injunction, should be considered a mitigating factor in sentencing. Where civil remedies are available and appropriate, resorting to criminal prosecution may undermine proportionality and restraint in sentencing. This principle aligns with the availability of non-criminal enforcement tools, such as municipal by-laws and injunctions under s. 440 of the Ontario *Municipal Act*, which were judicially endorsed by McWatt J.¹⁰

Given the discretion afforded under section 718.3, we respectfully submit that the Court should impose a sentence that reflects the availability—and judicial endorsement—of civil enforcement mechanisms. A criminal sanction in this context risks undermining the integrity of the municipal legal framework and the injunction issued by McWatt J.

In view of the civil injunction issued by McWatt J., which provided a legally sound and operational alternative to criminal prosecution, the decision to proceed summarily under section 430(1)(c) of the *Criminal Code* warrants scrutiny. The Supreme Court has urged restraint where less intrusive mechanisms can achieve justice (*Johnson*,¹¹ *Boutilier*¹²). The availability and judicial endorsement of these civil enforcement tools—and the failure to utilize them—constitute significant mitigating factors. Accordingly, the defence submits that a non-custodial sentence is appropriate, one that reflects both the proportionality required by law and the integrity of the municipal legal framework already in place.

III-A. Enforcement Context: Use of Tactical Force and Available Provincial Regulatory Powers

The state's choice of enforcement tactics plays a critical role in assessing both the gravity of the offence and the moral blameworthiness of the offender. When peaceful conduct is met with tactical force, and available administrative tools are disregarded, the principles of proportionality and restraint must take centre stage (ss. 718.1, 718.2 (d)).

On February 18, 2022, the accused was seated in the passenger seat of a semi-trailer operated by a co-accused when officers from the Ottawa Police Tactical Unit initiated a forcible extraction. One officer broke the driver's window and removed the operator of the vehicle without issuing any prior warning. This action compelled the accused to exit through the passenger side, where he was immediately arrested by a second tactical officer. The accused displayed no violent resistance and was later acquitted of obstructing police under section 129(a) of the *Criminal Code*. In this context—where tactical force was employed without advance notice and the accused's conduct was non-aggressive—the use of force raises legitimate concerns about proportionality. As the Supreme Court held in *Nasogaluak*, disproportionate state conduct during the arrest that

¹⁰ Municipal Injunction, *supra* note 1.

¹¹ *Johnson*, *supra* note 3, at paras. 22 and 28.

¹² *Boutilier*, *supra* note 6, at paras. 57 and 109.

exceeds what was necessary for the arrest may inform sentencing, particularly where the state conduct contributes to the psychological and physical burden on the accused.¹³

At the time of the arrest, the Province of Ontario had enacted Ontario Regulation 71/22¹⁴ under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act,¹⁵ which empowered police officers to order drivers to vacate city streets in Ottawa and to seize licences—including those issued by other provinces—if drivers refused to comply. This regulation provided a non-criminal enforcement mechanism specifically tailored to the circumstances. The accused was not given an opportunity to comply with such order, nor was this regulatory framework operationalized prior to the arrest. The failure to apply these proportionate, lawful tools—despite their availability—should be weighed against the decision to pursue criminal charges. This supports the argument that the accused’s conduct could have been addressed through administrative or civil enforcement rather than criminal charges.

These facts reinforce several core sentencing principles: (1) Restraint (s. 718.2(d)): Where targeted administrative tools were available, criminal sanctions should be invoked sparingly; (2) Proportionality (s. 718.1): The state’s response must reflect the gravity of the offence and the conduct of the accused; (3) Responsibility (s. 718(f)): The accused’s ability to accept harm is shaped by a lack of opportunity to comply. When enforcement bypasses tailored, lawful options in favour of tactical criminal measures, the moral blameworthiness of the accused must be reassessed accordingly. Sentencing must reflect not only the nature of the offence but also the proportionality of the state’s intervention—principles that call for careful and contextual balancing of those choices.

In light of these facts, the defence submits that the enforcement response was excessive in both form and legal design. The failure to deploy available non-criminal alternatives underscores a need for a restrained sentence—one that reflects the accused’s conduct, the availability of lawful alternatives, and the state’s obligation to act proportionately.

III-B. Enforcement Ambiguity and Foreseeability in Light of Federal Emergency Powers

The accused respectfully submits that the enforcement context surrounding the alleged offence was shaped by the invocation of the *Emergencies Act*¹⁶ on February 14, 2022. While the federal government declared a Public Order Emergency,¹⁷ the Federal Court has since held that the declaration was unreasonable and *ultra vires* the statute. In

¹³ *Nasogaluak*, *supra* note 4, at headnote (7th para.) and para. 42.

¹⁴ Ontario Regulation 71/22 (12 Feb. 2022) [Ontario Regulation 71/22].

¹⁵ Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, RSO 1990, c. E.9 [Ontario *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*].

¹⁶ *Emergencies Act*, RSC 1985, c 22 (4th supplement), ss 16-26 as it appeared on 19 Feb. 2022 [federal *Emergencies Act*].

¹⁷ *Proclamation Declaring a Public Order Emergency*, SOR/2022-20 in *Canada Gazette* (Part 1), Vol 156, Extra No 1 (15 Feb. 2022) [federal *Proclamation*].

Canadian Frontline Nurses v Canada (Attorney General), 2024 FC 42,¹⁸ Mosley J found that the federal cabinet failed to meet the statutory threshold under section 17 of the *Emergencies Act*, including the requirement to designate a specific geographic area affected by the emergency. The Court concluded that no “red zone” was ever lawfully established in Ottawa,¹⁹ and that the federal measures—such as the freezing of bank accounts—were national in scope and not tailored to local enforcement. This legal ambiguity undermines the foreseeability of criminal liability for presence at a public intersection and supports a finding of diminished moral blameworthiness. In keeping with the principles of proportionality under section 718.1 and restraint under section 718.2(d) of the *Criminal Code*, we submit that this context warrants a mitigated sentence.

IV. Harsh Detention Conditions and Physical Harm as Mitigating Factors

Sentencing must reflect not only the gravity of the offence, but also the treatment of the offender in state custody. When detention conditions cross into physical degradation, they become relevant mitigating factors in sentencing law (see, e.g. *Nasogaluak*²⁰).

From his arrest at around 12:00 pm until 1:30 pm, Guy Meister was held in custody in the open air. From 1:30 p.m. to 4:15 p.m., Meister was confined in an Ontario Provincial Police transport vehicle while outdoor temperatures in Ottawa ranged from -11.7°C to -13°C, according to historical data from Environment and Climate Change Canada²¹ and Weather Spark.²² These sub-zero conditions, coupled with the lack of heating or insulation in the vehicle, resulted in significant physical discomfort and psychological stress. This period of custody, though brief, was intensified by the extreme cold and lack of basic amenities. We respectfully submit that the severity of the environmental conditions during this period should be considered a mitigating factor in sentencing.

In *Nasogaluak*, Lebel J, writing for the Supreme Court, held the following (at para. 63):

The judgments relying on s. 24(1) [of the *Charter*] appear to have been concerned about instances of abuse of process or misconduct by state agents in the course of the events leading to an arrest, to charges or to other criminal procedures. But, inasmuch as they relate to the offender and the offence, those facts become relevant circumstances within the meaning of the sentencing provisions of the

¹⁸ *Canadian Frontline Nurses v Canada (Attorney General)*, 2024 FC 42 CanLII (29 Jan. 2024) (Mosley J) [*Canadian Frontline Nurses*], at paras 248, 346, 359, 374, Annex “A”.

¹⁹ By contrast, prior to the decision of Mosley J, Doyle J took judicial notice of a “red zone” in Ottawa. See: *R v Romlewski*, 2023 ONSC 5571 (CanLII), File no 22-15609-AP (24 Oct. 2023) (Doyle J) [*Romlewski* (ONSC)], at paras 8-10, 12, 140, 173, 177-78, 188, 200-01, 214, 247, 266 [“red zone” has 17 mentions].

²⁰ *Nasogaluak*, *supra* note 4, at headnote (7th para.) and para. 42.

²¹ Historical weather data retrieved from Environment and Climate Change Canada, Ottawa, Feb. 18, 2022. Available at: [Hourly Data Report for Feb. 18, 2022-Climate-Environment and Climate Change Canada](#).

²² Historical weather data retrieved from Weather Spark, Ottawa Macdonald-Cartier International Airport, Feb. 18, 2022. Available at: <https://weatherspark.com/h/d/147151/2022/2/18/Historical-Weather-on-Friday-February-18-2022-at-Ottawa-Macdonald-Cartier-International-Airport-Ontario-Canada#metar-12-00>.

Criminal Code. As such, they become part of the factors that sentencing judges will take into consideration in order to determine the proper punishment of the offender, without a need to turn to s. 24(1).²³ [underline added]

These facts are not peripheral. The accused was held in custody in extreme cold for four hours. They go directly to the integrity of the sentencing process, and under *Nasogaluak*, they compel judicial consideration in crafting a fit and proportionate response.

V. Harsh Detention and Disclosure Failures as Mitigating Factors

The administration of justice demands transparency and humane treatment – yet in this case, the accused faced both physical degradation and procedural unfairness.

