Action No. 2001-14300 E-File Name: CVQ22INGRAMR Appeal No.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH OF ALBERTA JUDICIAL CENTRE OF CALGARY

BETWEEN:

REBECCA MARIE INGRAM, HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, NORTHSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH, ERIN BLACKLAWS and TORRY TANNER

Plaintiffs

and

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA and THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Defendants

PROCEEDINGS

Calgary, Alberta June 1, 2021

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1 2 3	Proceedings taken in the Court of Queen's I	Bench of Alberta, Courthouse, Calgary, Alberta
3 4 5	June 1, 2021	Morning Session
6 7	The Honourable Justice Kirker	Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta
8 9 10	M.M. Rejman (remote appearance) L.B.U. Grey, QC (remote appearance)	For R. Ingram For Heights Baptist Church, Northside Baptist Church, E. Blacklaws and T. Tanner
11 12	J. Gerke (remote appearance)	For Heights Baptist Church, Northside Baptist Church, E. Blacklaws and T. Tanner
13 14 15	N. Parker (remote appearance)	For Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of Alberta and The Chief Medical Officer of Health
16 17 18	B.M. LeClair (remote appearance)	For Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of Alberta and The Chief Medical Officer of Health
19 20	N. Arevalo	Court Clerk
21 22 23 24 25	THE COURT: everyone can see and hear okay. So Ms hear me okay?	Good morning. Let me just make sure that LeClair, you are at my top left, can you see and
26 27	MS. LECLAIR:	I can, yes. Thank you.
28 29 30	THE COURT: Kamal present, I do not have a video, bu	All right. Terrific. Now, I think I have got Mr. at can you hear, sir?
31 32 33	MS. LECLAIR: observing.	Mr. Kamal is from our office; he is just
34 35 36 37	THE COURT: saw him turn off his mute so I am goin Gerke, I can see you next, you can see a	I just want to make sure he can hear okay. I just ng to take from that that he can hear. Okay. Ms. nd hear okay?
38 39	MS. GERKE:	Yes, I can, thank you.
40 41	THE COURT:	Terrific. Mr. Gray?

1	MR. GRAY:	Yes, My Lady, good morning.
2 3	THE COURT:	Good morning. Mr. Rejman, you can see and
4	hear okay?	Good morning. Wir. Rejinan, you can see and
5	neur chay.	
6	MR. REJMAN:	Good morning, My Lady, yes.
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8	THE COURT:	Good morning. Good. And Mr. Parker?
9	MD DARWED	
10	MR. PARKER:	I can. Good morning Justice Kirker. Thank you.
11 12	THE COURT:	Tarrific and modern alark are you able to hear
13	okay?	Terrific and madam clerk, are you able to hear
14	okay:	
15	THE COURT CLERK:	I am My Lady. Thank you very much.
16		
17	THE COURT:	Counsel, thank you very much for the work that
18	•	relation to the affidavit evidence and the standing
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20	1	
21	evidence that Ms. Ingram seeks to rely t	ipon.
22	Daylor I 11 4 41 - 61 4 - Ma	I - Clair - a Ma Dada - i - et ta - a - la - el - ta - a - a - 1
23 24		LeClair or Mr. Parker, just to make whatever oral
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26		nts' evidence have all been resolved by consent. So
27	I assuming that you are here for the mos	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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29	MR. GRAY:	Yes, My Lady, that's correct.
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31	THE COURT:	Okay.
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33	MS. LECLAIR:	So it is me, Justice Kirker, who is going to be
34	making the submissions addressing the	evidence. They are quite brief today.
35 36	Submissions by Ms. LeClair	
37	Submissions by Ms. Lectan	
38	MS. LECLAIR:	As our materials set out, the Court is empowered
39		of the affidavit that are frivolous, irrelevant or
40	-	to walk the Court through all of the affidavits that
41	remain at this point because we have res	solved much of the issues.

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So, the first affidavit I think we should start with is the affidavit of Shawn McCaffery. I don't have to take you to any of these affidavits with the exception of Ms. Ingram's later, I'd like to take you there, but there's no need to make you flip around with all the affidavits right now.

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> 7 THE COURT: And I read them all, so I am familiar with the 8 content.

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10 MS. LECLAIR:

Wonderful. So, as you're aware, Justice Kirker, Ms. McCaffrey is not an applicant, neither is her bowling alley business that Ms. McCaffrey feels she did not receive adequate business support does not make Ms. Ingram's claims more or less likely to succeed and in my submission, this affidavit doesn't contain evidence that passes that basic threshold logical relevance test.

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Ms. McCaffrey is unrelated to the parties and she provides to evidence about the parties that are before this Court to have their claims adjudicated. My friends have suggested that this affidavit provides evidence for the proportionality analysis of the Oakes text. In my submission, it appears that the relevance of this evidence is then conceded that it's contingent on something else occurring, namely that this Court -- or this Court has to find that Ms. Ingram's *Charter* rights were infringed in such a way as to make the harms to Ms. McCaffrey's business relevant.

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Ms. Ingram is claiming a variety of Charter infringements including section 7, but the Supreme Court has been clear that section 7 does not cover property and economic rights. So, I submit there is really no relevance to this with this evidence if we get to a section 1 analysis, that a business is someone entirely unrelated to the applicants has struggled with the available supports for her business, isn't relevant to whether the harms to the applicant is outweighed by the benefits to society.

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33 34 So I would submit this evidence is really not relevant even if we get to section 1 and this evidence, I would submit, also has no relevance to the remaining claims for Ms. Ingram's Bill of Rights claims. Nothing in this affidavit makes it more or less likely that Ms. Ingram's rights as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights have been infringed, so it is our submission that this affidavit needs to be struck in its entirety as irrelevant.

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Our alternative submission is that paragraph 19 must be struck as improper. As our brief sets out, this paragraph is in my submission very clear hearsay. Hearsay is admissible on interlocutory motions but not for final relief according to the Rules unless the hearsay can satisfy the principled exception namely that it is necessary and reliable. The onus is on the party calling the hearsay to demonstrate its necessity and reliability. As our materials set

out, this hearsay is not necessary.

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My friend appears to acknowledge that this hearsay is not necessary by suggesting that Alberta could simply call the declarant to test the veracity of the statement. That does not demonstrate necessity. It's also not Alberta's responsibility to call witnesses to verify hearsay and I would submit that none of the traditional indicia of reliability are present in this case, so the applicant cannot make out neither the necessity or reliability to have this evidence admitted.

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The next group of affidavits are the affidavits of Kyle Pawelko and Abdullah Al-Sharah. Again, it's my submission that these affidavit are irrelevant. The affiants have almost no relationship to the applicant. The only relationship is that they are -- they attend the gym of Ms. Ingram. Ms. Ingram is an applicant; her gym is not. My friends have suggested this evidence is also relevant to the proportionality of analysis in Oakes, but again this only arises if the Court finds that Ms. Ingram's rights have been infringed in such a way as to make this evidence in such a way as to make this evidence potentially relevant.

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23 24 THE COURT:

Ms. LeClair, can I just stop you there and ask a question because this is one of the things that I was thinking about when I was reviewing the material. I take your point -- and I think Mr. Rejman and I will hear from him, will concede that the evidence and I think the brief does concede this but I will let him tell me if I am wrong on it, when it comes to his turn to speak -- Ms. McCaffrey's evidence and the evidence of Mr. Pawelko and Al-Sharah (phonetic); I do not think that Ms. Ingram says that their evidence is relevant to the determination of whether or not Ms. Ingram's rights have been infringed.

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Where they say that it becomes relevant, as I read their argument, is actually at the final stage of the section 1 analysis, in the event of a breach. And that is, where the Court, after looking at the parts of the test that focus on the purpose of the impugned order of provision or restriction, looks at the practical effects and whether its salutary effects outweigh its deleterious effects.

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So, I think it is right at that final part of the analysis where Mr. Rejman and Ms. Ingram would say, well the evidence may have some relevance there. So my question is this; I take you point that it is contingent -- this evidence may never come into play or be anything a Court needs to look at if you do not get to a section 1 analysis. But for practical purposes, given that we set up these preliminary applications to try to narrow the issues and make sure what is tee'd up, if you will, for the Justice who ultimately hears this is well organized and concise, does it make some practical sense to you and do you agree that I have the jurisdiction to say, okay, I am not going to strike these affidavits, but I am going to say that they are not relevant and shall not be relied on for the first part of the hearing where a determination will be made about whether or not the various infringements are made out?

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And then in the event a Court finds that there is an infringement of one or more of Ms. Ingram's Charter rights or her rights under the Bill of Rights, then the trial Justice, the Hearing Justice, may in his or her discretion decide what, if any, weight to give to that evidence for the purposes of the section 1 analysis.

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It seems -- it is sort of your alternate argument, right?

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10 MS. LECLAIR: Yes.

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THE COURT:

And it occurred to me that the objective of the exercise in relation to the affidavits, in particular, is to try to be practical. So I do not think it makes sense, for example, if I strike them, then what happens if there is a finding in the hearing that there is an infringement? Does the whole thing have to be adjourned so people can go away and gather their evidence? I do not want that to happen.

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23 24 MS. LECLAIR:

And I think -- I was thinking about that too as I went through this exercise that that practically that direction you could issue today, this isn't to be considered unless and until an infringement is found; I think that's a good solution. But where I'm still and where our submissions will go is that when we make it to the section 1 analysis, in particular, I still don't believe this evidence has relevance because when we get to section 1 analysis we're no longer looking at harms to individuals. By the time we get to section 1, we've already found that there has been a harm to individuals in that they're people, persons, holding *Charter* rights who have had their rights infringed.

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So, this evidence is just more evidence of infringement but they're not properly applicants before the Court. So I still -- I would submit that this evidence is still not relevant when we get to section 1 because we aren't looking at harms to individuals. What we're supposed to be looking at in section 1 is balancing the harms to the individuals that we've identified by finding a Charter breach with the benefits to the society as a whole. The societal harms and I think with the evidence of Mr. Pawelko and Mr. Al-Sharah, in particular, it's dangerous to make generalizations to say that based on two individuals that we can conclude that there is this sweeping harm to society.

