S-210831 Vancouver Registry

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

(BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE CRERAR)

Vancouver, B.C. October 28, 2021

BETWEEN:

CANADIAN SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF SCIENCE IN PUBLIC POLICY

PLAINTIFF

AND:

DR. BONNIE HENRY IN HER CAPACITY AS PROVINCIAL HEALTH
OFFICER FOR THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
AND HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEFENDANTS

PROCEEDINGS IN CHAMBERS

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Counsel for the Plaintiff appearing by teleconference:

P.H. Furtula

Counsel for the Defendants appearing by videoconference:

E.C. Lapper S.A. Davis

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4
              (VIDEOCONFERENCES/TELECONFERENCES COMMENCE)
5
              (JUSTICE CRERAR IN REMOTE LOCATION)
6
              (COUNSEL IN REMOTE LOCATIONS)
7
8
    THE CLERK: In the Supreme Court of British Columbia at
9
         Vancouver, this 28th day of October, 2021.
10
         matter of Canadian Society for the Advancement of
11
         Science in Public Policy versus Her Majesty the
12
         Queen in right of the Province of British Columbia
13
         and others, My Lord.
14
    THE COURT: Thank you, Madam Registrar. Let's have
15
         counsel introductions starting with counsel for
16
         the applicant, the defendants.
17
    CNSL E. LAPPER: My Lord, Emily Lapper, L-a-p-p-e-r,
18
         first initial E., and pronouns are "she/her". And
19
         with me is Steven Davis, D-a-v-i-s, first initial
20
         S., pronouns "he/him", appearing for the
21
         defendants, the applicants on this matter.
22
    THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Lapper. Now, at least on my
23
         screen, I'm not seeing counsel for the plaintiff.
24
    CNSL P. FURTULA: My Lord --
25
    THE COURT: Are you -- are you just virtual right now?
    CNSL P. FURTULA: -- My Lord, I'm having some last
26
27
         minute technical issues. For some reason neither
28
         my camera nor my microphone will turn on, on
29
         Microsoft Teams. So I've joined by phone, and I
30
         apologize. I'm not sure what the issue is. It
31
         was working yesterday, so I guess I'll just --
32
         I'll do this.
33
    THE COURT: Apology is accepted. This is not the sort
34
         of application that one is compromised by not
35
         appearing with one's face. It'll be a relatively
36
         shortened procedural application, so -- so no fear
37
         about your appearance as a dot rather than a face.
38
    CNSL P. FURTULA: Thank you, My Lord.
39
    THE COURT: Before we proceed, Ms. Furtula, as per our
         earlier hearings, do you have a quick and ready
40
41
         way to get feedback from your clients? I want to
42
         do the same test that we had done with respect to
43
         the phone-in lines that members of the public who
44
         are trying to listen in are successfully hearing
         and we don't discover that half-way through.
45
    CNSL P. FURTULA: Well, My Lord, we've had some
46
47
         significant issues with being able to connect
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Proceedings

