# Quarantine Ticket Charges – Section 15(3) of the Quarantine Act Cross examination questions and final submission at trial.

The defendant crossed into Canada via land on April 14, 2022, at approx. 1:10 AM. The defendant was not wearing a mask but did produce her mask exemption issued by her family doctor to CBSA. She was questioned by the border agent to ask if she had completed ArriveCan, asked her vaxx status, and what her quarantine plans were. The defendant refused to answer any questions pertaining to her private medical information and her destination. She stated these were rights violation and quoted the Bill of Rights section 1(a), the right to life, liberty, security of person and enjoyment of property and not to be deprived thereof, except by due process of law and section 1(b) the right to equal treatment and protection of the law.

The border agent notified PHAC who advised they would be contacting the police to dispatch an officer to the scene. OPP arrived shortly after to further question the defendant. A discussion ensued and finally a summons was issued for failure to comply under section 15(3) of the Quarantine Act.

The following questions is what was prepared for cross-examination as well as the closing submission. Please make note of the key notes at the end of this document.

### QUESTIONS FOR CROSS-EXAMINATION AND FINAL SUBMISSION

#### Questions for CBSA border officer Mr. English:

- 1. How would you describe my demeanor on April 14th? Was my voice raised? Did I yell at you?
- 2. In your notes you stated that I refused to wear a mask, however, that I did show you my mask exemption, is that correct? Did you see the mask exemption issued by my family doctor on my phone?
- 3. What orders to you provide to me with regards to the Quarantine Act?
- 4. When you asked me to speak with public health, was it a demand or was it a question? What was my response?
- 5. Did you ever call the police before for a similar situation or was it the first time the police were called?
- 6. When I asked if I was required to speak with the police, and asked if I was going to be arrested if I left, what was your response?
- 7. Did you call public health? Who did you talk to and what was said on the call?

#### **Questions OPP Officer Heuff:**

- 1. Are you familiar with the Regulations Prescribing Public Officers federal legislation?
- 1 (1) A member of any of the following classes of persons, if employed in the public service of Canada or by the government of a province or municipality, is a public officer for the purposes of paragraph 117.07(2)(g) of the <u>Criminal Code</u>:
- 3. (b) employees of police forces or other public service agencies who are responsible for the acquisition, examination, inventory, storage, maintenance, issuance or transportation of firearms, prohibited weapons, restricted weapons, prohibited devices, prohibited ammunition or explosive substances;
- 4. In addition, section 25(1) of the criminal code, defines a peace officer who is anyone who enforces law through use of force, and a charge is use of force.
- 5. And therefore, both of these acts verify peace officers are federally regulated.
- 6. Regarding the window (not being rolled down all the way), were you able to hear me and see me? Did it hinder your ability to do your job?
- 7. In your notes you state there was a call from a complainant, who was the complainant?
- 8. Did you speak directly to the complainant? If so, what exactly did they say?
- 9. In your notes you state that I refused to comply with a demand, what was the demand?
  - a. The demand originated from English, however, he had asked a serious of questions which I politely declined, these were not demands as we established
  - b. Did you ask me the same demands as Mr. English?
  - c. Who's demand was it that led to the charge? Was it Mr. English's, or was it yours?
  - d. In your notes you sate that I failed to "comply with a reasonable demand made by a **peace officer**" and subsequently charged me under section 15(3) of the Quarantine Act, who's decision was it to charge me under that section of the Act?
- 10. Do you have a designation under the quarantine act as required by section 5(1)? Were you designated at the time the summons was issued? I want you to produce that now, as is required under section 5(4) of the act.

#### Final Submission/Closing Argument:

It's worth noting that Mr. English testified that I was polite and cooperative and that I cooperated by waiting for the police, which is contradiction of Heuff's statement that I was aggressive and belligerent. Also, there is no evidence that she couldn't see anything in my car with the window only partially open that she couldn't see with the window all the way down.