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So, my submission is that by the time we get to section 1 we're focussed on the societal harms and this evidence is not relevant to societal harms because you cannot make those generalizations. If that answers your question, Justice Kirker?

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40 THE COURT: Okay. I understand.

MS. LECLAIR: So that really -- that concludes all I had to say 1

about Mr. Pawelko and Mr. Al-Sharah and moves onto the affidavit of Mr. Barry Lee, which is another one, I would submit, is just not relevant. This one is another individual that isn't related and provides no evidence. It appears that the applicant's goal with this evidence is to substantiate claims that there are treatments for COVID-19 and that Alberta has intentionally not advised people of these possible treatments so the Government could allegedly engage in these wholesale Charter right infringements.

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Mr. Lee is not an expert capable of providing the evidence about treatments for COVID-19 and I would suggest that this assertion borders dangerously close to a conspiracy theory that should be outright rejected.

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And then this brings us to the affidavits of Rebecca Ingram. So --

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15 Let me just grab my binder with those affidavits THE COURT:

16 in it, you said you wanted me to refer.

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MS. LECLAIR: Just because with Ms. Ingram's we are not seeking to strike the entre thing and so I think it is helpful to have the specific paragraphs before you, at least with respect to her first affidavit.

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> 22 THE COURT:

I have got it here.

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24 MS. LECLAIR:

Okay. So the first paragraph we're submitting needs to be struck is paragraph 7. Here you'll see that Ms. Ingram is engaging in a selective recitation of facts that she has no personal knowledge of and in my submission this is another case of hearsay. It is not Alberta's responsibility to call evidence to test the veracity of the facts. I believe my friend's have suggested we could cross-examine Ms. Ingram to test this evidence, but in my submission that doesn't solve the problem.

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Ms. Ingram didn't collect the data she relies on here. She didn't prepare the statistics. If we were to cross-examine Ms. Ingram on this and I appreciate this is a hypothetical exercise here, the types of responses we would get from Ms. Ingram in response to this data is speculative and I would say that's probably inappropriate for her to answer on crossexamination or they would be, I don't know, because Ms. Ingram didn't collect and prepare this data. So, in my submission, this doesn't meet the standards for adducing this type of hearsay. It's Ms. Ingram's burden to demonstrate that hearsay is necessary and reliable and in this case the applicant has not done so.

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40 The other portion of this paragraph that Alberta is objecting to is the speculations by Ms. Ingram about the psychological harms here. As far as we're aware Ms. Ingram has no 41

qualifications that would enable her to speculate about psychological harm and in my submission this is not an observation a lay person is capable of making. There is no obvious metric for psychological harms, it's not like you can hook someone up to a machine like a blood pressure machine and get a reading. They're not established on any sort of obvious metric. So in my submission, this is not an objective measurement, it's a subjective determination that Ms. Ingram doesn't have the qualifications to make and so this paragraph should be struck.

The next paragraph is paragraph 8 and the first sentence, I agree with my friends, that this is Ms. Ingram's understanding of the law and we have no issues with that, but it is the final sentence in this paragraph where Ms. Ingram is opining on the ultimate issue of this case when she says, her civil rights have been violated. That's for this Court to determine, not for Ms. Ingram.

We have that same problem at paragraph 21 of Ms. Ingram's affidavit where she states or where I quote, sorry, "that her rights have been fundamentally upended and infringed upon" which again this is improper for Ms. Ingram to opine on as she is stepping on the toes of the Court.

The next -- paragraph 22 has been resolved by consent and that one has come out or will come out,, but paragraph 23 is still for this Court to consider and in my submission, this is another clear case of hearsay. The applicant hasn't provided any justification for why this evidence is necessary and reliable. I would submit that this is effectively gossip in the form of an affidavit and the wording of this paragraph also makes it clear that Ms. Ingram is providing this fact on the basis of information and belief, which is not permitted by the Rules for final decision.

Next, is paragraphs 33 through 36 of Ms. Ingram's affidavit.

30 THE COURT:

Okay, so you have got paragraph 21 and 23 --

32 MS. LECLAIR: Yes.

34 THE COURT: -- that you say need to come out?

36 MS. LECLAIR: Yes.

38 THE COURT: Sorry, I am just tracking that to my notes here,

let me just make sure I ask the questions I need to ask. All right. Thank you.

41 MS. LECLAIR: So, the next batch is paragraphs 33 to 36. I have

to apologize our application identified paragraph 37; I have no problems with paragraph 37 staying in. So it's just paragraphs 33 to 36.

And so my submission is that this evidence is entirely irrelevant. There are no facts pled anywhere in the originating application that Ms. Ingram is suing for the loss of an opportunity, so in my submission, this evidence is just irrelevant on the face of it. Secondly, even if there were facts, Ms. Ingram's own evidence is that she lost an opportunity because as part of the interview she took a polygraph and she did not disclose to the Fire Department the corporate debt of the gym. There can be no reasonable suggestion that even if the CMOH orders are responsible for the incurrence of that debt they did not require Ms. Ingram to lie in a job interview.

And then thirdly, this whole bath of evidence is premised on the hearsay of the interviewer and this comes back to the same issue we've had throughout that is this hearsay necessary and reliable? And I would submit, in this case here, just as in the others, the applicants have not shown that it is and so this evidence must be struck.

The very last paragraph that we're seeking to have struck today is paragraph 24 of Ms. Ingram's supplemental affidavit. You don't have to go there; this one is the NHL exemption paragraph. Ms. Ingram, as we stated, has no personal knowledge of the NHL exemption or the CMOH order.

I appreciate my friends want to argue that the NHL exemption is relevant to how this whole process has been conducted and I would say that's open to them, it is just not appropriate to go in through the form of an affidavit. The CMOH order is effectively a law in Alberta. Affidavits should be confined to statements of fact not assessments of the law especially when we're dealing with domestic laws, this isn't a foreign law that --

29 THE COURT: So the exhibit of the order, well -- does not necessarily have to be exhibited.

32 MS. LECLAIR: Yes.

34 THE COURT: But you do not take objection with the exhibit, it 35 is her description of it?

37 MS. LECLAIR: Yes, yes and that is really all I have for you today, Justice Kirker, so subject to any questions, those are our submissions.

40 THE COURT: You answered my questions. Thank you. Mr.

41 Rejman?

1 2	Submissions by Mr. Rejman	
3 4 5 6	MR. REJMAN: preliminary issue I wanted to address is office the consent order. Have you receive	Good morning Justice Kirker. The first, we were having a hard time submitting to your yed that one?
7 8 9	THE COURT:	Sorry, the one I signed?
10 11	MR. REJMAN:	No, the one that addresses two paragraph of
12 13 14 15	THE COURT: of housekeeping matters to deal with but I to those final couple of paragraphs or aff	I did receive that order and I have I have a list did receive a copy of the consent order in relation idavits that you sorted out.
16 17 18	MR. REJMAN: December affidavit.	Yes, it's paragraph 12 and 22 of Ms. Ingram's
19 20	THE COURT:	Yes.
21 22 23	MR. REJMAN: just bounced back from a number of the	And we were just getting a run around it and it admin staff and that is why I'm asking.
24 25	THE COURT:	Okay. It came through. Got it.
26 27 28 29	MR. REJMAN: Kirker, our submissions and we do rely rebuttal or reply comments to be made the	Wonderful. So, you have in front of you, Justice on them on the entirety, as well. A couple of his morning.
30 31 32 33 34 35	As you suggested and we do agree with your assessment of the affidavits that they are for the second part of the test if the <i>Charter</i> rights have been infringed. So we would absolutely rely on that kind of process because they were submitted in anticipation of the section 1 analysis and they do not go to any evidence of the infringements of Ms. Ingram's rights and freedoms.	
36 37 38 39 40 41	The one affidavit that maybe outside the <i>Charter</i> arguments is the affidavit of Shawn McCaffrey. There is also the live issue of does the CMOH orders have the are they <i>vires</i> and do they have the power to shutdown all the businesses and you did state in your last hearing that that is still a live issue and we would submit that that's where we would also rely on that affidavit. We anticipate the Government of Alberta submitting evidence that there are numerous programs for struggling businesses and that would be a rebuttal	

affidavit to that assertion.

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The Lee affidavit, Mr. Lee's affidavit that one is attempting to reply -- sorry is attempting to rely, Ms. Ingram relies on that one as evidence of the -- that Mr. Lee is evidencing the availability of COVID-19 treatments is kind of outside or a wrong conclusions has been drawn by our friend.

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THE COURT:

So, Mr. Rejman, I am going to be transparent with you. I have a real problem with Mr. Lee's affidavit, in particular, and I think -- it is certainly not probative. It does not inform one way or another Ms. Ingram's proposition that her rights have been infringed. So that affidavit evidence does not make it any more or less likely that that proposition that she makes would be accepted.

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So, then you move on, assume that the Court finds there is an infringement and you are into the section 1 analysis.

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MR. REJMAN:

Right.

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THE COURT: I do not see how Dr. Lee's evidence informs that at all and to the extent that Ms. Ingram seeks to argue that COVID-19 can be effectively treated, his affidavit -- there is no evidence that he is qualified to give that evidence. His affidavit does not provide any basis for such qualification and his anecdotal personal experience with COVID-19, I do not see how that helps at all. So I am really struggling to understand how it is you propose to use that affidavit. So, you tell me where I am wrong, I want to be quite transparent with you, so that you can answer my concerns if you can.

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27 MR. REJMAN:

And I appreciate that. Mr. Lee is not a doctor and we haven't -- and we don't tender him as an expert. Like you said it is his personal experience of the process when he was infected with COVID-19 and the subsequent dealings with Alberta Health Services and what instructions he was given or not given.

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32 THE COURT:

But why does that matter at all? There is no claim here that the restrictions requiring people diagnosed with COVID-19 to isolate infringe anybody's rights. That claim is not here. So, the evidence of someone who is diagnosed as positive and whatever experience he said he had, so what? There is no claim in relation to the -- and I went back through the originating application, there is nothing about restrictions on people actually diagnosed infringing any rights.