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today. They -- they were originally instructed
1
2
         that they should connect via dial-in through
3
         Microsoft Teams.
4
    THE COURT: Mm-hmm.
5
    CNSL P. FURTULA: But this morning those instructions
         changed, which is one of the reasons there was a
6
7
         delay. But I understand, with the phone-in line,
8
         only 100 people can access the hearing. And so
9
         because of that, my client has instructed me to
10
         seek an adjournment. We also have an issue with
11
         one of our affidavits, but the main reason is due
12
         to the fact that the number of people that wanted
13
         to hear today's proceedings are not able to
14
         connect.
15
    THE COURT: Okay. Are there 100 people on the line
16
         right now, Madam Registrar?
17
    THE CLERK: I'm not able to see the number of
18
         attendees. However, I've been told by others
19
         trying to connect by the phone line that it is at
20
         maximum capacity; this was some time ago.
21
    THE COURT: Okay, we've detected -- what I'm going to
22
         do, Ms. Furtula -- my question was a lot more
23
         discrete and succinct than the answer I received.
24
         Could you quickly check with your client
25
         representative or someone else, just to make sure
         that the audio is coming through on the telephone
26
27
         phone-in line?
28
    CNSL P. FURTULA: Oh, yes, My Lord, I will do that.
29
         Yes, My Lord, it is working but only for those
30
         that were able to connect, which is 100 people.
31
    THE COURT: All right. So, I don't need to hear from
32
         the Province with respect to the request for
33
         adjournment. I will note that it's -- it's highly
34
         unusual and generous for the court to allow a
35
         phone-in line for a hearing. And we -- having 100
36
         people here for a hearing is actually enormously
37
         unusual and generous as well. Ordinarily, people
38
         would attend in the courtroom and, depending on
39
         the size of the courtroom, they range between 12
40
         and 100 seats. So, we're already hearing --
41
         having more members of the public hearing this
42
         process than we would ordinarily.
43
              We've delayed the matter and we're -- as you
44
         know, we are on a tight schedule with respect to
45
         pleadings. And so I won't put you to the question
46
         because I don't want to put you in a horrible
47
         position, Ms. Furtula, but if we were to grant an
```

Proceedings

adjournment, we would have to revisit all of the deadlines including the certification, and that may well push back the certification hearing by a month or multiple months. So, I'm not going to ask you to make that horrible decision. I'm just going to make the call right now that we are going to proceed. There are many members of the public listening in, who wish to listen in. And those who are unable to call in can no doubt get briefed. I am aware that your client's organization does give very full briefings to its members and other interested parties about what occurs in these hearings.

So, let's proceed right now. We've delayed enough with this matter, and we do have pleadings deadlines coming up. So, I'll turn now to -- I take it, Ms. Lapper, you -- or, sorry, Ms. Lapper, but I take it you're going to give the submission for your...

Actually, pardon me, before we do that, I'll issue my usual warning to those members of the public who are listening in. There are court policies, very strict court policies with respect to audio-taping proceedings. They are strictly forbidden unless you are an accredited member of the media who has been accredited by the court. As I've said in past hearings, if there's any doubt in your mind about whether you qualify, you almost certainly are not a member of the accredited media.

The consequences for a breach of this policy are -- are very serious and they can proceed to be quasi-criminal proceedings under contempt of court. If the person is associated with one of the parties, then one of the remedies available is the striking of a claim or defence. So I can't emphasize strongly enough that there's to be no recording of these proceedings.

Any -- any other technical matters from either side before we proceed to the application of substance?

CNSL P. FURTULA: My Lord, perhaps at the end of the hearing, I would just ask leave that we determine the proper protocols to avoid this kind of situation in the future but, you know, I can address that at the end with your permission.

THE COURT: Yes. I mean the protocol going forward, if

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I understand correctly, there was a request from you, Ms. Furtula, that members of the public could jump in on Teams. I issued a direction, and maybe through the registry that -- that message was confused. But apart from -- well, various issues make it a problem to have hundreds of people jumping in on a Teams meeting. Technical issues, bandwidth et cetera; it's not feasible. So, I issued that direction yesterday. If -- I apologize if that direction was not properly communicated, but the Teams meeting should never have been open to members of the public and, going forward, we -- presumptively, I am inclined generally to make the same order that I have in the past with an adherence that we take the unusual and generous step of having a phone-in

And, if there are technical limitations and, you know, appreciating my job, and the system is not IT, thank goodness for everyone involved, but judging -- if there are technical limitations that max that out at 100, then unfortunately that's a reality, but there we are.

Ms. Lapper, over to you.

CNSL E. LAPPER: Thank you, My Lord.

SUBMISSIONS FOR DEFENDANTS BY CNSL E. LAPPER:

CNSL E. LAPPER: This is the defendants' application for further and better particulars of the amended claim which was filed by the plaintiff on September 15th of this year. And perhaps I'll just begin by asking if Your Lordship has had an opportunity to review the materials for this morning?

THE COURT: I have, yes. And if that assists, I've -I've spent very little time on the notice of
application and the application response. And
I've looked at, I believe, all of the cases that
have been cited to me, so perhaps one can be more
brief than anticipated if that assists.

CNSL E. LAPPER: That does, My Lord, thank you.

Perhaps at the outset then, I will just clarify that the defendants are no longer seeking one of the terms of relief, and that's the relief sought in paragraph 1.b of the notice of application. That's at Tab 1 of your application