The accused endured significant hardship while in police custody on February 18, 2022. Following his arrest at approximately 12:00 p.m., he was held in cold outdoor conditions before being placed inside an Ontario Provincial Police prisoner transport vehicle from 1:30 p.m. until shortly before 4:15 p.m. Upon release from the vehicle and removal of his handcuffs, he was transferred to a heated processing trailer operated by Ottawa police, where video evidence shows him in a dishevelled state, with visibly swollen hands. So severe was the swelling that officers required multiple attempts to complete fingerprinting procedures. These circumstances demonstrate not only physical discomfort but also a degree of bodily injury, which warrants mitigation.

The video's relevance is clear: it documents the accused's condition, demeanor, and treatment during processing. Its suppression deprived the accused of a meaningful opportunity to present evidence of mistreatment and hardship. In *R v Stinchcombe*, [1991] 3 SCR 326,²⁴ the Court affirmed the Crown's duty to disclose all relevant information, including materials that could bear on the severity or context of the accused's experience. Likewise, in *Nasogaluak*, the Supreme Court held that state conduct that compounds punishment or hardship may justify a reduction in sentence.

The accused endured physically degrading conditions during detention, including prolonged exposure to cold and visible swelling of his hands. These facts are captured in a 35-minute video, which was not disclosed by the Crown. Moreover, the video recording of the accused inside the police trailer was never disclosed prior to trial and only surfaced during cross-examination in a related proceeding. The failure to disclose this material undermines procedural fairness and deprives the accused of the opportunity to contextualize his treatment. In keeping with *Nasogaluak* and *Stinchcombe*, we submit that these factors warrant mitigation and support a restrained, rehabilitative sentence.

The combination of harsh physical conditions and disclosure failure undermines both the fairness of the proceedings and the proportionality of any sanction. These facts support

²³ *Nasogaluak*, *supra* note 4, at para. 63.

²⁴ *R v Stinchcombe*, [1991] 3 SCR 326 [*Stinchcombe*].

a restrained, rehabilitative disposition under sections 718.1 and 718.2(d) *Criminal Code*. Where the Crown fails to disclose critical evidence and the accused is subjected to avoidable physical hardship, a restrained and rehabilitative sentence is not only justified – it is legally and morally necessary.

VI. Personal Circumstances of the Accused

In *R v Suter*,²⁵ the Supreme Court emphasized that sentencing must be tailored to the offender as well as the offence. Moldaver J wrote that “mitigating factors, collateral consequences, or other attenuating circumstances relating to the offence or offender may warrant ... a sentence that falls below this broad range.” Suter’s lack of criminal record, cooperation, and personal hardship were all considered mitigating factors.

The accused’s lack of criminal record, long-standing history of volunteerism and civic engagement, and demonstrated remorse and cooperation with authorities reflect a high degree of moral character and rehabilitative potential. These factors align with the Supreme Court’s guidance in *Suter*, and support a restrained, non-custodial sentence.

VII. Acquittal on Obstruction Charge and Reduced Moral Blameworthiness

While the Court has entered a conviction for mischief, it is notable that the accused was acquitted of obstructing police under section 129(a). This acquittal reflects that the accused did not resist arrest or interfere with law enforcement. This implies a level of cooperation or non-aggression, which courts often treat as a mitigating factor under section 718.2(a). We submit that this distinction reduces the accused’s moral blameworthiness and supports a restrained, rehabilitative sentence in keeping with the principles of proportionality and fairness under sections 718 to 718.2 *Criminal Code*.

In *R v Romlewski*, the accused was sentenced to a suspended sentence and one day of probation,²⁶ following a finding of guilt for mischief after Doyle J of the Superior Court of Justice overturned the initial acquittal and remitted the matter to the Ontario Court of Justice for sentencing.²⁷ In her decision, Doyle J took judicial notice of the existence of a “red zone” and the broader context of public mischief in Ottawa at the time of the arrest. Despite the heightened enforcement environment, Wadden J. of the sentencing court imposed a brief and non-custodial disposition, recognizing the accused’s peaceful conduct and limited role. This outcome underscores the principle that sentencing must reflect the individual circumstances of the offender and the proportionality of the state’s response. The defence submits that a similar approach is warranted in the present case.

²⁵ *R v Suter*, 2018 SCC 34 (CanLII), [2018] 2 SCR 496 [*Suter*] at paras. 27 and 90.

²⁶ Romlewski was sentenced on Feb. 12, 2025, to a suspended sentence and one day of probation. See: *R v Romlewski* [2025], Information #22-R15609 (12 Feb. 2025) OCJ (Wadden J) [*Romlewski* [2025] (OCJ)].

²⁷ *Romlewski* (ONSC), *supra* note 19.

VIII. Judicial Notice, Foreseeability and Reduced Moral Blameworthiness

The trial judge took judicial notice that nearby businesses and residents experienced obstruction of their “use” and “enjoyment” of property. However, the accused had no knowledge of these facts at the time of the alleged offence, and no opportunity to challenge them through evidence or cross-examination. In *R v Find*,²⁸ the Supreme Court cautioned that judicial notice must be limited to uncontroversial facts and not used to establish material elements of an offence without procedural safeguards.

Furthermore, at the time of arrest: (1) the Rideau Centre mall had been closed since January 29, 2022; and (2) businesses in the ByWard Market were subject to pandemic lockdowns and capacity limits.²⁹ These facts significantly reduced public activity and commercial use in the area, thereby reducing the accused’s moral blameworthiness.

IX. Facebook Evidence, Procedural Fairness and the Proper Scope of Judicial Notice

In an era of digital evidence, courts must remain vigilant in ensuring that social media content is properly authenticated and contextually relevant before it is used to establish criminal liability. The Crown introduced Facebook photos and videos obtained by police in the months after the accused’s arrest, asserting that they connected the accused to the alleged mischief. These materials were presented by a police officer and a civilian official, who testified that they located the accused’s Facebook account and printed the content. However, no evidence was led to establish the date and time the photos or videos were taken, nor whether they predated or postdated the Feb. 14, 2022, injunction of McWatt J. under s. 440 *Municipal Act*.³⁰ This absence of temporal context is critical, as the injunction marked a legal turning point in the enforcement framework. Meister had no opportunity to challenge the authenticity, timing, or relevance of the digital evidence, raising concerns about procedural fairness and the proper scope of judicial notice.

In *R v Aslami*,³¹ the Ontario Court of Appeal cautioned that trial judges must be “rigorous in their evaluation” of electronic evidence, especially social media content, due to the ease with which it can be manipulated or misattributed. The authentication of electronic documents under s. 31.1 of the *Canada Evidence Act* requires “evidence capable of supporting a finding that the electronic document is” what “it is purported to be.”³² The connection between social media content and criminal liability is not a matter of common knowledge. The Court held that this caution is especially relevant where the accused is denied the opportunity to challenge the origin or timing of the evidence. In this case, the

²⁸ *R v Find*, 2001 SCC 32 [*Find*] at para. 48.

²⁹ Stikeman Elliot (2022), “Ontario’s COVID-19 Response: A History of Announced Measures, 2020-2022” (14 Feb. 2022) (Toronto: Stikeman Elliott LLP, 2022).

³⁰ See: *Municipal Injunction*, *supra* note 1.

³¹ *R v Aslami*, 2021 ONCA 249, (2021) 155 OR (3d) 401, (2021) 403 CCC (3d) 1, [2021] CarswellOnt 5561 [*Aslami*] at para. 30. See also paras. 21, 22 and 29.

³² *Canada Evidence Act*, RSC 1985, c C-5, at s. 31.1.

lack of metadata, timestamps, or testimony from the original poster undermines the reliability of the Facebook content and its use to establish the accused's criminal liability.

Accordingly, we submit that the accused's moral blameworthiness is diminished, and the sentencing court should exercise restraint under section 718.2(d) of the *Criminal Code*. The Court relied on Facebook photos and videos obtained by police months after the accused was arrested and took judicial notice that these materials connected the accused to the alleged mischief. While the Court accepted the Facebook content as evidence, we respectfully submit that sentencing must still reflect the accused's degree of knowledge, intent, and opportunity to respond—elements which inform a just balance between culpability and fairness. The reliance on untested, post-arrest social media evidence—without proof of timing or connection to the relevant legal context—should be considered a mitigating factor in determining a just and proportionate sentence.

Where the accused's liability is tied to after-the-fact social media evidence that was not authenticated, a restrained sentence is warranted to reflect the diminished culpability and uphold the principles of proportionality under s. 718.1 and restraint under s. 718.2(d). The failure to disclose metadata or foundational evidence relating to the Facebook content also raises concerns under *Stinchcombe*,³³ which affirms the Crown's duty to disclose all relevant information that could bear on the accused's liability or trial fairness. In light of these evidentiary deficiencies and the caution urged by the court in *Aslami*, it is submitted that Meister's moral blameworthiness is attenuated, and a restrained sentence is required to uphold the principles of fairness, proportionality, and judicial integrity.