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And when we get to whether the impugned restrictions are infringing rights and then if they are, whether they have a pressing and substantial purpose, whether they are aimed at that purpose, whether they are restrictions within the range of reasonable alternatives and

ultimately whether there are salutary versus deleterious effects, where that balancing takes you, I just do not see how Dr. Lee's evidence comes in at all.

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And to the extent Ms. Ingram wants to say, well, if you take vitamins and Tylenol, you know, for Dr. Lee that worked, so what? He is not an expert.

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MR. REJMAN: No he's not and we don't make him out as an expert, but I would submit that it goes to the minimally impairment portion of the Oakes test that no other alternatives have been provided, other than going straight to Charter infringements and there doesn't seem to be any indication that anything else was considered.

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Now, if our friends do submit evidence that other procedures or processes or protocols were considered as alternatives to the rights infringement then Mr. Lee's affidavit would become rather irrelevant. But as it stands right now, we believe it is relevant until we see the full evidentiary record of Alberta.

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THE COURT:

All right.

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20 MR. REJMAN:

Now, with respect to the claims of intrinsic evidence, with respect to the NHL exhibit and document, we submit that it falls under the class of intrinsic evidence as contemplated in the two reference cases and is therefore admissible in a supplemental Ingram affidavit. In the alternative, as my friends, some have alluded to, it is -- it would be essentially law and an extension of the CMOH orders.

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And if Madam Kirker, you feel that it is inappropriate to be in the affidavit then we in the alternative would say that we should still be allowed to submit it and rely upon it on our written submissions and our oral submissions at a later time, in any manner that the CMOH orders or piece of Regulation or a piece of legislation would be also relied upon.

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With regards to the statistics, Ms. Ingram was not a collector of the evidence, of those statistics or those numbers or those cases, but she relies on them as they are public documents and have been available to the public -- to all the public in Alberta.

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35 THE COURT:

And I do not -- I am not sure that your friends take issue with her exhibiting information that may be publicly available or even frankly the simple exhibiting of a CMOH order to affidavit, it is her interpretation or insofar as she attempts to draw conclusions from that data. Is she not stepping into the purview of the Court there? Is it not for the Court to decide what, if anything, the data that she points to says in the context of the evidence as a whole once it is all in? What makes Ms. Ingram a person who should be telling the Court what to make?

1 2 MR. REJMAN: And I thinks that --3

THE COURT: And I think that is the issue, it is the conclusions that she draws, the opinions that she proffers. And you will recall that when I gave my decision in December on the injunction application, I made the point that I was ignoring paragraphs in affidavits where those who had sworn them offered opinions or conclusions. I dealt with in a broader brush way, but I did make note of it at the time and I -- so what are your -- do you agree that it is improper for Ms. Ingram to be offering her analysis or drawing conclusions from whatever information she is looking at and suggesting that that is appropriate evidence for me to consider?

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13 MR. REJMAN: Well, we know what the law is and the law prohibits opinions and conclusions to be drawn and if you -- if you feel that's what's 14

happening here and decide to strike portions of that paragraph that are conclusions and

opinions, we'll just simply make those similar arguments in our submissions.

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So, if it a conclusion or an opinion or an opinion or an argument it will not be lost in our mind, it will just be made in our written submissions.

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THE COURT:

I mean you are entitled to ask the Court in a hearing on the merits to draw whatever inferences or conclusions can be drawn from the

evidentiary record or the facts as they are found.

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28 29 MR. REJMAN:

Absolutely. Thank you. Now, I believe there's a couple of other paragraphs that remain. Ms. LeClair took us to paragraph -- well 7 being one of them -- and any mention -- that was a statistic -- but any mention of the psychological harms to her children we would submit that -- and it was in our written brief, that Ms. Ingram is the best person to opine on how the measures are affecting her children and we've submitted some case law that allows for the opinions specifically on matters such as this.

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Did you want me to take you to that paragraph or ...?

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34 THE COURT: I have got it here.

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36 MR. REJMAN:

Paragraph 21, again that's part of Ms. Ingram's right to provide evidence on how her -- how her life has been impacted by the measures, whether directly or indirectly. And again, if the Court finds that there is some argument and decides to strike that, like you said, we are within our right to plead that in our arguments at a later date.

Paragraph 23 is a observation of Ms. Ingram and I do agree that there is no statistical information, but we would admit that judicial notice would be relevant in that case. There has been numerous news reports and statistics that have been coming out with how many businesses are failing and the indirect -- direct or indirect collateral damage that has been impacting Alberta as a result of these measures.

With respect to paragraphs 33 to 36, again we rely on our written submissions and Ms. Ingram is not claiming that -- or claiming to sue for damages because of a lost opportunity, she's just again stating how these measures have impacted her, whether it's directly or indirectly.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

14 MR. REJMAN:

Yes. The McCaffrey affidavit that there's hearsay
evidence, we have never conceded that this evidence is not necessary. Our arguments that
we've put forward in our written arguments, in our written brief are a rebuttal to the
assertion that there's no way to test the veracity of the statement and we just propose that
there are numerous methods to test the statement that there has been no documented
COVID-19 infections or transmissions at her bowling alley.

Ms. McCaffrey spoke to her conversation with her MLA, she told him that there was never a transmission at her bowling alley, her place of business and for that reason she did not understand why she had to be, but other businesses had to be shutdown. Mr. Rutherford confirmed her suspicions or what she knew and that's all that evidence is being tendered. Again it would be going to either the section 1 analysis or any of our arguments based on the powers to shutdown the Alberta businesses as a wholesale action by these measures.

So barring any questions, those would be all my submissions, Justice Kirker.

THE COURT: Thank you Mr. Rejman. Anything briefly -- well maybe I will ask whether Mr. Gray has anything to add?

33 MR. GRAY: I do not, My Lady. Thank you.

35 THE COURT: Thank you. Anything briefly in reply, Ms.

36 LeClair?

38 MS. LECLAIR: No, Ma'am.

40 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much again counsel for your very helpful written arguments, for your efforts to narrow the issues that we had to

deal with today and for answering my questions this morning.

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I am in a position to give you my decision.

Decision

THE COURT: Alberta applied to strike parts of the affidavit evidence upon which the applicants rely. Alberta also applied to dismiss the claims by Heights Baptist and Northside Baptist churches that the CMOH orders violate section 7 *Charter* rights. Many of the issues, as I have said, have been resolved by consent: two consent orders have been prepared confirming that the section 7 claims of the two churches shall be struck by consent. And a number of the affidavits filed in December 2020 and in January 2021 shall also be struck by consent and again, I commend all of you for the work you have done to narrow the issues requiring adjudication.

What remains to be decided by me today is whether or not the following affidavits or parts of affidavits upon which Ms. Ingram relies ought to be struck as containing improper or irrelevant information. The affidavit of Barry Lee, sworn December 11th, 2020. The affidavit of Shawn McCaffrey, sworn January 21, 2021. The affidavit of Kyle Pawelko sworn January 28th, 2021. The affidavit of Abdullah Al-Sharah, sworn January 19th, 2021 and several paragraphs of the affidavit and supplemental affidavit of Ms. Ingram.

In *Delisle v. Canada (Deputy Attorney General)* [1999] 2SCR 989, at paragraph 76, Supreme Court of Canada Justices Cory and Iacobucci confirmed that the ordinary rules of evidence applicable in civil trials apply in *Charter* cases.

First, and fundamentally, I must consider whether the evidence in issue is relevant to an issue in dispute in this case. Relevant evidence, and the parties do not disagree about this, is evidence that has some tendency as a matter of logic and human experience to make the proposition for which it is advance more likely than the proposition would appear to be in the absence of that evidence.

The issues in dispute in this action are whether:

1) The business restrictions imposed by the CMOH orders breach Ms. Ingram's rights as guaranteed by section 1(a) of the *Alberta Bill of Rights* and are therefore *ultra vires* pursuant to section 2 of the *Bill of Rights*. The issue here was whether the restrictions imposed by the CMOH orders fall within the delegated order making authority conferred on Medical Officers of Health by section 29 of the *Public*

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Health Act.

- 2) The second issue the Court is going to have to address when the merits come on for hearing is whether the CMOH orders offend Ms. Ingram's rights under sections 1(c), 1(e) and 1(g) of the Alberta Bill of Rights and whether they are therefore ultra vires pursuant to section 2. I will not quote what sections 1(c), 1(e) and 1(g) of the Alberta Bill of Rights say, but those are the sections that are in issue that the Court is going to have to look at.
- 3) There are also questions about whether the CMOH orders violate Ms. Ingram's section 2, section 7 and section 15 Charter rights and, if so, whether the respondent can show that the infringements are demonstrably justifiable in a free and democratic society as required by section 1 of the Charter.

I wish to be very clear about the scope of Ms. Ingram's *Charter* challenge. Section 2 of the Charter guarantees people freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of thought, belief, opinion, expression including freedom of press and other media communications. Freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association.

Section 7 provides everyone with the right to life, liberty and security of the person, the right not be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.

Section 15 of the Charter the alleged violation in Ms. Ingram's case, is limited to whether the CMOH orders insofar as they restrict attendance at school and make distinctions on the basis of age, violates section 15 of the Charter. I struck the claim that the business restrictions violate section 15 following the earlier preliminary application.

Finally, if the infringements alleged are made out, the Court will be required to determine whether the infringements are demonstrably justified. More specifically, the Court will be asked to determine whether the impugned restrictions have a goal that is pressing and substantial and whether the restrictions imposed are rationally connected to the law's purpose. The Court will have to consider whether the impugned restrictions are restrictions within a range of reasonable, supportable alternatives.

And finally, section 1 of the *Charter* also requires the Court to consider whether the impact of the impugned restrictions on the Charter rights is too high a price to pay for the advantage the restrictions provide in advancing a purpose.

These are the issues in dispute that inform my analysis of relevance and materiality.