There is insufficient evidence that Heuff gave me a reasonable order, as the orders were a violation of my right to informed consent, privacy, and equal and protection the law as per 1(a) the right to life, liberty, security of enjoyment of property and 1(b) the right to equally treatment and protection of the law under the Canadian and as we have established Officer Heuff is federally regulated and she is enforcing a federal act and therefore the bill applies.

We have established that Officer Heuff's role in attending the border was to enforce the <u>Quarantine Act</u>, and that she made the order, and she chose the section of the Quarantine Act to charge me with. Under section 15(3) of the Quarantine act it states, "refusing a demand of a screening officer or quarantine officer". Under the act peace officers are not listed as screening officers and Heuff has offered no evidence that she possesses the required designation to give a "reasonable demand", nor issue the summons. Officer Heuff stated her only designation stems from her role as a peace officer and that she has no designation as a screening offer as is required as per section 5(1) of the Act.

#### Section 15(3) Compliance with measures

(3) Every traveller shall comply with any reasonable measure ordered by a screening officer or quarantine officer for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of a communicable disease.

Also, the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and as well as the territories did NOT sign on to the <u>Contraventions</u> <u>Act</u>, that ties federal matters to provincial jurisdiction. This means that the Quarantine Act is NOT being applied equally to all Canadians. This again is a violation of section 1(b) Canadian Bill of Rights, the right to equal treatment and protection of the law. We are not all being treated equally, nor protected by law if some of us are exempt from charges while others are not.

And finally, as there has been no act of Parliament to limit our rights under the Canadian Bill of Rights there has been no authority granted through Parliamentary procedure to limit my rights.

Therefore, forced testing, quarantine, ArriveCan and declaring my vaccination status is a violation of my rights of informed consent, privacy, security of person and enjoyment of property and anyone enforcing this act is in direct violation of the Bill of Rights and the precedence law noted. As quarantine is a federal matter there is no chance of conviction as the Bill directly applies.

#### **KEY NOTES:**

1. Arguments that were missed was the Charter superseding the bill:

Charter supersedes the Bill, section 26 of the Charter reads:

26. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed as denying the existence of any other rights or freedoms that exist in Canada. https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/csj-sjc/rfc-dlc/ccrf-ccdl/check/art26.html

Therefore, the Bill is not superseded by the Charter in any capacity and my rights are fully protected under the Bill. And this is further demonstrated with the inclusion of the Bill of Rights in the Statutory Instruments Act and the Federal Emergencies Act both acts came into effect after the Charter in 1985.

Furthermore, there is case law to support the Bill was not superseded by the Charter, which has been solidified in the following cases:

Singh v. Minister of Employment and Immigration, 1985

It has not been declared by any Act of the Parliament of Canada that the Immigration Act, 1976 shall operate notwithstanding the Canadian Bill of Rights. In view of s. 5(2) of An Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1960 (Can.), c. 44, in Part II which follows the Canadian Bill of Rights, I do not see any reason not to apply the principle in the Drybones case to a provision enacted after the Canadian Bill of Rights.

https://www.canlii.org/en/ca/scc/doc/1985/1985canlii65/1985canlii65.html?searchUrlHash=AAAAAQA1U2luZ 2ggdi4gTWluaXN0ZXIgb2YgRW1wbG95bWVudCBhbmQgSW1taWdyYXRpb24sIDE5ODUAAAAAAQ&resultIndex =1

# R. v. Andrew, 1986 CanLII 966 (BC SC)

The fact that I have held that the principle of equality before the law does not fail within s. 7 does not mean however that it is not a principle of fundamental justice. It simply means that the principle is not yet entrenched by the Charter. The Charter did not repeal the Canadian Bill of Rights nor did it do away with principles of fundamental justice existing independently of the Bill of Rights.

https://www.canlii.org/en/bc/bcsc/doc/1986/1986canlii966/1986canlii966.html?searchUrlHash=AAAAAQAlUi 4gdi4gQW5kcmV3LCAxOTg2IENhbkxJSSA5NjYgKEJDIFNDKQAAAAAB&resultIndex=1