X. Balancing Sentencing Objectives under Sections 718-718.3

The sentencing objectives set out in sections 718 to 718.3 of the *Criminal Code* require a contextual and individualized approach—one that accounts for the nature of the offence, the character of the offender, and the legal landscape surrounding the conduct. In this case, *denunciation* should be tempered by the reality that the accused's actions occurred amid a lawful enforcement framework and could have been addressed civilly. To invoke denunciation here risks overstating culpability where state alternatives were available and underutilized. Similarly, *deterrence*, if framed too broadly, may chill lawful political expression rather than deter unlawful conduct. *Separation from society* is unwarranted given the absence of violence or threats to public safety. By contrast, *rehabilitation* is firmly supported by the accused's longstanding civic engagement, cooperative behaviour, and lack of criminal record. *Reparation*—understood as redress for harm—is better served through municipal and civil enforcement pathways already in place at the time of the offence. The principle of *responsibility* is complicated by ambiguities in the enforcement process, which limited the accused's ability to assess legal consequences and respond meaningfully. These are set out in the following table:

³³ *Stinchcombe*, *supra* note 24.

Sentencing Principle	Relevant <i>Code</i> section	Application to this Case
Denunciation	s. 718(a)	State response was disproportionate; Conduct could have been addressed civilly
Deterrence	s. 718(b)	Broad deterrence risks chilling lawful protest, not preventing unlawful mischief
Separation from society	s. 718(c)	Unnecessary given peaceful conduct and lack of threat to public safety
Rehabilitation	s. 718(d)	Strongly supported by civic engagement; lack of criminal record; and remorse
Reparation for harm	s. 718(e)	Municipal enforcement already underway; civil tools more effective in addressing them
Sense of responsibility	s. 718(f)	Ambiguities in enforcement undermined capacity to assess legal consequences
Proportionality	s. 718.1	Punishment must match both offence and moral blameworthiness—custodial sentence would exceed this threshold
Restraint and Alternatives	s. 718.2(d) & (e)	Civil enforcement and regulatory tools were available and operational
Parity	s. 718.2(b)	Comparable cases such as <i>Romlewski</i> received minimal or suspended dispositions
Judicial Discretion	s. 718.3	Sentencing should reflect totality of circumstances and permit restrained, rehabilitative resolution

These core objectives must be considered alongside the overarching principle of *proportionality* under section 718.1, which requires that the sentence reflect both the gravity of the offence and the accused’s moral blameworthiness. Section 718.2 directs courts to exercise *restraint*, ensure *parity*, and consider reasonable *alternatives to incarceration* where available. Section 718.3 provides *further discretion* to shape a sentence consistent with the totality of circumstances, including enforcement context, personal history, and available legal tools. When taken together, these provisions support a non-custodial, proportionate sentence—one that reflects the accused’s conduct, background, and the legal ambiguity that shaped the events at issue.

XI. Proposed Sentencing Disposition and Sentencing Recommendation

This submission is grounded in the statutory framework set out in sections 718 to 718.2 of the Criminal Code, which requires the Court to balance multiple sentencing objectives—denunciation, deterrence, separation, rehabilitation, reparation, and responsibility. We recognize that these goals may, at times, pull in different directions.

However, it is through careful balancing of these principles that a just and proportionate sentence emerges. In keeping with the Court’s established approach, we submit that the appropriate disposition must reconcile the need for accountability with the mitigating

circumstances that reduce the accused's moral blameworthiness. These include the availability of civil enforcement mechanisms, the harsh conditions of detention, the absence of a criminal record and the accused's volunteer contribution to the community.

We respectfully submit that a non-custodial sentence, such as a conditional discharge, a suspended sentence with probation (such as in *Romlewski*³⁴), or a conditional sentence with one-day probation, would achieve the objectives of sentencing while respecting the principles of restraint and proportionality. Such a disposition in the present case would: (1) denounce the conduct without imposing undue hardship; (2) promote rehabilitation and reintegration; and (3) reflect the unique circumstances of the offence and offender.

XII. Conclusion

We submit that a fit sentence is not found by denying the seriousness of the offence, but by balancing it with the unique factual, legal, and human dimensions of this case. In keeping with the Court's emphasis on balancing competing principles, we ask that the sentence reflect both the seriousness of the offence and the mitigating circumstances surrounding the accused's detention and personal background. A conditional discharge, a suspended sentence with probation or a one-day conditional sentence would reflect that balance and fulfill the objectives of sentencing. A just sentence in this case requires careful reconciliation of state conduct, procedural fairness, and the humanity of the accused. In weighing these considerations, we submit that a rehabilitative and proportionate disposition best reflects the objectives set out in sections 718 to 718.3.

XIII. Table of Authorities

- *Criminal Code of Canada*, RSC 1985, c. C-46
- *City of Ottawa v Persons Unknown*, 2022 ONSC 1151 (14 Feb. 2022) (McWatt J)
- *Municipal Act 2001*, SO 2001, c. 25
- *R v Johnson*, 2003 SCC 46
- *R v Nasogaluak*, 2010 SCC 6
- *R v Boutilier*, 2017 SCC 64 (CanLII), [2017] 2 SCR 936
- *Regulation 71/22* (Ontario) (12 Feb. 2022)
- *Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act*, RSO 1990, c. E.9
- *Emergencies Act*, RSC 1985, c 22 (4th supplement)
- *Proclamation Declaring a Public Order Emergency*, SOR/2022-20 in *Canada Gazette* (Part 1), Vol 156, Extra No 1 (15 Feb. 2022)

³⁴ *Romlewski* [2025] (OCJ), *supra* note 26.

- Canadian Frontline Nurses v Canada (Attorney General), 2024 FC 42 CanLII (29 Jan. 2024) (Mosley J)
- R v Romlewski, 2023 ONSC 5571 (CanLII), File no 22-15609-AP (24 Oct. 2023) (Doyle J)
- R v Stinchcombe, [1991] 3 SCR 326
- R v Suter, 2018 SCC 34 (CanLII), [2018] 2 SCR 496
- R v Find, 2001 SCC 32
- R v Aslami, 2021 ONCA 249, (2021) 155 OR (3d) 401, (2021) 403 CCC (3d) 1, [2021] CarswellOnt 5561
- Canada Evidence Act, RSC 1985, c C-5

XIV. Appendices and Supporting Exhibits (with hyperlinks)

- Historical weather data retrieved from Environment and Climate Change Canada, Ottawa, Feb. 18, 2022. Available at: Hourly Data Report for Feb. 18, 2022-Climate-Environment and Climate Change Canada
- Historical weather data retrieved from Weather Spark, Ottawa Macdonald-Cartier International Airport, Feb. 18, 2022. Available at: <https://weatherspark.com/h/d/147151/2022/2/18/Historical-Weather-on-Friday-February-18-2022-at-Ottawa-Macdonald-Cartier-International-Airport-Ontario-Canada#metar-12-00>
- Stikeman Elliot (2022), "Ontario's COVID-19 Response: A History of Announced Measures, 2020-2022" (14 Feb. 2022) (Toronto: Stikeman Elliott LLP, 2022.

XV. Appendices and Supporting Exhibits (appended to the sentencing brief)

- R v Romlewski [2025], Information #22-R15609 (12 Feb. 2025) OCJ (Wadden J)
- Community service records or letters of reference

Information / Dénonciation

Form 2, sections 506, 508.1 and 788 / Formule 2, articles 506, 508.1 et 788

22-R15609

Partner Violence / Violence contre un partenaire intime)

paired driving with substances / Conduite avec capacités affaiblies par des substances)

Vessel / Bateau)

Information Number / N° de la dénonciation

☒ Replacement Information / Dénonciation de remplacement

☐ Non-Disclosure Order Pursuant to s. 486.31
Ordonnance de non-divulgarion, art. 486.31

☐ Publication ban pursuant to
Interdiction de publication en vertu de

☐ Non-communication s. 515(12)/516(2)
Non-communication, par. 515 (12)/516 (2)

☐ Provisions of 530(3) complied with
Dispositions du par. 530 (3) observées

Arrest Date: Feb 19 2022
Date d'arrestation

15 month Flag:
Alerte à 15 mois

18 month Flag:
Alerte à 18 mois

Sworn/Affirmed Date /
Deemed Sworn/Affirmed Date: May 5th 2022
Déclarée sous serment/affirmée solennellement le / réputée
être déclarée sous serment/affirmée solennellement le

15 month Flag:
Alerte à 15 mois

18 month Flag:
Alerte à 18 mois

CANADA
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
PROVINCE DE L'ONTARIO

Information of: FRANCIS ROBERGE
Dénonciation de:

EAST/DE L'EST
(Region / Région)

of OTTAWA POLICE SERVICE
de

POLICE OFFICER
(occupation / profession)

hereinafter called the Informant. / ci-après appelé(e) le dénonciateur.

The informant says that they believe on reasonable grounds that
Le dénonciateur déclare qu'il a des motifs raisonnables de croire que

(1) ROMLEWSKI, David Arron DOB: [REDACTED] DL: [REDACTED]

COUNT 1

David Arron ROMLEWSKI

on or about the 19th day of February in the year 2022 at the City of Ottawa in the East/De L'Est Region did willfully interfere with the lawful use and enjoyment of property, contrary to Section 430(1)(d) of the Criminal Code of Canada.

COUNT 2 AND FURTHER THAT

David Arron ROMLEWSKI

on or about the 19th day of February in the year 2022 at the City of Ottawa in the East/De L'Est Region did willfully obstruct, interrupts or interferes with the lawful use, enjoyment or operation of property, contrary to Section 430, subsection (1), clause (c) of the Criminal Code of Canada.