So, I turn first to the affidavit of Barry Lee. The affidavit of Mr. Lee does not make Ms. Ingram's proposition that her rights have been violated any more or less likely nor does it inform whether impugned CMOH order restrictions alleged to infringe rights under the *Bill of Rights* or the *Charter* may or may not be justified under section 1. There is no claim that restrictions requiring people diagnosed with COVID-19 to isolate infringes any *Charter* rights.

Ms. Ingram argues that Mr. Lee's evidence and I am quoting from Mr. Rejman's brief: (as read)

Mr. Lee's evidence supports Ms. Ingram's position that Alberta has ignored other alternatives such as treatment of patients that could potentially decrease the number of people who progress to hospital or ICU, which has been the ongoing excuse for the lockdown measures.

That is part of the argument Ms. Ingram makes about why Mr. Lee's evidence is relevant. So here departing from the issue of relevance for a moment, stepping back, to the extent Ms. Ingram seeks to rely on Mr. Lee's evidence to say that COVID-19 can be effectively treated with zinc, vitamins and Tylenol; there is no evidence that Mr. Lee is qualified to give that evidence. His affidavit does not provide any basis for such qualification. His anecdotal, personal experience with COVID-19 is not helpful. It does not, in my view, inform any of the issues in dispute and as a consequence, I find that affidavit is appropriately struck out.

Turning now to the affidavits of Shawn McCaffrey, Kyle Pawelko and Abdullah Al-Sharah; these affidavits suffer from some of the same relevance and materiality problems. They are evidence about their experiences and does not make Ms. Ingram's proposition that her rights have been violated more or less likely to be true. Nor in my view, can this anecdotal evidence from three individuals help to inform in any material way a determination about whether any restrictions that impugn Ms. Ingram's rights have an objective that is pressing and substantial, or about whether they are rationally connected to the law's purpose and impair rights within a range of supportable alternatives to achieve the legislative objection.

Where Ms. Ingram seeks to rely most heavily on this evidence is at the stage of the analysis that asks whether the salutary effects of the restrictions outweigh their deleterious effects and Mr. Rejman confirmed that during his submissions today. While in the first stages of

the *Oakes* analysis, the section 1 analysis are anchored in an assessment of the purpose of the CMOH orders, Ms. Ingram argues that the affidavit evidence of Ms. McCaffrey and Mr. Pawelko and Mr. Al-Sharah will assist the Court in its analysis at the last branch of the review where the Court must take into account the practical affect of the restrictions.

Here, I am mindful of Alberta's point that, whether or not the Court reaches the stage of the analysis remains to be seen because it is only if an alleged infringement of Ms. Ingram's *Charter* rights is found that the Court will move onto to consider section 1. At the same time, and Ms. LeClair candidly, in my view, acknowledged the practical challenge, if we look at this from a practical perspective, I hear Ms. LeClair saying to me that Alberta accepts that the evidence may become relevant, subject to the argument she made about why relevance is not made out. But that if it had any relevance, it would be at that last stage of the section 1 analysis. And the fact that that analysis may not take place is not a reason to take it out when we look at this from a practical perspective, because our objective here today is to try to figure out what body of evidence will go froward to the merits hearing and what will have absolutely no relevance.

So, the evidence may become relevant and while Ms. LeClair makes compelling arguments that the evidence of these three individuals cannot inform the final stage of the section 1 analysis because it does not help the Court decide whether the proposition that the harm to society is greater than the salutary effects more or less likely, I am not prepared to strike these three affidavits at this time.

They may, in the discretion and view of the Judge who hears the merits, have some bearing on that final question. So I am not going to strike the affidavits, but I am going to exercise the Court's jurisdiction in controlling its process and give the direction that those three affidavits, the McCaffrey affidavit, the Al-Sharah affidavit and the Pawelko affidavit shall not be tendered for the purposes of establishing the alleged *Charter* violations. In my view they are not relevant to that inquiry.

If an alleged infringement of any *Charter* right is found, the affidavits may then be relied upon by Ms. Ingram, subject to the discretion of the Justice hearing the matter, to determine whether and to what extent they may be weighed in the section 1 analysis. So, I am not going to strike those affidavits but am giving the direction that those affidavits will not be relied upon to make out the infringement, which Mr. Rejman said they are not looking to do I am not in anyway tying the hands of the hearing Justice to determine that those affidavits may be disregarded. I am just not prepared based on what is in front of me now to strike them and to find that there is no basis upon which they can be relevant.

With respect to paragraph 19 of the McCaffrey affidavit, I agree with counsel for the respondents that is hearsay evidence, it is improper and it needs to be struck. It is a

statement made outside of this Court proceeding that Ms. Ingram asks the Court to accept as true. It is hearsay and I cannot, on a principled basis, allow its admission because there is no basis upon which to find that it is necessary for the evidence to come from Ms. Ingram or that it is reliable evidence. So paragraph 19 of the McCaffrey affidavit is struck as inadmissible hearsay.

I turn now to Ms. Ingram's affidavits. So those paragraphs in the affidavit that the respondents take issue with, Alberta asks that the following paragraphs be struck; paragraphs 7, 8, 21, 23, 33 through 36 of her first affidavit and paragraph 24 of the supplemental affidavit. I agree with Ms. LeClair, on behalf of the respondents, that paragraph 23 of Ms. Ingram's affidavit contains inadmissible hearsay. What Ms. Ingram has heard or been made aware of by others is neither necessary nor reliable enough to be admitted for its truth which is what Ms. Ingram seeks to do with that paragraph. No basis for necessity is made out and Ms. Ingram does not even explain when, where or from whom she learned the asserted fact.

I also agree that it is improper for affidavits to contain argument or conclusions that the Court is required to draw. As I indicated during oral argument I noted that in my decision on the injunction application in December and I indicated I was ignoring the parts of the affidavits that contained arguments and conclusions. Ms. Ingram has agreed to paragraph 12 coming out of her affidavit, being struck by consent. In my view, paragraph 8 must also be struck on this ground. She is making a conclusory statement there that is for the Court to draw.

I also find that Ms. Ingram's affidavit contains opinion evidence at paragraph 7. She purports to provide her opinion that there is no reason to prevent anyone under 60 from attending or working at a school based on the statistics she cites. The basis of her qualifications to be making that statement is certainly not made out. The conclusions she draws in that paragraph are conclusions that she may ask the Court to draw but it is not for her to decide. Ms. Ingram's statement that she is concerned about the psychological harm being done to her children can stay in, that is a concern she has. Everything else she says about the statistics and the reasons for restrictions needs to come out. Exhibit A to her affidavit, which are published statistics can stay in. So to the extent she asks the Court to look at some information that was on the website, she is entitled to leave those statistics exhibited to her affidavit, but except for the first part of the first sentence of that affidavit, the rest purports to be information that Ms. Ingram is not qualified to give and she has drawn conclusion that are the Court's purview. So, I am hoping that is clear.

The first part of paragraph 7 up to the point, this part of the first sentence: (as read)

I am extremely concerned about the psychological harm being done

to my children by the CMOH forcing them out of school and forcing them to wear masks and not being able to engage in normal socialization.

Is fine. In other words, her children, I do not need Ms. Ingram providing evidence about what is happening with peers and her citing statistics and drawing conclusions for those, that needs to come out, the exhibit can stay.

Paragraphs 21 and 23, I dealt with 23, it is hearsay and needs to come out. 21 is a paragraph that contains conclusory statements and argument and in my view, is appropriately struck.

I agree with Alberta that paragraphs 33 and 36 of Ms. Ingram's affidavit, in those paragraphs Ms. Ingram asks the Court to accept as true something she was told by someone outside of this Court proceeding. There is no basis again upon which I can find that the evidence is necessary to come from Ms. Ingram or that it is reliable and moreover and given Mr. Rejman's candid acknowledgement that there is no claim for damages for the loss of opportunity that Ms. Ingram is describing. I cannot see how paragraphs 33 to 36 have any relevance, leaving aside the argument that cause a causal link problem in the way in which Ms. Ingram's described. So most fundamentally, I am concerned that 33 and 36 are predicated on inadmissible hearsay and then more fundamentally that they are irrelevant to the issues that the Court actually has to grapple with. So 33 to 36 of Ms. Ingram's affidavit are properly struck.

 Paragraph 24 of the supplemental affidavit, much of that information is irrelevant to the question of whether Ms. Ingram's rights have been infringed and much of what she says there is argument or conclusions, opinions. But the exhibit, I see no difficulty with allowing her to exhibit the CMOH order relating to the NHL exemption, technically it does not have to be exhibited, but I am not going to strike the exhibit and that order exhibited to her affidavit, may in the discretion of the hearing Justice be relevant as part off a section 1 analysis if the Court gets there.

So, I am directing that paragraph 24 of Ms. Ingram's supplemental affidavit come out save and except for the exhibits. So she is welcome to exhibit that order, but her argument in the first part of that paragraph is just that, it is argument and conclusion and is improper and should be struck.

So does that give everyone the guidance they need? Any questions from that? It was a little bit choppy at times, so I want to make sure that I have been clear about what comes out and what stays in. Any clarification required?

MR. REJMAN:

Nothing arising.