# The Queen v. Beauregard, 1986 CanLII 24 (SCC), Para [1986] 2 SCR 56

I have reached the conclusion that s. 29.1(2) of the Judges Act is inconsistent with s. 1(b) of the Canadian Bill of Rights and that the respondent is entitled to a declaration that this subsection is inoperative in so far as the respondent is concerned.

https://www.canlii.org/en/ca/scc/doc/1986/1986canlii24/1986canlii24.html?searchUrlHash=AAAAAQA-VGhlIFF1ZWVuIHYuIEJIYXVyZWdhcmQsIDE5ODYgQ2FuTEIJIDI0IChTQ0MpLCBbMTk4Nl0gMiBTQ1IgNTYAAAAAA Q&resultIndex=1

# 2. Contraventions Act not being applied equally:

As is identified on the "COVID-19: Summary data about travellers, testing and compliance" information page from the Government of Canada these provinces and territories did not sign on to the contraventions act and are not enforcing the Quarantine Act, creating a discriminatory law.

Section 2 of the "CONTRAVENTIONS ACT EVALUATION Final Report, 2010" states:

## 2. Performance, 2.1. Implementation across Canada

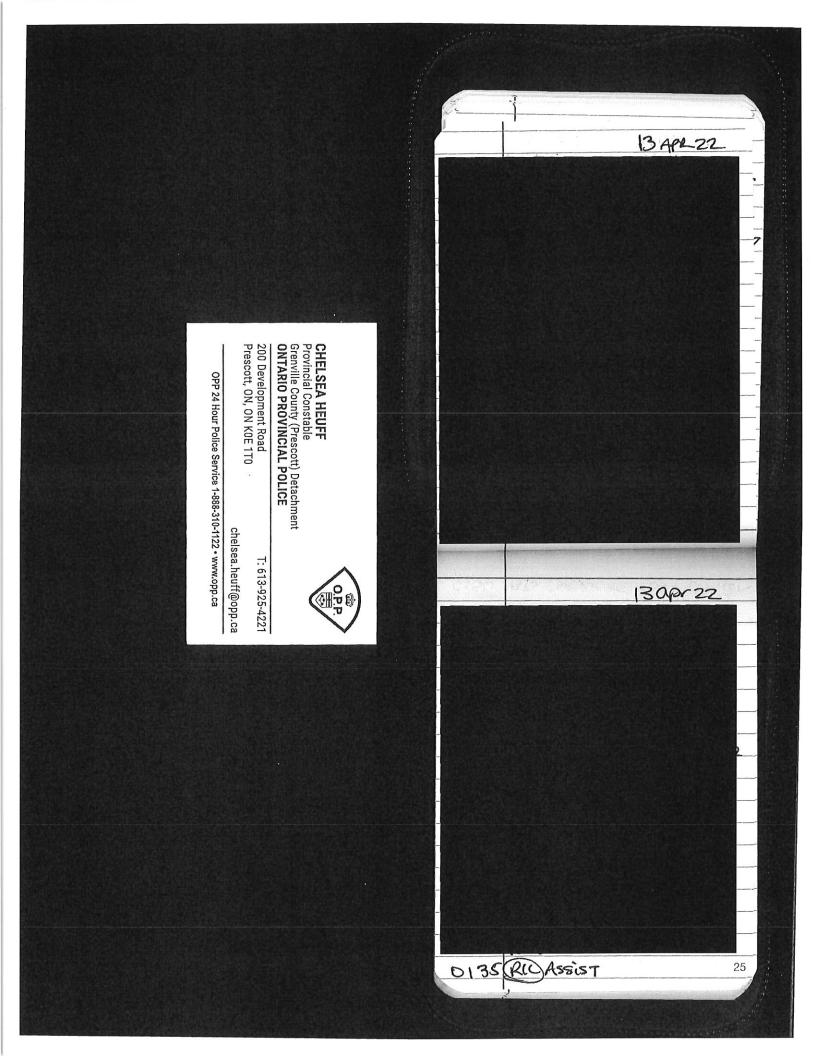
The implementation of the Contraventions Act has proven to be an incremental process. First passed in 1992, the Act was essentially not implemented until Parliament amended it in 1996 to allow (among other things) the federal government to sign agreements with provincial governments to use their respective prosecution schemes to process federal contraventions. On that basis, the Department initiated discussions with provincial authorities, which led to the signing of agreements in seven provinces. The ruling that the Federal Court rendered in 2001 on language rights forced the renegotiation of existing agreements and delayed the negotiation of new agreements.