Continued...

rated Date: May 04, 2022 09:16 AM

(Charges Continued / Accusations, suite)

COUNT 3 AND FURTHER THAT
you are lastly charged that
David Arron ROMLEWSKI

on or about the 19th day of February in the year 2022 at the City of Ottawa in the East/Dé L'Est Region did wilfully obstruct a peace officer in the execution of their duty, contrary to Section 129, clause (a) of the Criminal Code of Canada.

Réputée être déclarée sous serment/affirmée solennellement – À remplir lorsque la dénonciation est déposée autrement qu'en personne :

Dated at CITY of OTTAWA in the Province of Ontario, this 5th day of MAY, 2022
 Fait à (au) _____ dans la province de l'Ontario, ce _____ jour de _____

CCO-2-000-1-C (rev. 12/19)

22-R15609

Information Number / N° de la dénonciation

☒ Arraigned
☒ Accused notified court under s. 530(3) Eng
 Tribunal avisé par l'accusé en vertu du par. 530(3)

☐ Designation Filed
 Désignation déposée

☐ Interpreter Required
 Interprète requis

Date	Accused Accusé	Adjournment Date Date d'ajournement	Adjournment Details Détails sur l'ajournement	Designation Désignation	Counsel As Agent Avocat comparaitre	Fails to Appear Omet de comparaître	Bench Warrant Mandat d'arrêt	Discretion Discrétion	Certificate of Default Certificat de défaut
MAY 05 2022	Romlewski	Nov 1-3/22 @ 10am #13 TR IP	(3 days)						
✓		Tmc: Oct 24/22 @ 9am #5	(not NRC)						
✓		May 19/22 9am #13 PT VI ACP							
MAY 19 2022	ROMLEWSKI	24 June 2022	9 ⁰⁰ #4 PT VI ACP						
JUN 24 2022	ROMLEWSKI	Aug 4/22	9am #8 SRPT VI ACP.						
AUG 04 2022	ROMLEWSKI	Sept. 14/22	9am #5 MO VI ACP						
SEP 14 2022	✓	Oct. 11/22	10am #13-5-1P-ACP						
OCT 11 2022	ROMLEWSKI	Oct. 24/22	9am #5 TMC VI ACP						✓
OCT 24 2022	✓	Nov 1/22	10 #4 TR IP ACP						
NOV 01 2022	Romlewski	NOV 2/22	10 #4 TR IP ACP						
NOV 02 2022	Romlewski	NOV 3/22	10 #4 TR IP ACP						

Date Date	Clerk Greffier	Crown Couronné	Justice's Initials Initiales du Juge
MAY 05 2022	Kelly + Huber	J Wright	NDR
MAY 19 2022	A. Villaluna	J. Wright	NDR
JUN 24 2022	R. Pachereva	J. Wright	JDB
AUG 04 2022	A. Clusiau / S. Johnson	J. Wright	JDB
SEP 14 2022	J. Schuchman / Virgilio	Radcliffe	RW
OCT 11 2022	A. Clusiau	S. Aibers	AMA
OCT 24 2022	Robles / Swartz	Bakery	RW
NOV 01 2022	E. Rodriguez Clavett	Radcliffe / Wright / ELG	R.W.
NOV 02 2022	E. Rodriguez	Radcliffe & Wright	R.W.

#(289)

929-8587

At Bail Review dated
 À la révision de l'ordonnance
 de détention datée du

☐ Original Order
 Confirmed
 Ordonnance
 originale confirmée

☐ New Order
 Made
 Nouvelle
 ordonnance
 rendue

☐ Gladue Report
 Requested
 Rapport Gladue
 demandé

(date / date)

☐ Accused notified court under s. 530(3)
Tribunal avisé par l'accusé en vertu du par. 530 (3)

☐ Designation Filed
Désignation déposée

☐ Interpreter Required
Interprète requis

Date	Accused Accusé	Adjournment Date Date d'ajournement	Adjournment Details Détails sur l'ajournement	Designation Désignation	Counsel As Agent Avocat comparaitre	Falls to Appear Ornel de comparaitre	Bench Warrant Mandat d'arrêt	Discretion Discretion	Certificate of Default Certificat de défaut
NOV 03 2022	Romleuski	complete	- 12 mins production						
	Oct 24/23 New Trial	ordered	- SCJ (Appeal) by Justice A. Doherty (SCJ)						
MAR 20 2024	Romleuski	June 18/24	9am #7 ST VI						

Date Date	Clerk Greffier	Crown Couronne	For the Accused Pour l'accusé	Justice's Initials Initiales du Juge
NOV 03 2022	E. Rodriguez	Rodcliffe + Wright	a/a NRC	R.W
MAR 20 2024	L. Toikka	J. Wright	a/a VI	R.W.

At Bail Review dated
À la révision de l'ordonnance
de détention datée du

☐ Original Order
Confirmed
Ordonnance
originale confirmée

☐ New Order
Made
Nouvelle
ordonnance
rendue

☐ Gladue Report
Requested
Rapport Gladue
demandé

(date / date)

☐ Accused notified court under s. 530(3)☐ Designation Filed☐ Interpreter Required

Tribunal avisé par l'accusé en vertu du par. 530 (3)

Désignation déposée

Interprète requis

Date	Accused Accusé	Adjournment Date Date d'ajournement	Adjournment Details Détails sur l'ajournement	Designation Désignation	Counsel As Agent Avocat comparaitre	Fails to Appear Omet de comparaître	Bench Warrant Mandat d'arrêt	Discretion Discrétion	Certificate of Default Certificat de défaut
NOV 03 2022	Romleusk:		complete - 12 months protection						
FEB 12 2025	✓		completed.						

Date Date	Clerk Greffier	Crown Couronne	For the Accused Pour l'accusé	Justice's Initials Initiales du Juge
NOV 03 2022	E. Rodriguez	Radcliffe + Wright	a/a NRC	R.W
FEB 12 2025	Brown / A. Russell	Wright	a/a vi NRC	R.W

At Bail Review dated
À la révision de l'ordonnance
de détention datée du

☐ Original Order
Confirmed
Ordonnance
originale confirmée

☐ New Order
Made
Nouvelle
ordonnance
rendue

☐ Gladue Report
Requested
Rapport Gladue
demandé

(date / date)

Count / Chef

3

Sentence date / Date de détermination de la peine

☒ Pre-sentence custody 3 days/months 5 Time credited: 5 days/months ☐ Withdrawn / Accusation retirée
Détention présentencielle jours/mois Crédit octroyé jours/mois ☐ concurrent with concurrente avec

☐ Term that would have been imposed before credit granted: days/months/years
Période d'emprisonnement imposée avant l'octroi de tout crédit

☐ Absolute discharge ☐ Conditional discharge ☒ Suspended sentence
Absolution inconditionnelle *Absolution conditionnelle* *Condamnation avec sursis*

☐ Imprisoned for days/months/years ☐ concurrent with ☐ consecutive to
Emprisonnement pour jours/mois/ans *concurrent avec* *consécutif à*

☐ Intermittent sentence for days ☐ concurrent with ☐ consecutive to
Peine discontinue jours *concurrente avec* *consécutif à*

☐ Conditional sentence for days/months/years ☐ concurrent with ☐ consecutive to
Ordonnance de sursis jours/mois/ans *concurrente avec* *consécutif à*

☒ Probation 12 months ☐ concurrent with ☐ consecutive to
Période de probation mois/ans *concurrente avec* *consécutif à*

☐ Community service s.732.1(3)(f) / Service communautaire, par.732.1(3)(f) hours / heures

☐ Fine of \$ VS \$ Time to pay hours / heures
Amende de \$ sur. comp. \$ *délai de paiement*

☐ Restitution ☐ s. 738 / s. 739 Amount: \$ 30 days Time to pay hours / heures
Dédommagement art. 738 / art. 739 Montant délai de paiement

☒ Victim surcharge: \$ 100 Time to pay 30 days
Suramende compensatoire \$ Délai de paiement

☐ Dismissed ☐ HTA cautioned ☐ Driving prohibition: Months / Years ☐ s.743.21(1) / par. 743.21(1)
Rejeté *Avertissement (Code de la route)* *Interdiction de conduite* mois/années

☐ Acquitted ☐ Weapons prohibition: ☐ s. 109(2): years ☐ s. 109(3) (Life) ☐ s. 110: years ☐ s. 110 (life)
Acquitté *Interdiction d'armes* *par. 109(2)* ans *par. 109(3) (perpétuité)* ans *art. 110* ans *art. 110 (perpétuité)*

☐ Stayed ☐ DNA: ☐ 5.03 (Primary) ☐ 5.04 (Secondary) ☐ Denied (DND)
Sursis *ADN* *5.03 (primaire)* *5.04 (secondaire)* *Rejetée*

☐ In Absentia ☐ S.O.I.R.A. order: ☐ 10 years ☐ 20 years ☐ Life
In absentia *Ordonnance LERDS* *10 ans* *20 ans* *Perpétuité*

☐ Other ☐ s. 161 prohibition: ☐ s. 490 forfeiture order: ☐ Granted ☐ Denied
Autre *Interdiction, art. 161* *Ordonnance de confiscation, art. 490* *Accordée* *Rejetée*

Count / Chef

Sentence date / Date de détermination de la peine

☐ Pre-sentence days/months Time credited: days/months ☐ Withdrawn / Accusation retirée
Détention présentencielle jours/mois Crédit octroyé jours/mois ☐ concurrent with concurrente avec