1 2 3 4 5	MR. PARKER: may have missed it. Paragraphs 34 and 3 on that?	I am sorry, Justice Kirker and my apologies I 35 of Ms. Ingram's affidavit, what was the result
6 7	THE COURT:	Paragraphs 33 to 36 all come out.
8 9	MR. PARKER:	They all come out. My apologies. Thank you.
10 11 12 13 14	· -	So that whole set of where I really tripped was ed on that, and then I just cannot see it is relevant. out and need not be part of the evidentiary picture
15 16	MR. PARKER:	Got it. Thank you.
17 18 19	THE COURT: to put a pen to this order?	Okay. So I am going to lean on who is going
20 21	MS. LECLAIR:	I can do that, Justice Kirker.
22 23 24 25	THE COURT: circulate it to your friends and once you approval, send it to me, I will sign it.	So, Ms. LeClair, I will ask you to draft the order, have a form of order that meets with everyone's
26 27	Discussion	
28 29 30	THE COURT: did receive and get it back to you today.	I will also sign the second consent order that I
31 32 33 34		follow up about the status of the order exhibiting the status of the order following my last decision
35 36 37 38	MS. LECLAIR: forth on that. There are still two matter decision in relation to them yet.	So, Justice Kirker, we have been going back and is that I do not believe we have agreed on your
39 40	THE COURT:	Okay. So you may need some help
41	MS. LECLAIR:	I can

1 2 THE COURT: -- so let me just park that for a second so that you may need some help settling the terms of the order is what you are saying? Is that right? 3 4 5 MS. LECLAIR: Yes. 6 Okay and I also just wanted to confirm, Ms. THE COURT: LeClair, I saw in the respondent's brief the reference -- because part of your argument, 8 particularly around the Lee affidavit, was that the applicant's had provided proper expert 9 reports and you will respond to them in due course. So there is no issue which was flagged 10 in the procedural order that leave of the Court required for any of those expert reports, 11 correct? Alberta does not take -- you are satisfied that the applicants have provided their 12 expert reports, you will respond to them? 13 14 15 MR. PARKER: That's right and July 12th is the date we're relying 16 on to respond, yes. 17 Right. Okay. I just wanted to confirm that there 18 THE COURT: were no issues with applicants' expert reports. I appreciate that you will have responding 19 reports and you will ask the hearing Justice to consider the substance and draw whatever 20 conclusions. I was just thinking whether there was any procedural issue and what I 21 understood from your brief is there was not. 22 23 24 MR. PARKER: Not at this point, we do notice that the procedural order does indicate that -- well we're not dealing with it, we haven't raised anything and so 25 26 27 28 Right. THE COURT: 29 30 MR. PARKER: -- (INDISCERNIBLE) yes, thank you. 31 32 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. And then the final issue was this; was the stage in our litigation plan where we were going to nail down some dates. Now, 33 we have narrowed the issues and the body of evidence that you and the Court are going to 34 have to grapple with. We were thinking that two weeks of hearing time might be required. 35 I am wondering if perhaps fewer days might be manageable. 36 37 What I am going to propose is this, I do not need an answer right now, but here is my 38 39

thought. We have the day booked today. We have now dealt with the preliminary application; does it make sense that we take a short adjournment and that we come back to speak to settling the terms of the order and perhaps to talk about whether you are in a

position to say how many days you might need? 1 2 3 Because I have already reached out to our coordinators to say, okay, this is what we were aiming for, can you give me some dates. Might it be helpful to spend some of the time we 4 have today to start hammering out what that oral hearing order might look like or do you 5 think that is premature? 6 8 MR. PARKER: One matter that has come up just yesterday is our friends have filed a notice of appeal from your decision on the preliminary applications 9 and I understand from that notice of appeal, they would like that appeal expedited. 10 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 13 14 MR. PARKER: I had some other matters for housekeeping to discuss, but I think the first part from the respondent's perspective, is this notice of appeal 15 and what the applicant's see this doing with the hearing schedule. I think we need to hear 16 17 from them. 18 19 MR. GRAY: That's one issue. The other issue, My Lady, is that obviously the Attorney General is well aware of the extent of the evidence or at least 20 in large part he's going to call. We don't know anything that any of the respondents are 21 (INDISCERNIBLE). So, it is difficult for us to determine, you know, the length of time 22 23 that we would need to hear the matter. 24 25 We do have some guidance from -- for example, the Manitoba action if that evidence is going to be similar, but we would need to hear from my friends about how long they expect 26 the expert evidence to be and I don't know if they're in a position to tell us that given that 27 they've got till July to produce that. 28 29 30 THE COURT: Okay. 31 32 MR. PARKER: I can speak to that, to some degree, if it would be helpful Justice Kirker. 33 34 Sure. I am just trying to figure out when we 35 THE COURT: might next meet because we will want to put in place, what I contemplated was an oral 36 hearing order that kind of sets out what is going to happen when and who is doing what. 37 So I am just trying to gauge, when is the best time to be doing that. 38 39

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40 MR. PARKER: Sure and then so to address to the extent I am able to, my friend's question on the expert evidence of the respondents, it is due July 12th.

We have followed the Manitoba hearing that took place over 8 days last month and you know, candidly, we are facing some of the same evidence. The applicant's in Manitoba filed a very similar report to that Dr. J. Bhattacharya that is filed in Alberta. So we would expect the evidence in terms of the witnesses called in Manitoba to be similar in Alberta. There will be a number of witnesses covering areas within their expertise, likely beyond Dr. Hinshaw.

In terms of another matter I wanted to speak to today and this is a good opportunity to do so, is the temporal aspect of what the respondent's are justifying. In Manitoba, the justification was for what I will refer to as the second wave. Our intent to file evidence justifying any breaches in both the second and third wave up to yesterday, May 31st, is the date we are using for a cut-off just because we have got to look ahead and now file July 12th.

And so that is our intent from a temporal perspective and I wanted to just advise the Court of that and just for the purpose of to see if there is any further direction. I had brought that to my friend's attention. I don't know if they need to agree with it, or not, they may agree, but that is our intent.

And so, I don't know if that helps on number of days. You know, I would think other than this notice of appeal which gets to the timing of the hearing and potentially the timing of the expert evidence, I would think that we're into, I think we should keep the two weeks right now, given that we had eight days in Manitoba and we probably may have some more evidence here.

THE COURT: Okay and so that was part of it, was there any reason to think we would use less days if Manitoba was eight, it seems to me ten is not far off the mark. It gives you a little bit of wiggle room.

And you, Mr. Gray and Mr. Rejman, you're asking for an expedited hearing at the Court of Appeal, I guess they will deal with as they deem fit. Perhaps what I will do, is I have already made the request to find out, to try to nail down some dates in that target range we were looking at, but perhaps you should -- I do not know how long it typically takes the Court of Appeal to let you know whether they will hear it on an expedited basis, or not, do you have any sense of that?

37 MR. GRAY: I do not, perhaps Mr. Parker might but I couldn't advise the Court in an authoritative way at this point, My Lady.

40 THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PARKER:

I think Ms. LeClair might have the best expertise on that in our recent matter with the JCCF, I think it was in a matter of couple of weeks

that they made that decision, Ms. LeClair.

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MS. LECLAIR:

I actually think it was sooner. So, I don't anticipate it will take very long for the Court to make a determination as to whether an expedited hearing will be granted, but I note that in our previous or other appellate matter with the Justice Centre we are doing an expedited appeal and we still actually have not received dates for the appeal. So I am not sure when those dates will be granted and I guess how soon we will be put on the hearing schedule. So ...

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12 MR. GRAY:

If I could just chime in, My Lady, everyone especially you works so hard to put together the procedural order, I would really, really hate to do anything to upset the timeline that's in that order.

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THE COURT:

Well, so here is what I am going to do. I will get -- I will hear back probably today, if not likely tomorrow in terms of what dates we might be able to secure even to put a tentative hold on, pending a decision on the appeal that might delay us. And what we could perhaps do is once you know the date of the appeal being heard you could let me know and we could arrange another case management meeting, I guess, or case conference really to decide where we are at in terms of putting the final pieces in place to tee-up the hearing.

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But we cannot really lock in the dates until we know whether those dates will work, I guess, is the point with the moving parts. So, why do we not do this? Do you want to take a short adjournment and perhaps -- do you have -- is there someone who can send me a draft of the order that you are working on and maybe we could settle the terms of the order and get that done while we are together today?

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And then maybe that is all we can accomplish to day. I will find out what dates look like that will be available in our targeted timeslot. I will do my best to try to protect those dates but pending some more information around what impact the appeal may have on the timeline or whether even if you get an expedited hearing that may not impact it at all.

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So, what we can do is just arrange another case conference a little bit down the road to just see where we are at to decide when we lock in and start putting into shape an oral hearing order.

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So why do we not take -- it is 11:18, may I suggest that we take a 20 minute or if that is enough time or half hour break, do you want to say half hour to 11:45 and then if you can just email me the form of order or orders that you are debating, let's see if we can settle the

terms of that order. 1 2 3 MS. LECLAIR: Justice Kirker --4 5 MR. PARKER: Somebody go ahead who was going to speak 6 there, please. 8 MS. LECLAIR: It was me Mr. Parker. I was going to say, Justice 9 Kirker, I think we're not reading debating over the form -- we're fighting over the blackline in terms of what is actually being struck out. 10 11 12 THE COURT: Oh --13 14 MS. LECLAIR: So I don't know if -- I think Ms. Gerke was going to draft the form of order, but if I'm speaking out of turn let me know. But I think what we 15 are really going back and forth on, is that blackline. So if counsel is amenable and you're 16 amenable, Justice Kirker, it might be more helpful for us to send you the specific portions 17 of the paragraphs that we're not in agreement on. 18 19 20 THE COURT: Okay. Why do we not do that? Because then maybe I can help you settle that, you can get your order finalized which you are going to 21 need for the appeal in any event. So, should we say -- let's take a half hour break, if you 22 can send me whatever you are working with and then we will just work through the issues 23 you are having and if I am able to provide you with the guidance you need today, or if I 24 need to take it away and read some more, then I will do that. But hopefully we can come 25 26 to some resolution. 27 28 MS. GERKE: My Lady, if I may interrupt and speak. 29 30 THE COURT: Certainly. 31 32 MS. GERKE: As Ms. LeClair was saying, we're very close, it is simply one claim of relief we're debating over if it's struck or not, we're saying that it 33 wasn't part of the amendments and it wasn't challenged to be struck and they're saying it's 34 your decision that it be struck. 35 36 37 So and then it's one sentence in another paragraph that follows from that relief. So, I agree with Ms. LeClair's proposal, we are very close. So it should be quick. 38

send through what you have got, let's reconvene let's say at 10 to 12, it will give you time

So just send -- you have got my email, so just

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THE COURT:

1 2	to get organized, take a break and then let's just work through what you are doing. All right.	
3	(ADJOURNMENT)	
5 6 7 8	THE COURT: Gerke to sign on. Your email came through have printed a copy of the amended original company.	Okay. I will just wait for Mr. Parker and Ms. 1131 agh so I have got your email in front of me and I nating application.
9 10 11	MS. LECLAIR: ago, did you get hers well?	I believe Ms. Gerke sent another a few minutes
12 13 14 15	THE COURT: did. Sorry, I was just let me just pull the go. Okay. I understand. So the where y	Just a minute, let me see if that came through. It his up on my screen where I can see it. There we you are at odds, is 1(k) and 15?
16 17	MS. GERKE:	That is correct.
18 19 20 21	MR. REJMAN: 1(m)(v), as your comments today that the children.	Madam, or Justice Kirker, I believe 1(l)(v) and ey're restricted to education and age of the school
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	THE COURT: Right, while insofar as what I struck was that there was any claim based on discriminatory grounds or analogous grounds around the business restrictions, what I said is the age issue (INDISCERNIBLE) so any changes and I think I am understanding Ms. LeClair's email to say that you have figured out some language, for example paragraph 9 and 1(h) to address that, just so it is clear. Is that fair? So if you need to tweak the language in 1(1)(v) and 1(m)(v) to make that clear, then you can go ahead and do that. I do not know that it is strictly necessary because you are making that clarification elsewhere.	
31 32 33	MS. GERKE: also want to.	If I could just speak to that and Mr. Rejman may
34 35	THE COURT:	Yes.
36 37 38 39	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	I think we made a bit of an inadvertent error, eck section 15 out completely, but in paragraph 86 ed about how you did not strike that there is no e at school violates section 15.
40 41	THE COURT:	Right.