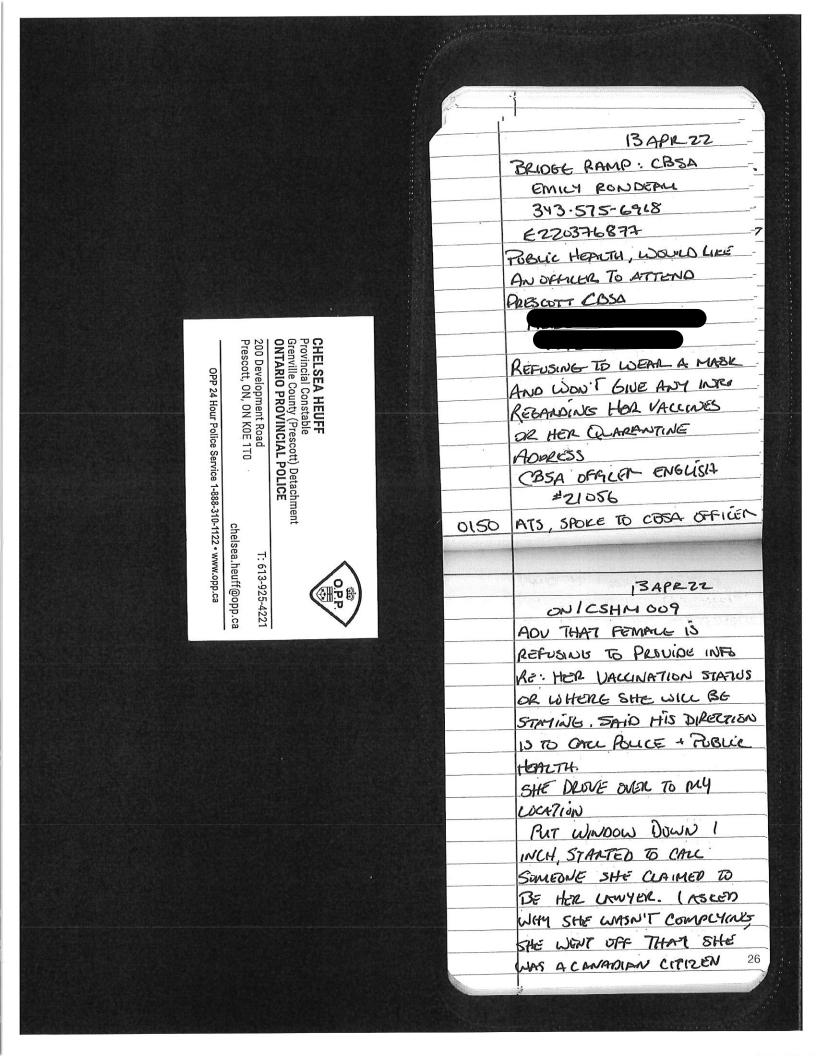
Technically speaking, the Act is operational in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This means that just over 80% of the Canadian population now resides in a province where contraventions tickets may be used. Justice Canada has been in negotiation with the remaining provinces.

## ii. Contraventions Act Evaluation

The fact that the Act is not yet operational in three provinces is a concern. It creates a situation whereby the exact same unlawful behaviour that would contravene a federal statutory offence designated as a contravention is treated differently, based on the geographical location of the offender. This could trigger legal risks, particularly in provinces where the Act is not operational, in light of the fact that offenders are exposed to greater penalties.