```
record, is the notice of application.
1
    THE COURT:
                Yes.
3
    CNSL E. LAPPER: Now over onto page 2.
4
    THE COURT: This is which orders?
5
    CNSL E. LAPPER: This is the order with respect to part
6
         1, paragraph 53.k.
    THE COURT: Yes. So, of the 200 orders that have been
7
8
         issued, you wanted the plaintiff to specify which
9
         of those orders were delayed in the
10
         reconsideration.
11
    CNSL E. LAPPER: And so the plaintiff has advised in
12
         their response, their application response, that
13
         the reference to the orders in paragraph 53.k in
14
         the claim should in fact read, "The Provincial
15
         Health Officer orders only." And the defendants
16
         are satisfied with that response and expect that
17
         the plaintiff will take steps to amend their claim
18
         in the usual course to reflect that correction.
19
    THE COURT: All right. Well, that's a responsible step
20
         to take, thank you.
21
                     And then I'll just note that the
    CNSL E. LAPPER:
22
         relief sought in paragraph 2 -- and that's the
23
         order pursuant to Rule 22-4(2), abridging the
24
         timelines for bringing this application to permit
25
         it to come on for hearing today.
26
    THE COURT:
                Yes.
27
    CNSL E. LAPPER:
                     The order is by consent and so I won't
28
         be speaking to it this morning.
29
    THE COURT:
                 Thank you very much to both sides for
30
         that.
31
    CNSL E. LAPPER: So, the -- the substance of the
32
         application today is just confined to two demands
33
         for particulars as sought by the defendants.
34
         Those are the demand for particulars set out in
35
         paragraph 1.a of the notice of application, the
36
         relief sought with respect to paragraph 44.
37
    THE COURT: All right.
38
    CNSL E. LAPPER:
                     And paragraph 1.c which is the relief
39
         sought in respect of paragraph 58.c of the amended
40
         claim.
41
    THE COURT: Yes.
42
    CNSL E. LAPPER: And so before turning to those
43
         specific demands or particulars, My Lord, I would
44
         propose just to contextualize those demands within
45
         the nature and scope of the plaintiff's proposed
46
         claim.
47
    THE COURT: Yes.
```

Submissions for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

CNSL E. LAPPER: So, the plaintiff filed its original claim on January 26th of this year. And after being pressed to provide a response within the timelines provided under the Rules, the defendants filed a response to civil claim on March 31st. That response is at Tab 6 of your application record, though I don't propose to take you through it in any way.

The point is simply this. The response to civil claim expressly pleaded that there were deficiencies in the notice of civil claim, including but not limited to the failure to provide sufficient material facts to support the cause of action. The defendants further pleaded that the deficiencies in the notice of civil claim had impaired their ability to respond. And so, for reference, My Lord, those are at paragraphs 1 to 4 of part 3 of the response to civil claim.

And the defendants made a demand for particulars in respect to the original claim in August of this year, and that demand was responded to in August as well. Those demands are in the record but they're not material to the issues before you this morning.

So following that initial demand for particulars, the plaintiff filed the amended claim on September 15th which is at issue today. And that amended claim is ambitious in scope, My Lord. It seeks to challenge every order made by the --by the Provincial Health Officer under the Public Health Act, and numerous Ministerial orders made by the Province in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It does go on [indiscernible] and constitutional grounds including sections 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 15 of the Charter. The claim also pleads and relies upon the doctrine of unconscionability, which Your Lordship knows is contract law doctrine.

And to assist Your Lordship in understanding the scope of this claim, the defendants have prepared an appendix A to the notice of application, a list of all the orders which, on our current understanding, are being challenged by the amended claim. And so currently the defendants expect that this is approximately 173 different orders, and those orders deal with everything from restaurants to mink farming, to

Submissions for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

electronic attendance at local government meetings in British Columbia.

And so, if you turn to the amended claim itself, My Lord, that can be found at Tab 5 of the application record.

THE COURT: I'm there.

CNSL E. LAPPER: Great. At paragraph 3 of the claim, which is just on page 2, the defendants provide a sort of overview of the claim, and -- and the overview is this:

In response to the COVID-19 virus, the government of British Columbia has invoked extraordinary executive powers predicated on unsubstantiated scientific and legal grounds with catastrophic consequences for British Columbians.

So, this is really -- it's a sort of global challenge to the government's pandemic response.

And at paragraphs 4 and 5 they set out the proposed representative plaintiff; that's the society, the Canadian Society for the Advancement of Science in Public Policy, whose mandate is to advocate for a greater role for science information in public policy.

Paragraphs 8 and 9 set out the proposed class and subclasses for the class proceeding, and at paragraph 8 the plaintiff pleads that [as read in]:

This action is brought on behalf of members of the class consisting of all persons residing or doing business in British Columbia who, since on or after March 17th, 2020, have suffered personal injury or other damage as a result of the actions of the defendants in declaring a state of emergency under the Emergency Program Act and the Public Health Act.

And then it identifies three different subclasses within the class. And it says at paragraph 9 that [as read in]:

It is estimated that the class consists of hundreds of thousands of residents and

business owners in British Columbia.

THE COURT: It actually said, "businesses owners", but there we are.

CNSL E. LAPPER: So then part 2 of the claim sets out the relief sought, and that starts at page 14 of the claim.

And so you'll see that the defendants are seeking declaration declaring all of the orders of the -- the Ministerial orders and the orders of the Provincial Health Officer to be of no force and effect, to be *ultra vires* their statutory authority under the various acts into which they were made. And then they seek damages including *Charter* damages, special damages, and general damages on behalf of the proposed class.

And then part 3 of the claim, My Lord, pleads three legal bases for the relief sought. The first is a virus argument that alleges the defendants did not have the statutory authority to issue the declarations of emergency under the — under the Public Health Act and the Emergency Program Act, and to exercise their emergency powers under those statutes. And so that's at paragraphs 1 through 26 of the legal basis of the claim.

At paragraph 27 of the legal basis they plead the doctrine of unconscionability and say this is applicable to waiver notices provided by the BC Centre for Disease Control.

In the paragraphs that follow, paragraphs 28 through 32 of the claim, the plaintiffs advance a Charter argument alleging that the orders made under the Emergency Program Act and the Public Health Act are inconsistent with sections 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 15 of the Charter.

And so, in this case the defendants' position is that further particulars are required to clarify the material facts pled in support of these causes of action, and the relief sought by the plaintiff. The defendants require the particulars sought to ensure proper notice of the case against them, and to enable them to prepare an amended response to civil claim in advance of certification.

An order for further and better particulars will also assist the court in determining the

Submissions for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

suitability of this proceeding as a class action under s. 4 of the $Class\ Proceedings\ Act$ and in particular will assist the court in determining whether this pleading discloses a cause of action under s. 4(1)(a) of the $Class\ Proceedings\ Act$.

My Lord, it is the defendants' position that the time for the plaintiff to address the deficiencies in its claim is now, in advance of certification when the court will be called upon to determine whether this pleading discloses a cause of action.

So, My Lord, I'll turn back to the notice of application. And given your note that you have reviewed the cases and the notice of application in some detail, I don't intend to take you through the particulars in any great detail. I'll note that starting at page 4 of our notice of application, we've set out there the legal bases and the law, the particulars generally. And there's basic agreement between the parties on some of these principles, so I don't intend to take Your Lordship through it. But, essentially, we agreed that the governing rule is Rule 3-7(22). There's general agreement on the functions of the particulars.

My Lord, you've disappeared from me.

THE COURT: Have I reappeared? CNSL E. LAPPER: You -- you have.

THE COURT: Okay, good. Thank you.

CNSL E. LAPPER: So, there's also general agreement on the functions of the particulars which are set out in paragraph 3 of our notice of application; those are the Cansulex factors. To inform the other side of the nature of the case, we have to meet to prevent the other side from being taken by surprise at trial; to enable the other side to know what evidence they ought to be prepared with and prepare for trial; to limit the generality of the pleadings, which we say is of particular importance here, and to limit and decide the issues to be tried and as to which discovery is required, and to tie the hands of the parties so they cannot without leave go into any matters not included.