1 2 3 4 5	MS. GERKE: adjusted to say section 15 only as it relate the exact language.	So I think that potentially those should be just test to school attendance and age or I don't know
6 7 8 9		I am not even sure that you need to add the 1, sub-paragraphs because what you are proposing ng to highlight the issue with business restrictions
11	MS. GERKE:	One of the <i>Charter</i>
13	THE COURT:	You know what, just a minute.
15 16 17	MS. GERKE: whether they are ultra vires section 29.	The business restrictions, I believe, is applied as
18 19	THE COURT:	I have got it.
20 21 22	MS. GERKE: for as it relates to school age and I think	Section 15 is everything should be struck except we struck it entirely.
23 24 25 26 27		Sorry, got it, got it. Okay. So yes, there is still a estrictions. So you can make that change to make the claim and the other clarifications in 1(h) in was speaking at cross purposes.
28 29 30 31 32	Now, with respect to the debate you are having around what happens to 1(a) and the last sentence of paragraph 15, so I did in paragraphs 51 through 61 of my decision deal with that amendment to add what I understood was effectively a new claim based on this notion that the Medical Officer of Health was restricted to giving orders against persons, as opposed to more generally, for the reasons I articulated.	
34 35 36 37	proposed amendment at what was parag new a new basis, if you will, to suppo	ade, understood that the addition of that, or what raph 10 was to provide, was actually to add some ort the allegations at 1(a) and that last sentence of related to the question of delegation, subordinate

versus primary.

And I also, so I must confess, I was not reading 1(k) and 15 as necessarily tied to the ground of person versus more than one person, a single person versus more than one person, but

also the challenge to the delegation of authority. And on both fronts, both the proposed amendment to add the claim that the power was limited to a person and the argument that there had been wrongful delegation, I am not sure what is left for 1(k) and the last sentence at 15.

So, I guess I did not tie those particular parts of the pleading to just the amendment that was proposed that I denied, but also to the delegation question, which I dealt with. So, I am wondering, can I just hear from you on that? Because I guess what I am left thinking about is, on what basis coming out of my decision is there a basis for a declaration that the CMOH orders are effectively rules of general application and therefore *ultra vires*.

So I tied the concept of rules of general application to two things, I guess is what I am saying. The amendment you proposed to add about orders of general application to multiple people, but also your characterization of the delegation of laws of universal and general application without oversight, time limits or any contextual specificity.

So, you have used the words, general application in more than one way. There was the delegation issue and the amendment issue. So, I am just wondering is there somewhere else in the pleading where the idea that there of general application leaves a claim to survive?

MS. GERKE: So, My Lady --

23 THE COURT: In the concept -- in the delegation or the limits on 24 the orders? That is what I am struggling with a bit, I do not quite -- I can see where your 25 friends are saying, well what is left of that statement?

27 MS. GERKE: Just to clarify, are you referring to paragraph 15, that sentence or the claim under paragraph 1(k)?

THE COURT: So, 1(k) says: (as read)

 A declaration that all provisions that are effectively rules of general application are ultra vires and of no force and effect.

So, that set out one of the things you are seeking. And then when you get to the legal basis for that declaration, there was the allegation that you wanted to add and that was that they did not -- that section 29 did not grant the Chief Medical Officer of Health the authority to grant orders of general application to multiple people. I did not allow that amendment.

But you also, as I understand your pleading, argue that the orders are effectively rules, and now I am looking at 15, of general and universal application which if not adhered to by

members of the public can result in non-compliance and that they are in both purpose and effect -- the orders -- are legislation and therefore ultra vires. I understood that to be tied to the notion of an unlawful delegation of primary legislating power.

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MS. GERKE:

Thank you. I understand --

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THE COURT:

That is what I am getting at, so 1(k) you say I would like this declaration and then you set out the legal basis upon which you would ask the Court -- the background, the legal basis -- upon which you would ask the Court to do that. And I understood there were two bases: you said the rules of general application would be found ultra vires and that was because (a), they did not have the power to give orders against more than one person and (b) unlawful delegation of legislative authority.

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Is there another legal basis in your pleading apart from those two, which I both think deal -- I understood you relied on for the declaration, that you say that declaration could be limited? I guess what I am saying is I do not think it is limited to my decision on the amendment.

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23 24 MS. GERKE:

I think I am understanding. Thank you. No, there is not another legal basis that was our -- and I'm mostly going to let my friend Mr. Rejman speak to this (INDISCERNIBLE) -- so he wants to. But the basis for our position was essentially that the -- it wasn't a proposed amendment, so that didn't count and then the paragraph -- sorry I am flipping through the decision here -- yes so the paragraph 51 to 61 of your decision was specifically related to the proposed amendment, which this wasn't.

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And then that the no reasonable claim striking specifically my reading was about section 29(2)(b)(i) and 2.1(b), whereas this is more general in terms of the provisions of the order. But, I mean, we are here seeking your direction because there are a lot of moving pieces here so that was the basis for our (INDISCERNIBLE).

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31 THE COURT:

Okay. I see what you are saying Ms. Gerke, I did not specifically in my decision talk about 1(k) or that last sentence of paragraph 15. But this was a bit of a challenge because of the way the pleadings set up to know what fell away from those substantive issues I wrestled with.

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And I guess what I am -- I think what your friends are saying is on what basis is there anything -- what is the legal basis upon which the Court would now give that declaration? I do not want the hearing Justice to get this and say, okay, so the issue about whether the order making power went beyond individual people is not in front of me and the delegation of authority -- subject to what the Court of Appeal may say, of course -- but the delegation of rule making authority is not in front of me. So when I am looking at this pleading, on

what basis am I making a declaration that all provisions of the order currently in force are effectively rules of general application and therefore ultra vires. That is what I am asking you.

What else is there, what is the legal basis that is left flowing from my decision that would be the underpinning of that declaration? Because I can tell you that the first thing one of my colleagues is going to do is sit down and -- that is why I asked for the blackline, they are going to read through and they are going to say, okay, so what are they asking for? And then they are going to make notes about the basis for each of these things.

And I think what effectively your friends are saying is that the basis for that declaration has fallen away in my decision, so my intention in directing the black line was to make clear what issues were and were not on the table as a consequence in my decision. I am not sure that there is any basis left for the declaration at 1(a) or the finding that you asked for at the end of 15, that because they are rules of general and universal application, they are ultra vires.

And there were two ways I understand you were coming at that and I am just wondering, is there another way you come at that I am not seeing? My instinct is, based on my decision is that there is no basis flowing from what I struck or did not allow for that particular remedy.

MS. GERKE: And I -- I understand if you are considering this under the delegation of authority. I think that that argument was more based on striking the specific provisions in the -- or the specific take whatever steps are necessary phrase in section 29 of the *Public Health Act* to say this is authority that is not without -- or does not have limits attached to it and the Chief Medical Officer of Health, shouldn't have this authority and I realize that is off the table now.

30 THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GERKE: It's more of saying, you know, one provision was essentially from the legislation. This is a relief that looks specifically more at the orders and things in these orders have it. But I mean I'm also going to invite Mr. Rejman if he has -- if he has thoughts. Like I said, we're here seeking direction about this.

37 MR. REJMAN: If I may chime in Justice Kirker, it's Martin.

39 THE COURT: Go ahead.

41 MR. REJMAN: And I do apologize, we are having a bandwidth

issue, so I've turned off the video.

THE COURT: That is fine.

MR. REJMAN: But with respect to these two paragraphs, the legal basis, the way I look at it, is that there is a difference between an order that affects every single person in Alberta versus every single person identifiable that is infected. That's the difference, they way I read things. Is that we would take the position that the CMOH orders don't have the authority to restrict every healthy person in Alberta, but that they are only restricted and section 29 -- the impugned sections of the *Public Health Act* are restricted to only those identifiable grounds that are infected.

So, there is a difference in our opinion that the general population versus those that are specifically infected and need to quarantine to stop the spread.

 THE COURT: And so what you say that those parts of the pleadings should stay where they are because they are tied question about whether the exercise of the authority delegated under section 29 is inconsistent with the purpose of the *Public Health Act* or the means designated to achieve its purpose.

MR. REJMAN: That's correct.

23 THE COURT: At paragraph 51 of my decision, I made the point that:

The Respondents acknowledge that an exercise of the authority delegated in section 29 that is inconsistent with the purpose of the *Public Health Act*, or the means designated to achieve its purpose, would be beyond the CMOH's delegated power and subject to judicial review.