Г	Form Courts of Justice Act 104 R.R.O. 1990 Reg. 200 Formule LR.O. 1990, Regl. 200 104 LR.O. 1990, Regl. 200 LR.O. 1990, Regl. 200 Under Section 22 of the Provincial Offences Act Aux termes de l'article 22 de la Loi sur les infractions provinciales Ontario Court Court de Justice	26(6) of the Provincial Offences Act
7N <sup>-</sup>	Ontario Court Cour de Justice of Justice de l'Ontario 1960 220867NT Province of Ontario	Ontario Court
220867NT	You are charged with the following offence Vous êtes accusê(e) de l'infraction suivant	Chelsea Heuft , of Advince of Ontario
°N/	On the <u>14</u> day of <u>April</u> yr <u>2022</u> $at$ <u>02:04</u> AM	·
Number /N°	Name Nom Last/Nom de famille First/Prénom Middle/Initiale	a provincial offences officer make oath and say as follows, that on the ////////////////////////////////////
Nur	Address	the summons in the manner indicated below:
	Adresse Number and Street/N* et rue	(Check one) (a) by delivering it personally on the defendant
	TORONTO ON Municipality/Municipalité P.O./C.P. Province Postal Code/Code postal	(b) I could not conveniently find the defendant and left the summons for
	At HIGHWAY 16 AND COUNTY ROAD 2 JUNCTION À	him/her at his/her last known or usual place of abode with
	EDWARDSBURGH TWP Municipality/Municipality	
	Did commit the	, an inmate thereof who appeared to be at least sixteen years of age.
	Vous avez commis MEASURE ORDERED BY A SCREENING OFFICER OR	
	QUARANTINE OFFICER - ADULT	CAR
		Sworn before me at $7 \otimes \omega \lambda$ $f R \in S \subset O77$ Signature
	Contraventions Regulations Par dérogation à (Quarantine Act); SOR/2020-86	this <u>(9</u> day of <u>A.P.IL</u> , yr 20 ZZ No <u>14423</u> Div. <u>3</u> POO
	15(3) Section Article	A Justice of the Peace / Commissioner for Taking Äffidavits
	Therefore you are commanded in Her Majesty's name to appear before the Ontario Court of JusticeÀ ces causes, au nom de Sa Majesté, vous êtes sommé(e) de comparaître devant la Cour de Justice de l'Ontario	Province of Ontario, for the Government of Ontario, Ministry of the Solicitor General. Expires September 30, 2022
	At 32 Wall Street - Suite 100, Brockville, Ontario At 32 rue Wall - Suite 100, Brockville (Ontario)	and the second
	On the Le04_ day ofMay	
	yr at 09:00 AM Courtroom/Salle d'audience TBD	
	and to appear thereafter as required by the court in order to be dealt with according to law.	
	Issued this day - Délivré ce jour 14 April an 2022 HEUFF, C	
	Signature of Provincial Offences Officer Signature de l'agent d'infractions provinciales	
	Summons confirmée Summons cancelled Sommation confirmée	
	this day of yr by le an par A Judge or Justice of the Peace Juge ou juge de paix	
	Driver's licence No. N° du permis de conduire Juris / Juri Class Cond Catégorie Restriction	
	Sex     Birthdate     Plate No.     Juris       Sexe     Date de naissance     N° de plaque d'immatriculation     Juri       D/J     M     Y/A     Y/A	
	F CVOR   CVOR NSC   CCVOR NSC   CVOR NSC	
	Officer No. Unit Code Witnesses P.I. P.D.   Matricule de l'agent de police Groupe Témoins D R P   14123 3P00 Yes D R P	
	Note This summons is issued under Part III of the Provincial Offences Act. Cette sommation est émise aux termes de la partie III de la Loi sur les infractions provinciales.	





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