And there is also agreement with my friend about the fact that an order for particulars is discretionary, and that discretion can be

Submissions for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

exercised, with regard to whether the particulars are necessary.

My Lord, where the parties disagree is -- is with respect to two matters on the -- on the law. And that's first, the relevance of the demand being made in the context of a class proceeding and being made in advance of certification. The second point of disagreement with my friend is whether particulars should be ordered prior to discovery where the information is alleged to be within the defendants' knowledge. So, I'll address both those points briefly now.

With respect to the first point, the class action context, the defendants say that the requirement to provide particulars is especially significant in the context of their proposed class proceeding and are of particular significance prior to certification.

And, My Lord, so I'll ask you to turn to the $Hoy\ v.\ Medtronic$ case, and that's at Tab 10 of your book of authorities.

THE COURT: Yes, Madam Justice Kirkpatrick. CNSL E. LAPPER: That's right, Madam Justice

Kirkpatrick as she then was, sitting in chambers. THE COURT: Yes.

CNSL E. LAPPER: So, at paragraphs 5 and 6 - are the paragraphs I'm going to take you to, they're just on page 3 of that decision - she writes:

Counsel for the defendants argues that the general function of the pleadings, which is to bring the parties to an issue, is doubly important in the context of a class action because of central importance in a class action is the notion that it is possible to define a common issue or issues. The only means by which the parties can define such issues is through pleadings.

There is no question that, in an application to certify a class action, the particulars of the claim are significant because the court is required to assess the suitability of the action as a class action.

She then goes on to cite herself in a case, L.R. v. Her Majesty the Queen, and she says:

Submissions for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

That exercise requires information traditionally supplied through particulars - the nature of the case and issues to be tried - as well as whether, in the words of s. 4(2)(a) of the Act, "questions of fact or law common to the members of the class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members." That assessment cannot be made in an information vacuum.

And, so, in their application response, the plaintiff is at great pains to show that the certification of the class proceeding is not concerned with the merits of an action. And for that proposition, they rely extensively on the <code>Kwicksutaineuk/Ah-Kwa-Mish</code> case.

Respectfully, the particulars sought by the defendants in this case do not go to the merit of the claim pleaded. They go to the sufficiency of the pleading itself and whether that pleading discloses a cause of action.

So the Kwicksutaineuk case is not applicable in the present case. In that case the particulars sought aimed at identifying the individual members of the class and identifying whether there was a basis to assume that they had common issues. In particular, whether their individual -- the basis for their individual assertions of aboriginal title; or aboriginal rights, pardon me.

And so here the defendant alleged the particulars are necessary to properly delineate the issues between the parties and for the court to determine whether those issues are suitable for certification. This is an issue that I would turn to when I review each of the specific demands.

THE COURT: All right.

CNSL E. LAPPER: So, the second point of disagreement or departure between me and the plaintiff, My Lord, is whether particulars should be ordered prior to discovery where information is alleged to be within the defendants' knowledge.

And so, on this point I will turn to the Sidhu case which is at Tab 19 of the book of authorities.

THE COURT: Yes.

CNSL E. LAPPER: So, this is a recent decision of Madam Justice Forth. And if you turn to -- you'll see

that she goes through, starting at paragraph 11 -- oh no, sorry, paragraph 36, pardon me. So, she starts by noting that:

Material facts are distinct from particulars. A material fact is one that is essential in order to formulate a complete cause of action. Particulars are information which allow a party to understand the case he or she must meet.

And then she goes on to go through some of the principles we've already discussed this morning when particulars are required, the discretion of the judge to order particulars, and the factors under which that discretion is exercised.

And then turning to paragraph 45, My Lord. THE COURT: Yes.

CNSL E. LAPPER: She turns to the allegation that the particulars sought or within the knowledge of the defendants are only determinable through further discovery; or through discovery, pardon me. And so at paragraph 45 she writes:

A requirement to provide particulars is not excused because the plaintiff does not have the information within his knowledge. The plaintiff must plead his claim with precision and set out the facts within his knowledge. A plaintiff is not entitled to plead generally and then embark on a fishing expedition to determine whether there are facts supportive of his position.

The jumping down to paragraph 47, My Lord, she writes:

Where a plaintiff seeks to assert that he is unable to provide particulars because they are not within his knowledge, and seeks to delay the provision of particulars until after discovery, the plaintiff must provide an affidavit stating: (i) he is unable to provide the specific particulars requested; and (ii) his belief that there is a basis for

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Submissions for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

1 the allegation and the grounds for that 2 belief: 3 4 Turning over to paragraph 48 which is just over 5 the page, she writes: 6 7 Discovery is not a substitute for 8 particulars. A demand for particulars should 9 not be refused on the basis that what is 10 sought is best known to the party demanding 11 it. As held in G.W.L. at 4-5: 12 13 Discovery is not a substitute for 14 particulars. The contention that what 15 is demanded can be obtained, or that it 16 has been obtained, on discovery is no 17 reason to refuse particulars properly 18 sought. ... A party is entitled to know 19 what case is made against it when 20 (whether before or after the discovery) 21 the other side is in a position to give 22 particulars of the facts it will prove 23 at trial. 24 25 And so, this brings me directly to the 26 plaintiff's response to the first demand for 27 particulars that is the subject of this morning's 28 application, My Lord. 29 THE COURT: All right. 30 CNSL E. LAPPER: So, if we turn back to the amended 31 claim at Tab 5 of the application record. 32 THE COURT: I'm there. 33 CNSL E. LAPPER: And turn to paragraph 44. This is the paragraph -- this is the subject of -- of the 34 35 defendants' demand. 36 THE COURT: Yes. CNSL E. LAPPER: So, the paragraph reads: 37 38 39 In addition, the defendants have obstructed 40 or discouraged licensed physicians and other 41

In addition, the defendants have obstructed or discouraged licensed physicians and other treatment providers licensed under the *Health Professions Act* from advocating modalities or therapies with respect to the clinical approach in treating COVID-19 and related diseases, despite the physician having independently undertaken reasonable review of the scientific literature, that may improve a

1 patient's immune system, reduce the potential 2 negative outcome of the viral infection, and 3 potentially accelerate the time required for 4 recovery. 5 6 So that is the pleading, My Lord. And so, if 7 we turn now to -- I'll take you to the defendants' 8 demand dated October 12th. And that's at Exhibit 9 "C" to the affidavit of Vanessa Lever, so Tab 3 of the application record, My Lord. 10 11 THE COURT: All right, I'm there. 12 CNSL E. LAPPER: Okay. And so, this is at paragraph 1 13 of that demand. You'll see that we -- the 14 defendants sought with respect to part 1, 15 paragraph 40, particulars of which of the 16 defendants are alleged to have... And then we've 17 set out the -- the conduct, "Obstructed the 18 licensed physicians," et cetera. Paragraph (b) 19 [as read in]: 20 21 If the answer to 1(a) includes the 22 Province ... 23 24 Keeping in mind that the defendants are the 25 Province and Dr. Henry. 26 27 ... to provide particulars of which 28 employees, representatives and/or agents of 29 the Province are alleged to have engaged in 30 the conduct described in paragraph 44. 31 32 At (c), the defendants sought to 33 [indiscernible] the acts, statements or other 34 conduct by which the defendants or either of them 35 are alleged to have engaged in -- in the described 36 conduct, including without limitation, the date 37 the act or conduct occurred, or the statement was 38 made. And (ii), if the alleged obstruction was 39 made by way of a statement, whether that statement 40 was made orally or in writing. And finally, 41 they -- we sought particulars of the modalities or 42 therapies referred to. 43 So, if you turn now to the defendants' -- or 44 pardon me, the plaintiff's response to that demand

for particulars, that's Exhibit "D" of the Lever

THE COURT: Yes.

affidavit.

45

46 47

Submissions for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

CNSL E. LAPPER: So, you'll see that the -- the plaintiff provided in response to paragraph 1(a), both defendants are included in that pleading. So then if we come to paragraph 2 in response to paragraph 1(b), the request is denied. So, the defendants are seeking evidence in support of the material fact that has been pled, and therefore the demand is not a proper request for particulars.

In response to paragraph 1(c), that's the further details of the conduct, whether the conduct -- when it was done, whether it was made orally or in writing. That was also refused on the basis that we are seeking evidence and that the information is best known by the defendant.