☐ Term that would have been imposed before credit granted: days/months/years
Période d'emprisonnement imposée avant l'octroi de tout crédit

☐ Absolute discharge ☐ Conditional discharge ☐ Suspended sentence
Absolution inconditionnelle *Absolution conditionnelle* *Condamnation avec sursis*

☐ Imprisoned for days/months/years ☐ concurrent with ☐ consecutive to
Emprisonnement pour jours/mois/ans *concurrent avec* *consécutif à*

☐ Intermittent sentence for days ☐ concurrent with ☐ consecutive to
Peine discontinue jours *concurrente avec* *consécutif à*

☐ Conditional sentence for days/months/years ☐ concurrent with ☐ consecutive to
Ordonnance de sursis jours/mois/ans *concurrente avec* *consécutif à*

☐ Probation months/years ☐ concurrent with ☐ consecutive to
Période de probation mois/ans *concurrente avec* *consécutif à*

☐ Community service s.732.1(3)(f) / Service communautaire, par.732.1(3)(f) hours / heures

☐ Fine of \$ VS \$ Time to pay hours / heures
Amende de \$ sur. comp. \$ *délai de paiement*

☐ Restitution ☐ s. 738 / s. 739 Amount: \$ Time to pay
Dédommagement art. 738 / art. 739 Montant délai de paiement

☐ Victim surcharge: \$ Time to pay
Suramende compensatoire \$ délai de paiement

☐ Dismissed ☐ HTA cautioned ☐ Driving prohibition: Months / Years ☐ s.743.21(1) / par. 743.21(1)
Rejeté *Avertissement (Code de la route)* *Interdiction de conduite* mois/années

☐ Acquitted ☐ Weapons prohibition: ☐ s. 109(2): years ☐ s. 109(3) (Life) ☐ s. 110: years ☐ s. 110 (life)
Acquitté *Interdiction d'armes* *par. 109(2)* ans *par. 109(3) (perpétuité)* ans *art. 110* ans *art. 110 (perpétuité)*

☐ Stayed ☐ DNA: ☐ 5.03 (Primary) ☐ 5.04 (Secondary) ☐ Denied (DND)
Sursis *ADN* *5.03 (primaire)* *5.04 (secondaire)* *Rejetée*

☐ In Absentia ☐ S.O.I.R.A. order: ☐ 10 years ☐ 20 years ☐ Life
In absentia *Ordonnance LERDS* *10 ans* *20 ans* *Perpétuité*

☐ Other ☐ s. 161 prohibition: ☐ s. 490 forfeiture order: ☐ Granted ☐ Denied
Autre *Interdiction, art. 161* *Ordonnance de confiscation, art. 490* *Accordée* *Rejetée*

Justice of the Peace / Juge de paix

Judge / Juge

Justice Rukonen

Count / Chef		Sentence date / Date de détermination de la peine FEB 12 2025		<input type="checkbox"/> Withdrawn / Accusation retirée	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-sentence custody Détenue présentencielle	days/months jours/mois	Time credited: Crédit octroyé	days/months jours/mois	<input type="checkbox"/> concurrent with concurrente avec	
Term that would have been imposed before credit granted: Période d'emprisonnement imposée avant l'octroi de tout crédit		days/months/years jours/mois/ans			
<input type="checkbox"/> Absolute discharge Absolution inconditionnelle	<input type="checkbox"/> Conditional discharge Absolution conditionnelle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suspended sentence Condamnation avec sursis			
<input type="checkbox"/> Imprisoned for Emprisonnement pour	days/months/years jours/mois/ans	<input type="checkbox"/> concurrent with concurrente avec	<input type="checkbox"/> consecutive to consécutif à		
<input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent sentence for Peine discontinue	days jours	<input type="checkbox"/> concurrent with concurrente avec	<input type="checkbox"/> consecutive to consécutif à		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conditional sentence for Ordonnance de sursis	days/months/years jours/mois/ans	<input type="checkbox"/> concurrent with concurrente avec	<input type="checkbox"/> consecutive to consécutif à		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probation 1 day Période de probation	months/years mois/ans	<input type="checkbox"/> concurrent with concurrente avec	<input type="checkbox"/> consecutive to consécutif à		
<input type="checkbox"/> Community service s.732.1(3)(f) / Service communautaire, par.732.1 (3)f		hours / heures			
<input type="checkbox"/> Fine of \$ Amende de	VS \$ \$ sur. comp.	Time to pay délai de paiement			
<input type="checkbox"/> Restitution Dédommagement	<input type="checkbox"/> s. 738 / s. 739 art. 738 / art. 739	Amount: \$ Montant	Time to pay délai de paiement		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Victim surcharge: \$ waived Suramende compensatoire	\$	Time to pay: délai de paiement			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dismissed Rejeté	<input type="checkbox"/> HTA cautioned Avertissement (Code de la route)	<input type="checkbox"/> Driving prohibition: Interdiction de conduite:	Months / Years mois/années	<input type="checkbox"/> s.743.21(1) / par. 743.21 (1)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Acquitted Acquitté	<input type="checkbox"/> Weapons prohibition: Interdiction d'armes	<input type="checkbox"/> s. 109(2): par. 109 (2)	years ans	<input type="checkbox"/> s. 109(3) (Life) par. 109 (3) (perpétuité)	<input type="checkbox"/> s. 110: years ans art. 110 (perpétuité)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stayed Sursis	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA: ADN	<input type="checkbox"/> 5.03 (Primary) 5.03 (primaire)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5.04 (Secondary) 5.04 (secondaire)	<input type="checkbox"/> Denied (DND) Rejetée	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Perpétuité
<input type="checkbox"/> In Absentia In absentia	<input type="checkbox"/> S.O.I.R.A. order: Ordonnance LERDS	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 years 10 ans	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 years 20 ans	<input type="checkbox"/> s. 490 forfeiture order: Ordonnance de confiscation, art. 490	<input type="checkbox"/> Granted Accordée
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Autre	<input type="checkbox"/> s. 161 prohibition: Interdiction, art. 161	months/years mois/ans		<input type="checkbox"/> Denied Rejetée	

Count / Chef		Sentence date / Date de détermination de la peine		<input type="checkbox"/> Withdrawn / Accusation retirée	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-sentence Détenue présentencielle	days/months jours/mois	Time credited: Crédit octroyé	days/months jours/mois	<input type="checkbox"/> concurrent with concurrente avec	
Term that would have been imposed before credit granted: Période d'emprisonnement imposée avant l'octroi de tout crédit		days/months/years jours/mois/ans			
<input type="checkbox"/> Absolute discharge Absolution inconditionnelle	<input type="checkbox"/> Conditional discharge Absolution conditionnelle	<input type="checkbox"/> Suspended sentence Condamnation avec sursis			
<input type="checkbox"/> Imprisoned for Emprisonnement pour	days/months/years jours/mois/ans	<input type="checkbox"/> concurrent with concurrente avec	<input type="checkbox"/> consecutive to consécutif à		
<input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent sentence for Peine discontinue	days jours	<input type="checkbox"/> concurrent with concurrente avec	<input type="checkbox"/> consecutive to consécutif à		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conditional sentence for Ordonnance de sursis	days/months/years jours/mois/ans	<input type="checkbox"/> concurrent with concurrente avec	<input type="checkbox"/> consecutive to consécutif à		
<input type="checkbox"/> Probation Période de probation	months/years mois/ans	<input type="checkbox"/> concurrent with concurrente avec	<input type="checkbox"/> consecutive to consécutif à		
<input type="checkbox"/> Community service s.732.1(3)(f) / Service communautaire, par.732.1 (3)f		hours / heures			
<input type="checkbox"/> Fine of \$ Amende de	VS \$ \$ sur. comp.	Time to pay délai de paiement			
<input type="checkbox"/> Restitution Dédommagement	<input type="checkbox"/> s. 738 / s. 739 art. 738 / art. 739	Amount: \$ Montant	Time to pay délai de paiement		
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim surcharge: \$ Suramende compensatoire	\$	Time to pay: délai de paiement			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dismissed Rejeté	<input type="checkbox"/> HTA cautioned Avertissement (Code de la route)	<input type="checkbox"/> Driving prohibition: Interdiction de conduite:	Months / Years mois/années	<input type="checkbox"/> s.743.21(1) / par. 743.21 (1)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Acquitted Acquitté	<input type="checkbox"/> Weapons prohibition: Interdiction d'armes	<input type="checkbox"/> s. 109(2): par. 109 (2)	years ans	<input type="checkbox"/> s. 109(3) (Life) par. 109 (3) (perpétuité)	<input type="checkbox"/> s. 110: years ans art. 110 (perpétuité)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stayed Sursis	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA: ADN	<input type="checkbox"/> 5.03 (Primary) 5.03 (primaire)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5.04 (Secondary) 5.04 (secondaire)	<input type="checkbox"/> Denied (DND) Rejetée	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Perpétuité
<input type="checkbox"/> In Absentia In absentia	<input type="checkbox"/> S.O.I.R.A. order: Ordonnance LERDS	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 years 10 ans	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 years 20 ans	<input type="checkbox"/> s. 490 forfeiture order: Ordonnance de confiscation, art. 490	<input type="checkbox"/> Granted Accordée
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Autre	<input type="checkbox"/> s. 161 prohibition: Interdiction, art. 161	months/years mois/ans		<input type="checkbox"/> Denied Rejetée	



Date of order: 03-Nov-2022

Ottawa Police Service, E.F.R

Judge: The Honourable Justice R. Wadden

Information #(s) 0411-998-22-R15609 OCC #
22-43374

ONTARIO COURT OF JUSTICE

East Region at [REDACTED], Ontario

ADULT PROBATION ORDER

David.A ROMLEWSKI

(Name of the offender)

DOB: [REDACTED]

Date (dd-mmm-yyyy)

of [REDACTED]
(complete address)

A PROBATION ORDER has been made against you as part of your sentence for the following offence(s):

Offence Information				
Offence Date(s)	Location (City)	Short Wording	Section Number and Statute	Election
19-Feb-2022	City of Ottawa	Obstruct a Peace Officer	129(a) CC	Summary

THIS ORDER will be in force for a period of **12 months** and during the time you are not in custody serving an intermittent sentence. It will begin today unless you are also sentenced to or serving a term of imprisonment (other than an intermittent sentence) or a conditional sentence of imprisonment. (See "When and Where Order is in Force" section of this Order).