So are you saying Mr. Rejman --

34 MR. REJMAN: That's correct.

THE COURT:

-- those 1(k) and the last paragraph of 15, are tied to that narrow question and that the grounds -- the amendment that I disallowed, that is the addition to the pleading about single person versus multiple persons and the delegation of authority they are off the table, but would not be the basis upon which that declaration would be sought?

1	MR. REJMAN:	Yes, My Lady.
2	THE COURT.	Co Ma I official data that make aggree 2 I think
3 4	THE COURT:	So, Ms. LeClair, does that make sense? I think claration flow and the only basis I guess would be
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6	that if the authority was inconsistent for the purpose of the Act or the means designated to achieve the Act, although it is a little clunky as currently drafted.	
7	demove the rici, although it is a fittle of	miky as carrently drafted.
8	MS. LECLAIR:	So, we understood it I think the same way you
9		1(k) and the final sentence of paragraph 15, was
10		the primary and subordinate legislation which is
11	why we set it should be struck.	
12	•	
13	So	
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15	THE COURT:	But I guess what Mr. Rejman and Ms. Gerke are
16	1 6	ived my decision and that is whether you exercised
17	authority inconsistent with the Public Ho	ealth Act.
18		
19	MS. LECLAIR:	Right.
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21	THE COURT:	Beyond the delegated power. So
22	1.66 7.75 6.77	
23	MS. LECLAIR:	But is that not captured by the amendment at
24	section 8	
25	THE COUNT	
26	THE COURT:	So let's have I was going to say is there
27	somewhere else in the pleading where the	nat I do not want to
28	MC LECLAID.	1(h) 22 mm
29 30	MS. LECLAIR:	1(h), sorry.
31	THE COURT:	1(h)?
32	THE COOKT.	1(II):
33	MS. LECLAIR:	Yes, that they would be ultra vires section 29, if
34		uld be ultra vires section 29 if the purpose was a
35	•	am confused with paragraph 1(k) and 15.
36	oud faith purpose essentially. So, 1 Still	um comused with paragraph 1(k) and 13.
37	THE COURT:	Okay, I see what you are so the amendment at
38		estion of whether effectively the exercise of the
39		the issue raised at paragraph 51 of my decision.
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What your friends are saying is 1(k) and the end of 15 kind of back it up a step and either

speak about (1) the delegation of the authority, which is off the table, subject to what the Court of Appeal has to say or whether that argument that you sought to add that the authority is limited to an order against one person and that when you get to the delegation authority or let's say the scope of it in terms of person versus people there 1(k) falls and the argument Mr. Rejman's saying, well no, there is still an issue about whether the exercise of that authority is ultra vires Medical Officer of Health. Ms. LeClair is pointing out that 1(h) captures that.

So we are back to the kind of confusing question and that is what is the Judge who picks this up for the first time at the end of September and says okay they are wanting me to make this decision on what basis? If there is no basis that survives the striking/amendments preliminary applications then that declaration should probably come out for the sake of clarity.

And I think the argument you are describing, Mr. Rejman, is the exercise of the delegated authority, that is still in and that amendment was allowed. So, Ms. Gerke, is there -- does that address your concern?

MS. GERKE: I'd just like to back it up a little bit in regard to the 1(h) amendment. If you are looking at the PDF, that is not the amendment that is going to go in, instead Ms. LeClair provided in her email the wording of that amendment that we have agreed on.

24 THE COURT: Yes.

26 MS. LECLAIR: You are right, I am sorry, Ms. Gerke.

28 THE COURT: Okay. So what you are doing is you are limiting 29 1(h) to business restrictions.

31 MS. GERKE: That is correct, because as we understood the 32 decision that amendment was denied, except for as it applies to business restrictions so my 33 friends and I we agreed on that proposed wording.

 THE COURT: So, I guess the question is, how do you capture the part of the applicant's claim, that the exercise of authority delegated in section 29 has to be consistent with the purpose of the *Public Health Act* and the means designated to achieve its purpose? That question survived, so where does that reside in the pleading? That is the question because that fairly resides in the pleading, the intention was not to take that right off the table.

So, I am just looking for the -- let me just go back -- maybe that -- I am just looking for the 1 amendments here. pandemic So can you point to where in the pleading what I said at 2 paragraph 51 is captured? 3 4 MS. GERKE: 5 I have a proposal to make. 6 THE COURT: Okay. 8 And subject to what my friends think. We could 9 MS. GERKE: amend paragraph 1(k) so that it explicitly has that wording in it about the exercise of 10 authority. Sorry I lost my wording here. But what you were talking about that wording in 11 paragraph 51, we could add in a phrase in 1(k). 12 13 14 About the inconsistency, yes. I think that works for us and I think it would clarify this issue because I think that we have sort of come to this conclusion that 1(k) as it is currently 15 drafted pulls us back to this delegated legislative authority part. I think we can agree to that 16 amendment and fix 1(k) to capture this exercise of authority. That would be inconsistent 17 with the purpose of the *Public Health Act*, some wording to that extent if that -- I thin that 18 would resolve our concerns there. 19 20 21 Right and then do you want (h) as you have THE COURT: agreed to and that is the question of whether the orders pertaining to business restrictions 22 are ultra vires, section 29 as kind of a separate question that otherwise survived? 23 24 25 MS. GERKE: That makes sense to me. 26 27 That makes sense to me too. MS. LECLAIR: 28 29 Okay. I think that is a fair way to resolve it. So, I THE COURT: agree with Ms. LeClair, that to the extent 1(k) or that last sentence of 15 were tied to either 30 delegated authority or the notion of person versus people, those claims are gone, but there 31 is the question about -- as I indicated at paragraph 51 and the respondent has conceded that 32 the exercise of the authority is -- I am just looking for my exact words here -- inconsistent 33 with the purpose or the means designated and that would be open for judicial review. 34 35 So why do you not tweak 1(k) to make that clear and then whoever is reading it understands 36 that it is that narrow question? If that is acceptable to everybody. 37 38 39 MS. LECLAIR: Thank you My Lady, that sounds good.

All right. Okay. So I am going to leave it in your

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THE COURT:

capable hands to finalize what needs to be done to that blackline to complete the order and send it along to me. I will let you know as soon as I hear about possible dates and I will simply ask that you let me know what is happening in terms of the timing of the appeal and we can gauge our next case conference around that timing, so that we are not taking steps that will have to be undone for some reason, once we have some sense of what the path looks like, we can work around the timing.

MS. LECLAIR: My Lady, I can speak a little bit to the timing.

10 THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LECLAIR: Okay. So this is just based on another appeal we have had where for a fast track appeal you write a letter to the case management officer and ask for it and they ask for our position and then opposing -- for our friend's position on it too. And last time the case management officer got back to us within a week and gave us then a month to file an appeal record and then it is about two weeks after that to file a

factum. So that is all within about -- if it is a fast track appeal, that is all handled on our side within two months, but we could also make efforts to get done our factum earlier to

speed up that process and then I believe my friends would have -- it is either one month to file their factum or it is 10 days before a hearing and a hearing has to be more than 20 days

but potentially that would be a month out.

What I am summarising here is within a week we should know whether it is a fast track and it could happen within three months depending on Court availability and other things, but that would be routine.

27 THE COURT: So possibly by the end of August or early September you have it heard.

30 MS. LECLAIR: That is without me knowing about Court availability --

33 THE COURT: Right.

35 MS. LECLAIR: -- et cetera but that is a general deadline.

37 THE COURT: And then I suppose there is the issue of the Court having the time to make a decision before a hearing commences. We just do not -- anyway

let's do this. I am going to canvass -- I have already sent a note to canvass dates. You let me know what is happening with the request for an expedited appeal and then we will just

gauge when our next case conference makes sense, so that we can start to put some bones

to that oral hearing order because we could even figure out what an oral hearing order looks like pending an outcome of an appeal for timing.

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And all I am worried about -- we do not have our fall sitting schedule yet, I was hoping that I could -- I might be able to hold onto some dates for you, but the concern is, I cannot necessarily lock anything in if there is a chance that will get upended. So it is okay, we will do with it, but I will do my best to let you know what our options are and then we can -- if we know that it is an expedited appeal we might with some confidence ask that they be held onto.

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Mr. Parker?

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Thank you Justice Kirker. I had three other MR. PARKER: matters for housekeeping that I wanted to just put on your radar either for today or the next case conference.

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The first was other matters that are being filed in QB challenging the same orders or similar orders of the Chief Medical Officer of Health and raising the same or similar Charter grounds. We are aware of comments made by ACJ Rooke in a matter involving I believe it is Whistlestop Café suggesting -- I am paraphrasing -- in the interest of judicial economy the section 1 evidence where this may ultimately go, shouldn't be called ten times and his comments were aware of the Ingram matter and these matters should potentially be concurrently heard with Ingram or if not heard with Ingram, heard at the same as Ingram, so we are only calling the evidence once.

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27 28 I know some -- or at least one of those matters is making its way to us for service and our intent is based on these comments from ACJ Rooke that these matters should come to you to be managed, if you feel this is appropriate, in the same way you've been managing the Ingram matter. So I wanted to put that on the table, that was the first point.

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THE COURT:

Well, you can -- I appreciate knowing about ACJ Rooke's indication that it may be that more than one of these actions should be heard at the same time so that you are not having to call the evidence twice. He is aware of the procedural order we have in place here because I had to lean on him, if you recall, when we were working so hard to try to set this out to get the dates for the preliminary application, they had to carve out time for me to get those on and heard.

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And I also put him on notice that we were aiming for those September 20 to October 1st timeslot if at all possible, so that I put the word out in order to be able to secure those dates. So, I certainly have no difficulty in writing to Justice Rooke just to let him know what is happening in this matter. He may or may not ask me to look after it. He might be happy to

shepherd those matters that you are sending to him. But what I can do is just when I hear back from our trial coordinator about dates, I will just flag the fact that there may be a couple of other claims that might be heard together. And I will circle with ACJ Rooke about maybe what we should be doing is trying to grab some extra time if they are gong to be heard at the same time.

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I think that would be -- and then the question is whether those matters will be teed-up and ready to go.

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10 MR. PARKER:

Yes.