This Order is made on suspending the passing of sentence on the offender 12 months probation - 3 days PSC- 1-1.5= 5 days

This Order is in addition to a fine and / or victim surcharge \$100.

Conditions:

YOU MUST OBEY ALL OF THE CONDITIONS LISTED BELOW:

1. Keep the peace and be of good behaviour.
2. Appear before the court when required to do so by the court.
3. Notify the court or the probation officer in advance of any change of name or address and promptly notify the court or the probation officer of any change in employment or occupation.
4. Leave Ottawa within 5 days and do not re enter the city of Ottawa **EXCEPT** for required court appearances.
5. Do not be in the city of Ottawa for the remainder of this order, **EXCEPT** for required court appearances.

When and Where Order is in force:

This Order continues to apply whether you are in Canada or outside of Canada. This Order applies anywhere in the world.

This Order is in force starting **TODAY** except:


- If you are also sentenced to a period of imprisonment today or are serving a sentence of imprisonment previously imposed in which case this Order will start when you are released from imprisonment or, if released on conditional release (parole), from the date the sentence or imprisonment ends.
- If you are also sentenced today to a conditional sentence of imprisonment, this Order will start immediately after the conditional sentence ends.
- If you are sentenced to an intermittent sentence, this Order is in force starting today and at all times when you are not in custody serving that sentence.

Your probation officer can tell you exact dates when this Order starts and ends.

WARNING

Refusal or failure (without reasonable excuse) to comply with any condition of this Order is a criminal offence for which you may be arrested, prosecuted and imprisoned for up to four years, fined up to \$5,000.00 or both if found guilty. Further, if you are convicted of any criminal offence, including a breach of this Order, the prosecutor may apply to the court to change or add conditions or to extend the period for which this Order is in force or, in some cases, to cancel this Order and sentence you again for these offences.

Date: 03-Nov-2022


Judge/Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice
The Honourable Justice R. Wadden

Acknowledgment:

I, David A ROMLEWSKI, have read the conditions of this Order or have had them read to me and I understand them. I have received a copy of this Order. I understand that failing to comply with any part of this Order may result in arrest or imprisonment. I am aware that I may apply to the court to vary this Order at any time.

X  03-Nov-2022
Signature Date:

Name of Interpreter: _____

Signature of Interpreter: _____

Additional Orders

☐ DNA-P(5.03) ☐ DNA-S(5.04) ☐ DNA 5.041 ☐ Driving Prohibition ☐ SOIRA ☐ S.109/110

Distribution

☐ Offender ☐ Probation ☐ Crown ☐ VWAP ☐ Police ☐ Chief Firearms Officer

FINE ORDER/VICTIM SURCHARGE*
ORDONNANCE DE PAIEMENT D'AMENDE/SURAMENDE COMPENSATOIRE*

CANADA
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
PROVINCE DE L'ONTARIO

Sections / Articles 734.1 and / et 737
of the Criminal Code / du Code criminel

0411-998-22-R15609 OCC #
22-43374

Case/File No. / N° du cas/dossier

East
(Region / Région)

Her Majesty the Queen vs. ROMLEWSKI, David A

Sa Majesté la Reine c. (name of offender / nom du délinquant)

(date of birth / date de naissance)

Address
adresse

You were found guilty of the following offence(s) and the court found that you had the ability to pay the following fine(s) and in accordance with s.737(1).
Vous avez été déclaré(e) coupable de l'infraction (des infractions) ci-dessous et le tribunal a décidé que vous étiez en mesure de payer l'amende (les amendes) ci-après et, conformément au paragraphe 737(1), vous êtes maintenant ordonné(e) de payer le(s) montant(s) suivant(s) :

Brief Description of Offence brève description de l'infraction	Section Article	Fine Amende	Victim Surcharge Suramende compensatoire	Total of Fine, and Surcharge Total de l'amende et de la suramende compensatoire
Obstruct a Peace Officer	129(a)		100.00	100.00
TOTALS / TOTAUX			100.00	100.00

You shall pay the total amount of 100.00

Vous devez payer le montant total de

to the Clerk of the Court in person

\$ au greffier du tribunal en personne

at or by mail to the address noted below. Cheques or money orders are payable to the Minister of Finance.

ou par courrier, à l'adresse indiquée ci-dessous. Les chèques ou mandats doivent être libellés à l'ordre du ministre des Finances.

You shall comply with the following terms of payment:

Vous devez vous conformer aux conditions de paiement suivantes :

- ☒ (a) the entire amount within 30 Days ; or
le montant intégral au plus tard le ou
- ☐ (b) at the rate of _____ per month, on the _____ day of each month, starting on the _____ day of
à raison de \$ par mois, le de chaque mois à compter du jour de
, yr. , for a period of _____ months, the entire amount to be paid
an pour une période de mois, le montant intégral devant être
by _____ ; or
verse au plus tard le ou
- ☐ (c)

The following formula is used to calculate the term of imprisonment which may be imposed if you do not pay the fine/victim surcharge:

La méthode de calcul suivante est utilisée pour déterminer la période d'emprisonnement pouvant être imposée si vous ne payez pas l'amende :

unpaid amount + any costs and charges created by regulation

montant impayé + les coûts et frais réglementés

8 x minimum wage in Ontario (at time of default)

8 x salaire minimum en Ontario (à la date du défaut de paiement)

= number of days in default (rounded down to nearest whole number of days)

= nombre de jours en défaut (arrondi au chiffre inférieur de nombre de jours entiers)

The term of imprisonment cannot exceed the maximum sentence for the original offence or if the offence does not include a term of imprisonment, five (5) years for indictable offences or six (6) months for summary conviction offences.

La période d'emprisonnement ne peut dépasser la peine maximale imposée pour l'infraction initiale ou si l'infraction n'est pas assortie d'une peine maximale d'emprisonnement, cinq ans pour un acte criminel ou six mois pour des infractions poursuivies en procédure sommaire.

As the costs and minimum wage may change between now and the time of default, the following default time is an estimate only.

Comme les frais et le salaire minimum peuvent changer entre la date d'aujourd'hui et la date de défaut de paiement, le délai de défaut suivant est donné à titre approximatif seulement.

The actual term of imprisonment will be calculated when your fine/victim surcharge goes into default.

La période d'emprisonnement réelle sera calculée à la date de défaut de paiement de l'amende.

Estimated length of incarceration if you fail to pay this fine/victim surcharge is _____ days.

La période d'incarcération approximative si vous ne payez pas l'amende est _____ jours.

Any default term of imprisonment is to be served _____ to/with

Toute période d'emprisonnement pour défaut de paiement sera purgée

à une autre peine clairement désignée

(State whether the default term of imprisonment is consecutive or concurrent, and specify consecutive or concurrent to/with what other sentence - s. 718.3(4). / Indiquer si la période d'emprisonnement doit être purgée concurremment ou consécutivement à une autre peine clairement désignée - art. 718.3(4).)

DATED at Ottawa , in the Province of Ontario, this 3rd day of November , yr. 2022
FAIT à (au) dans la province de l'Ontario ce jour de an

COURT ADDRESS: / ADRESSE DE LA COUR :

Judge/Local Registrar/Clerk of the Court / Juge/Greffier local/Greffier de la cour
The Honourable Justice R. Wadden

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT / RECONNAISSANCE

I, ROMLEWSKI, David A

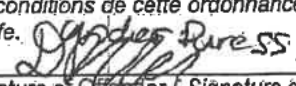
Je soussigné(e).

(name of offender / nom du délinquant)

, hereby acknowledge that I have received a copy of
reconnais par les présentes que j'ai reçu une copie

this Fine/Victim Surcharge Order and that I understand its terms and conditions. I have been given an explanation of the substance of sections 734 to 734.8 and section 736 of the *Criminal Code* and I understand those explanations which are provided on the back of this form. I understand that I may apply for a change in the terms of this order by filling out an "Application for Change of Terms and Conditions of Fine Order" form at the Court Office.

de l'Ordonnance de paiement d'amende/de suramende compensatoire, que je comprends ses conditions, que j'ai été informé(e) de la substance des articles 734 à 734.8 et de l'article 736 du Code criminel et que je comprends les explications qui sont fournies au verso de la présente formule. Je comprends que je peux présenter une demande de modification des conditions de cette ordonnance en remplissant une « Requête pour modifier les conditions d'une ordonnance de paiement d'amende » au greffe.


Signature of Offender / Signature du délinquant

(name and title of Witness / nom et titre du témoin)

Signature of Witness / Signature du témoin

(name of Interpreter / nom de l'interprète)

Signature of Interpreter / Signature de l'interprète

IMPORTANT NOTICE AND EXPLANATIONS

IF YOU FAIL TO PAY THIS FINE/VICTIM SURCHARGE, YOU MAY FACE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

LICENCES, PERMITS OR SIMILAR INSTRUMENTS (Sec. 734.5)

The government to whom you owe the money may refuse to issue or renew or may suspend the licence, permit or other instrument until the fine/victim surcharge is paid in full.

CIVIL ENFORCEMENT (Sec. 734.6)

Upon default of the order to pay the fine this order may be sent to a collection agency for collection. This order may be filed as a judgment in civil court. This means that your property could be seized or your wages garnished to satisfy payment of this fine. A failure to pay this fine may affect your credit rating.

IMPRISONMENT (Sec. 734(4) - 734(7) and Sec. 734.7 and 734.8)

If you do not pay the fine/victim surcharge, in full, within the time set out in this order, a summons or arrest warrant may be issued to bring you before a judge to determine whether you should be jailed for not paying the fine/victim surcharge. You may be jailed if that judge determines that refusal of licences or civil enforcement are inappropriate or that you, without reasonable excuse, refused to pay the fine/victim surcharge.

The length of imprisonment is determined by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Unpaid amount} + \text{any costs and any charges created by regulation}}{8 \times \text{minimum wage in Ontario (at time of default)}}$$

This jail time cannot exceed the maximum sentence for the original offence or if the offence does not include a term of imprisonment, five (5) years for indictable offences or six (6) months for summary conviction offences. Because the minimum wage at the time of default may have been changed since the fine was imposed, the estimated default time on this Order is an estimated time only. (Sec. 734(5)).

If you are imprisoned for a fine default, civil enforcement and licence suspension should be revoked (sec. 734.7(4)). Money seized from you at the time of arrest may be used as payment towards the fine (Sec. 734(6)).

If you are in custody and you wish to make a payment you may advise staff who will make arrangements to accept payment. (Sec. 734.8(4)).

If you pay part of the fine/victim surcharge, your term of imprisonment will be reduced proportionately as long as the payment is sufficient to secure a reduction of at least one day. (Sec. 734.8(2), (3)).

Payments are applied firstly to the payment of any applicable costs and charges, secondly to the payment of any victim surcharge and then to the remainder of the fine. (Sec. 734.8(5)).

CHANGING THE FINE ORDER (Sec. 734.3)

You may apply to the Court for a change in any term of this order except the amount of the fine/victim surcharge. The Court cannot change the amount of the fine/victim surcharge, but it can change your payment schedule. This application may be made in writing by filling in an "Application for Change of Terms and Conditions of Fine Order" form which is available at the Court. The same enforcement proceedings apply to any modified order.

FINE OPTION PROGRAM (Sec. 736)

No fine option program is available in Ontario.

CORPORATIONS CHARGED WITH AN OFFENCE

A fine imposed upon a Corporation may be enforced through the Civil Courts (see Sec. 734.6) if it is not paid.

NOTE: Imprisonment for default does not apply.

AVIS IMPORTANT ET EXPLICATIONS

SI VOUS NE PAYEZ PAS CETTE AMENDE/SURAMENDE COMPENSATOIRE, VOUS RISQUEZ DE FAIRE FACE À DES CONSÉQUENCES GRAVES, Y COMPRIS L'UNE DES MESURES SUIVANTES :

LICENCES, PERMIS, ETC. (art. 734.5)

Le gouvernement à qui vous devez l'argent peut refuser de délivrer ou de renouveler une licence ou un permis ou peut suspendre une licence ou un permis, jusqu'au paiement intégral de l'amende/de la suramende compensatoire.

EXÉCUTION CIVILE (art. 734.6)

Sur défaut de l'ordonnance de paiement de l'amende, cette ordonnance peut être envoyée à une agence de recouvrement. Cette ordonnance peut être inscrite à titre de jugement dans un tribunal civil. Cela signifie que vos biens ou votre salaire peuvent être saisis pour acquitter le paiement de l'amende. Le défaut de payer l'amende peut nuire à votre cote de crédit.

EMPRISONNEMENT (par. 734(4) - 734(7) et art. 734.7 et 734.8)

Si vous ne payez pas le montant intégral de l'amende/de la suramende compensatoire dans le délai prescrit dans l'ordonnance, une sommation ou un mandat d'arrêt peut être délivré pour vous faire comparaître en cour. Le juge déterminera si vous devez être emprisonné(e) pour défaut de paiement de l'amende/de la suramende compensatoire. Vous pouvez être emprisonné(e) si le juge constate que le refus de délivrance de licences ou les mesures d'exécution civile ne sont pas appropriés ou si vous refusez, sans motif raisonnable, de payer l'amende/de la suramende compensatoire.

La période d'emprisonnement est déterminée en suivant la méthode de calcul suivante :

$$\frac{\text{montant impayé} + \text{frais et frais réglementés}}{8 \times \text{salaire minimum en Ontario (à la date du défaut de paiement)}}$$

La période d'emprisonnement ne peut dépasser la peine maximale imposée pour l'infraction initiale ou si l'infraction n'est pas assortie d'une peine maximale d'emprisonnement, cinq ans pour un acte criminel ou six mois pour des infractions poursuivies en procédure sommaire. Comme le salaire minimum peut avoir changé depuis la date d'imposition de l'amende, le délai de défaut indiqué dans l'ordonnance est donné à titre approximatif seulement. (Par. 734(5)).

Si vous êtes emprisonné(e) pour défaut de paiement d'une amende, votre emprisonnement mettra fin aux mesures d'exécution civile et à la suspension de licences. (Par. 734.7(4)). Toute somme trouvée sur vous au moment de votre arrestation peut être affectée au paiement de l'amende (Par. 734(6)).

Si vous êtes en détention et si vous désirez effectuer un paiement, vous pouvez en informer le personnel qui prendra les mesures nécessaires pour accepter le paiement. (Par. 734.8(4)).

Si vous payez une partie de l'amende/de la suramende compensatoire, votre période d'emprisonnement sera réduite en conséquence pourvu que le paiement soit suffisant pour assurer une réduction d'au moins une journée. (Par. 734.8(2), (3)).

Les paiements sont d'abord effectués au paiement des frais et dépenses applicables, ensuite au paiement de la suramende compensatoire et enfin à toute partie de l'amende demeurant non acquittée. (Par. 734.8(5)).

MODIFICATION DE L'ORDONNANCE DE PAIEMENT DE L'AMENDE (art. 734.3)

Vous pouvez présenter au tribunal une requête pour modifier une condition de l'ordonnance, sauf le montant de l'amende/de la suramende compensatoire. Le tribunal ne peut modifier le montant de l'amende/de la suramende compensatoire mais il peut modifier votre calendrier de paiement. Cette requête peut être faite par écrit en déposant une « Requête pour modifier les conditions de l'ordonnance de paiement d'amende » que vous trouverez au greffe. Les mêmes mesures d'exécution s'appliquent à toute ordonnance modifiée.

MODE FACULTATIF DE PAIEMENT D'UNE AMENDE (par. 736)

L'Ontario ne prévoit pas de mode facultatif de paiement d'une amende.

AMENDES INFLIGÉES AUX PERSONNES MORALES

Une amende infligée à une personne morale peut être exécutée dans un tribunal civil (voir art. 734.6) si elle n'est pas acquittée.

REMARQUE: L'emprisonnement pour défaut de paiement ne s'applique pas.

COMMENT PAYER L'AMENDE

Information No. / N° de la dénonciation
Return Date / Date à laquelle le document est rapporté

Information Against / DÉNONCIATION visant

Address / Adresse

CHARGE / ACCUSATION

Refer to front page for further counts. / Reportez-vous à la première page pour plus de chefs.

Information No. / N° de la dénonciation
Return Date / Date à laquelle le document est rapporté

Information Against / DÉNONCIATION visant

Address / Adresse

CHARGE / ACCUSATION

Refer to front page for further counts. / Reportez-vous à la première page pour plus de chefs.

Information No. / N° de la dénonciation
Return Date / Date à laquelle le document est rapporté

Information Against / DÉNONCIATION visant

Address / Adresse

CHARGE / ACCUSATION

MISCHIEF / OBSTRUCT PROPERTY

OBSTRUCT/RESIST A PUBLIC/PEACE OFFICER

Refer to front page for further counts. / Reportez-vous à la première page pour plus de chefs.

FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY À DES FINS ADMINISTRATIVES SEULEMENT	
<input type="checkbox"/> Summons Sommaison	<input type="checkbox"/> Show Cause Audience de justification
<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement Information / Dénonciation de remplacement	
Reportable M.V. Offence (H.T.A. 199) Numéro C.I.U.V.U. (véhicules utilitaires seulement)	
Sex M / F	Birth Date / Date de naissance Day / Mois / Year / Année
Was defendant owner? La partie défenderesse était-elle propriétaire?	
Driver's Licence Number / Numéro du permis de conduire	
Plate No. / Numéro de plaque	<input type="checkbox"/> Involves a Collision Infraction reliée à un accident
Informant Dénonciateur	
Date Sworn/Affirmed Déclarée sous serment/affirmée solennellement le	Date of Arrest Date de l'arrestation
<input type="checkbox"/> Deemed to be sworn/affirmed / Réputée être déclarée sous serment/affirmée solennellement le	
Officer / Agent de police	
Police Agency / Service de police	
Occurrence Number / N° d'incident	
Courtroom / Salle d'audience	
At / À (Au)	

FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY À DES FINS ADMINISTRATIVES SEULEMENT	
<input type="checkbox"/> Summons Sommaison	<input type="checkbox"/> Show Cause Audience de justification
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At / À (Au)	

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<input type="checkbox"/> Summons Sommaison	<input type="checkbox"/> Show Cause Audience de justification
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Replacement Information / Dénonciation de remplacement	
Reportable M.V. Offence (H.T.A. 199) Numéro C.I.U.V.U. (véhicules utilitaires seulement)	
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Was defendant owner? La partie défenderesse était-elle propriétaire?	
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Plate No. / Numéro de plaque	<input type="checkbox"/> Involves a Collision Infraction reliée à un accident
Informant Dénonciateur	
Date Sworn/Affirmed Déclarée sous serment/affirmée solennellement le	Date of Arrest Date de l'arrestation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deemed to be sworn/affirmed / Réputée être déclarée sous serment/affirmée solennellement le	
Officer / Agent de police	
Police Agency / Service de police	
Occurrence Number / N° d'incident	
Courtroom / Salle d'audience	
At / À (Au)	



Coldbrook and District Lions Club

July 15, 2025

RE: Guy Meister

To Whom It May Concern,

We are honoured to write this personal letter of reference for Mr. Guy Meister, — a man who proudly calls himself a redneck, and who sees the world through a lens that is uniquely his own — but make no mistake, that lens is focused squarely on community, compassion, and commitment to helping others.

Guy is one of those rare individuals whose values run deeper than surface appearances. He may speak plainly and march to the beat of his own drum, but his heart is firmly in the right place. As a long-time supporter of our local Lions Club, Guy has played a crucial role in the success of numerous fundraising efforts, directly contributing to the raising of tens of thousands of dollars for those in need — these donations provide support for families in crisis, to youth programs, and to ensuring food ends up on tables in our own backyard.

What sets Guy apart is not just the amount of effort he gives, but the way in which he gives it. He doesn't seek the spotlight or recognition. He shows up. He hauls, builds, fixes, donates, and promotes — often when no one's watching. He brings energy, perspective, and sometimes a bit of humour that lightens the load for the rest of us. His way might be different, but the results speak volumes.

In the Lions Club, we believe in service above self, and in walking beside our neighbours to make our communities stronger. Guy Meister lives those values every day. We are proud to know him, proud to have served alongside him, and proud to vouch for his character, reliability, and unwavering support for the people around him.

Guy is a person who genuinely cares, who's not afraid to get his hands dirty, and who work hard for our community.

Sincerely,





July 04, 2025

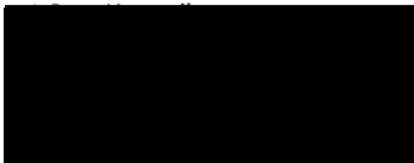
I have known Guy Meister for 20+ years, having grown up in the same community. I find him to be likeable, outgoing and easy to get along with in any situation.

He is well liked by our employees when he has been here entertaining them with The Sherrif Monster Truck. They look forward with anticipation to the next visit. He is prompt when replying to our requests for him to bring his truck.

Guy has a friendly manner and is willing to lend a helping hand for families in need. He has helped with families that have suffered a loss due to a fire or someone that might need certain equipment. He has a great personality that allows him to blend into almost any situation.

It is always a pleasure to have Guy show up anytime and anywhere.

Sincerely,



**Fwd: Guy Meister**

1 message

Thu, Jul 17, 2025 at 1:31 PM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: [REDACTED]
Date: Thu, Jul 17, 2025 at 9:32 AM
Subject: Fwd: Guy Meister
To: [REDACTED]

Sent from my Galaxy

----- Original message -----

From: [REDACTED]
Date: 2025-06-29 10:21 p.m. (GMT-04:00)
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Fwd: Guy Meister

----- Forwarded message -----

From: [REDACTED]
Date: Sun, Jun 29, 2025, 8:59 p.m.
Subject: Guy Meister
To: [REDACTED]

I am writing to offer my support for Guy Meister .I have known Guy since 2016 through volunteer organizations in The Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia.

Guy willingly offers up his full support ,and in that time have never heard a negative comment regarding his reputation in the area.

Guy always provides his Monster truck,minicars,for the childrens enjoyment,to help in fundraising in whatever capacity he can.We have never been asked to pay for any costs associated with his endeavors,ever!

His goal is to make people, children specifically,smile in the community .Their lives and situations better,if even for a short time..He puts whatever he can towards making that happen .He wants them to forget about the sad/ bad in their life at the time.He is a positive influence wherever he is a part.

We look forward to Guy's involvement in fundraising events we have ,and that will not change!

I don't know Guy personally,other than what I have seen from him working on joint fundraising endeavors.We have and will not have any hesitation working with him in future to help us,whether raising money for Wishes for sick children,families going through difficult hard times due to illness i. The community,he doesn't question.All he asks is,what's the date? What time do you want me there?

I wish all my contacts were as positive as I can honestly say it has been and continues to be with this man. We need more good people like Guy Meister..not less.

7/18/25, 12:02 PM

Gmail - Fwd: Guy Meister

He's a humble, kind, hard working man, who only wants to make things better for those in the communities around him. He's not loud and boisterous, which in itself, is so commendable. Thank you Guy!

He doesn't do it for accolades and praise...that is not what Guy is about.

I hope this helps explain what we know and have experienced firsthand about Guy.

I'm not a paid employee with any Charitable organization. I'm speaking strictly as a volunteer myself since 1999. As we know, it's even more vital now than ever to be careful of associations we have within fundraising/ volunteer groups. Rightfully so!

As I said, I have no hesitation writing this in support of this man.

If you have any other questions you think I can address, please don't hesitate to contact me.

I wish nothing but the best for this man!



Letter of Support
To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing this letter to express my strong support for Guy Meister and to highlight the significant positive impact he has had on individuals in the community, including those that I support in my home through AFS (ALTERNATIVE Family Support Program).

My name is [REDACTED] I provide individual support to individuals with different levels of needs in my home. I have witnessed in the pass eight years after being introduced to Guy by a lady I did respite with mental health issues, firsthand the incredible dedication and generosity of Guy Meister.

Guy goes above and beyond to enrich the lives of these individuals and others in the community. He consistently organizes and facilitates events, from parties and barbecues to attending parades with them in his Sherriff Monster Truck. He donates not only his time but also the use of his monster truck, travelling to various events around Nova Scotia to ensure everyone has a memorable experience. What truly stands out about Guy is his unwavering respect for everyone he encounters. He treats all individuals with dignity and kindness, creating a welcoming and inclusive environment wherever he goes. His contributions have made a profound difference in the lives of many, bring joy and a sense of belonging to those who often face challenges.

Guy Meister is a true assets to our community, and his selfless efforts deserve immense recognition.
Sincerely
[REDACTED]

June 26, 2025

To whom it might concern:

I have known Guy Meister since becoming next door neighbors in 2019.

The wife and I soon became aware of how kind and considerate this "Guy" is, helping all who come to him in need of his many skills and expertise as we have done.

He is a straightforward and honest, secure human being.

He excels in his work and is appreciated by many on a daily basis.

He is an important part of our community and he helps raise money for so many community needs and charities.

An all around standup person and we are proud to have him as a friend

Sincerely yours,



CHARACTER REFERENCE LETTER

Mon, Jul 14 at 4:20 PM

To: 

To Whom It May Concern

RE: Guy Meister,

I have had the privilege of meeting Guy Meister, and I must say that he is truly a unique individual.

He possesses wisdom and integrity, qualities that would make me proud to consider him a neighbor.

I have never encountered someone as patriotic as Guy—he embodies Canadian values in every sense of the word.

In our business dealings, Guy has demonstrated honesty and a strong work ethic and integrity. He is the kind of person you would hope to find if you were stranded on a remote road, as he is both resourceful and equipped with practical wisdom and care from the depths of his heart, hence traits that are increasingly rare today.

What the provincial court system of Ontario has subjected Guy to since 2022 is utterly unbelievable and unnecessary.

He faces a mischief charge, but it is crucial to clarify that he is neither a rapist, nor a murderer, nor a thief.

In 2022, he stood up for Canadian rights and freedoms, demonstrating the very patriotism I mentioned earlier.

The punishment he has received is unacceptable and unwarranted.

This country is on a dangerously slippery slope, and Guy is a prime example of the injustices occurring unnecessarily to many.

Instead of the treatment he has endured, this man deserves to be recognized with a medal of honor.

We sincerely hope you consider this letter as an acknowledgment of a remarkable individual who embodies the best of humanity.

Thank you for taking the time to consider our accreditation words regarding Guy's personable and character reference to be in the conclusion of doing the right thing by him.

Sincerely,