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12 THE COURT:

So there may be some -- because you know what we do not want is to do all the work we have done on this matter to have it so beautifully prepared and everybody knows exactly what they are doing. And the Justice is getting -there is not a lot of what I have called, white noise, on it because otherwise the Judge hearing it has to make all these preliminary rulings. We have taken that out of the way, so that you can get right to the merits based on the evidence that is there.

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We just probably want to make sure that those other matters have been properly prepared, as well, so that they are not dragging and slowing you down.

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22 MR. PARKER:

Absolutely and it may be that these other matters are better to stand down while a decision is made in Ingram if it goes ahead if it is covering the same issues. I think these are case conference matters when we are served and we will write to ACJ Rooke with these is what we will do then Justice Kirker.

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27 THE COURT: Can I just ask -- may I just ask this? Is the Justice

Centre involved in those other matters?

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30 MR. GRAY:

That's one of the issues, My Lady, I certainly understand from the Attorney General's point of view why they would want to have these heard concurrently around the same time and I think that Mr. Parker has pretty fairly stated what I read Associate Chief Justice Rooke's comments in that injunction decision.

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35 THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. GRAY: But I think you've also put -- put your finger on our position, that is we really don't want anything to interrupt the progress of his case. We -- our position is that this case is very much on track and as you quite rightly put, everybody has worked very hard.

To answer you question, we are not counsel for Whistlestop in that case, that is one of the problems procedurally. It's a different type of case and as you know there is an injunction that has penal sanctions attached to it. There may be some -- some consistency in terms of the legal issues, certainly in terms of the Charter but there are different parties, different evidence in that application, of course, it is Alberta Health Services is the applicant.

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But the main issue would be -- one of the main issues will be we are not counsel in that case so we are not steering the ship.

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10 THE COURT:

Right.

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12 MR. GRAY:

We would certainly work very hard to cooperate with counsel in that situation if, you know, if things were moved around, we would certainly do our best to cooperate, but Your Ladyship put it very succinctly, we don't want anything to derail the progress of this case. This is the one that we're responsible for and we want this to get heard and along the -- along the lines that are set out in the procedural order.

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That's not to say we disagree with what Mr. Parker has put forward, but if there's a way to do it that doesn't delay the progress of this case, I think we would be very amenable.

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> 22 THE COURT:

Yes

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24 MR. GRAY:

But we just -- we don't want to sort of compromise, as you put it, the work that we have done.

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27 THE COURT:

Okay. Okay. I think I understand what the issue is. I will just -- just as Mr. Parker said, just keep it on my radar and I will just make sure that I will let ACJ Rooke know what I am doing in terms of trying to hold onto dates and the issues that arise, both in terms of the efficient use of court resources but perhaps it being more difficult to try to do these things together in all of the circumstances.

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And as Mr. Parker points out, you know, maybe depending on where that matter is, it might benefit from a determination being made in this matter, so that there is no -- that it in fact makes some sense that it stand down. I do not know, I am not making a decision on any of that, but it is helpful to know. So ...

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38 MR. REJMAN:

If I may just briefly provide some comments. I echo Mr. Gray's concerns, as well. We just have a case right now in Federal Court that is very similar in how a number of other matters got attached to it. So -- but those -- all those cases were filed within a two week, three week time window of each other and we were the leading one and the other parties adjusted to the expedited schedule we provided or we had.

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The concern with this one that Justice Rooke is involved with and Mr. Parker has alluded to is that we don't even know where in the proceedings it is currently and with the amount of effort that has already been put to narrow the issues, I imagine that a similar exercise would be taking place in that matter and would definitely delay this matter and prejudice our clients.

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THE COURT:

Understood. I think I understand what the issue is. All right. Mr. Parker, do you have anything else, so you said there was a few things by way of housekeeping. There were the other matters being filed?

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MR. PARKER:

Related to the notice of appeal and I just -- we're aiming -- sorry -- the July 12th date is when our rebuttal evidence is due for the order. I'm just -- I'm going to just raise this concern with the notice of appeal and I know my friend is aware that even the Government has limits on its resources. We've now got a lot of evidence due on the 12th and if we've got to also deal with the expedited appeal, we may run into some resource issues.

Yes, two other things, thank you Justice Kirker.

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And so, we'll have to see when that expedited appeal comes down relative to the July 12th because we've got only so many people we can put on this and we are aiming for the July 12th date for our evidence and we're on track for that per the order.

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Sorry, I just wanted to raise that because it is a concern and we'll see when the -- how the fast track appeal comes down and whether that concerns us still. The last point related to the reasonable particulars that my friends have provided, they provided these back in March, I believe. We've taken issue that they are not sufficient in terms of how the applicant's Charter rights were allegedly violated and that the particulars should also contain the legal principles relied on at this point.

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We've written to them back in April and again in May. My suggestion on this is we try to resolve this for the balance of the week and if we're not able to resolve this that we could resolve it by written application to you the week after. My friends have sent a document back in March that they say is the reasonable particulars. I don't think it's come to you.

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So my suggestion is, if we can't resolve it by consent, that we would write -- apply for particulars, I don't think more than three pages of written submissions is necessary beyond the attachment the particulars provided and have you resolve it, if it's suitable by way of written submissions.

And those were the matters I wanted to deal with Justice Kirker.

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3 MR. GRAY: Madam Justice, I thank my friend for mentioned 4 that actually, it's very timely that he did so. The Jocelyn and I have been working on this and we do have an updated, revised draft that we wanted to get through today to clarify 5 some of the things that will be in those particulars, but we expect we will be able to provide 6 7 my friends with something before the end of the week and then they can, they can gauge their position decide, whether or not, they will bring a further application to compel 8 additional particulars. But we do have a draft, a working draft that we will finalise for them 9

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12 THE COURT:

before then end of the week.

Why do we not do this? Does it make -- so continue your efforts to try to resolve this and provide -- it is helpful if you can provide particulars that help kind of crystalize what exactly is it that the issues are. So I will leave that in your capable hands to try to sort out.

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If there is still disagreement about whether the particulars provided are adequate, can you keep your briefs to under five pages on that and Mr. Gray, Mr. Rejman, Ms. Gerke; do you agree to having me deal with that issue strictly in writing? I mean if you are not, I have limited time between now and July, but if I am not going to get hit with binders of materials, I can probably find the time to deal with it and issue a written endorsement or arrange to have -- you know -- we can arrange a meeting and I can give you my decision orally.

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But if it is not going to be too cumbersome, I will make the time, if you agree that it can be resolved by way of written argument. And I think we just -- hang on, I have got some bandwidth issues with Mr. Gray, let's just wait till he is back.

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So Mr. Gray, if you are able to still hear us, what I might ask you to do is log off and then log back in, sometimes that fixes the problem.

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31 MS. GERKE: My Lady, if maybe we can just take a brief 2 minute break, I will call him and give him your instructions cause he may not -- he may 32 33 not hear you.

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35 THE COURT: Okay. So let's -- you know what let's just turn off our mics and our video just very quickly and Ms. Gerke just pop back on once you have 36 talked to Mr. Gray and we can just warp things up. 37

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39 MS. GERKE: Okay.

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41 THE COURT: So let's just take a real quick break and you can

try and get a hold of him. 1 2 MS. GERKE: Thanks. 4 5 (ADJOURNMENT) 6 THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Gerke you were able to speak -- oh I 8 will just wait until everybody else is back, sorry. 9 Okay. 10 MS. GERKE: 11 12 THE COURT: All right. I see everybody here. So I think the question was whether you think with very brief written submissions I can deal with the 13 14 question of particulars in writing, I you cannot agree? 15 Yeah, so I discussed with Leighton and we -- we 16 MS. GERKE: believe that the revised particulars we are going to provide should satisfy our friends. But 17 also suggested that instead -- like if they still have issues with it, that could be discussed at 18 that next case management call that we are going to touch base with about oral hearing 19 20 dates and the appeal. 21 22 But we would also be willing to provide written submissions if required, but we think we'll 23 be able to resolve it. 24 25 Okay. So why do we not do this, in terms of the THE COURT: plan? I will let you know what dates I learn about. I am going to ask you to let me know 26 once you know what the status of the appeal is and whether it is being expedited or not. I 27 28 will also ask that you let me know whether or not you are able to resolve the particulars 29 question. 30 31 And if you are not, you can, (a) arrange a meeting with me through my assistance and I will make myself available on short notice and we can just convene a quick case conference 32 and talk about what to do next. So let's do that first and it may be that that is a real quick 33 conversation around setting some deadlines for some written materials or if it is a really 34 narrow issue, maybe I can just resolve it. 35 36 37 So let's do that. So if you do not have an agreement on particulars, reach out through my

And I have made a note of some of those other things that are on the radar that we need to

based on my own workload, in any event, before I receive anything from you.

assistant and let's just meet first because I will want to set some deadlines for materials

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try to keep track of here being the other matters filed, deadlines for evidence given demands of appeal and whether those might need to be tweaked which is what I think Mr. Parker is signalling is a possibility and then the question of particulars. So just reach out through my assistant as and when you need and I will make myself available and we will try to deal with these moving parts, okay? Thank you very much, Justice Kirker. MR. PARKER: Okay. Thank you. THE COURT: Thank you. MS. LECLAIR: Thank you. 14 MS. GERKE: Thank you. Have a good afternoon everyone. THE COURT: Thanks very much. PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED

Certificate of Record

I, Nancy Arevalo, certify that this recording is the record made of the evidence in the proceedings, in the Court of Queen's Bench, held in courtroom 1203, at Calgary, Alberta, on the 1st day of June, 2021 and that I was the court official in charge of the sound-recording machine during the proceedings.

Certificate of Transcript I, Su Zaherie, certify that (a) I transcribed the record, which was recorded by a sound recording machine, to the best of my skill and ability and the foregoing pages are a complete and accurate transcript of the contents of the record and (b) the Certificate of Record for these proceedings was included orally on the record and is transcribed in this transcript. TEZZ TRANSCRIPTION, Transcriber Order Number: TDS-1014322 Dated: August 28, 2022