And then a response was provided in respect of which modalities or therapies are being referred to, and you can see that list is set out in paragraph 4 and includes the -- the treatments or therapies listed there.

THE COURT: Yes.

CNSL E. LAPPER: And so, My Lord, the application before you is with respect to the answers provided in paragraphs 2 and 3 of that response to particulars. So it's to understand which employees, representatives or agents of the Province are alleged to have engaged in the conduct of obstructed or discouraged licensed physicians and other treatment providers from advocating modalities or therapies with respect to the clinical approach in treating COVID-19, and the acts, statements or other conduct by which the Province and Dr. Henry, or either of them, are alleged to have engaged in the conduct, including the date the act or conduct occurred and, if the alleged obstruction was made by way of a statement, whether that statement was in -- was made orally or in writing.

And so, My Lord, the allegation that's currently set out in the amended claim in paragraph 44 is very broadly stated. The defendants assert that particulars are necessary to limit the generality of this pleading, to delineate the issues between the parties, and to enable the defendant to respond to the specific acts or conducts being complained of.

Submissions for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

And, My Lord, I'll just make three observations in that regard, in terms of the defendants' ability to respond and understand the claim.

The first is that generally speaking the approval for healthcare treatments, the modalities or therapies, is regulated by Health Canada, and Health Canada is not a party to this proceeding.

The second observation I'll make is that again, and generally speaking, the regulation of individual licensed positions in British Columbia is the responsibility of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia which is a separate legal entity from the Province who again, is not a party to this proceeding.

The third observation that I'll make is that the Province is a very large entity with a vast number of employees, agents and representatives. It is difficult to understand, on the basis of the current pleading, what conduct of the Province may be said to be at issue, and whose conduct is said to be at issue.

So, the defendants are seeking material facts so that the plaintiff must prove what conduct is at issue, whose conduct is at issue, and when that conduct took place. These are material facts, My Lord, not evidence. They must be known to the plaintiff, failing which the pleading is nothing more than a fishing expedition. Indeed - and I'll come to this in a moment - the plaintiff's affidavit evidence suggests they are capable of pleading the necessary material facts in support of this claim and have chosen not to.

So, the -- further, the issue of when the relevant conduct took place is of particular significance in the context of this claim, and that's because the scientific data and recommendations with respect to COVID-19 have evolved over the course of the pandemic. The basis and rationale for the defendants' alleged conduct may well be different depending on the point in time the conduct took place. And so the defendants cannot adequately plead in response without knowing when the alleged conduct is said to have taken place.

The defendants, to be clear, do not seek the evidence by which those facts will be proven. The

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Submissions for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

1 testimony to be given by the licensed physicians 2 or other healthcare providers who allege they were 3 obstructed, or prevented from providing treatment, 4 is not what is being sought by the defendants 5 today. 6 The defendants simply seek further and better 7 details of the allegation, to enable to respond, 8 and to assist this court in determining whether 9 the issue is appropriate for certification as a class proceeding. That is, if there's an issue 10 11 common to the class that can effectively be 12 determined in a class action. 13 My Lord, in it's application response, the 14 plaintiff has provided an affidavit of Kip Warner 15 who's one of the directors of the plaintiff's 16 society, and I propose to turn to that affidavit 17 18 THE COURT: Thank you. 19 CNSL E. LAPPER: It's at Tab 4 of your application 20 record. 21 THE COURT: I'm there. 22 CNSL E. LAPPER: Okay. So, at paragraph 3 of the affidavit of Kip Warner, he writes: 23 24 25 With respect to the Defendants' demand for 26 particulars set out in Part 1, paragraph 1(a) 27 of the Notice of Application ... 28 29 That's the demand we're speaking of with respect 30 to paragraph 44 of the amended claim. 31 32 ... this information is within the 33 Defendants' knowledge and this information is 34 not known at this time by the Plaintiff or 35 its directors. However, I suspect, the 36 Plaintiff will be in a better position to 37 provide further details after document 38 discovery and examinations for discovery of 39 the Defendants. 40 41 Then over the page, My Lord, at paragraph 4, Kip 42 Warner gives evidence that: 43 44

The grounds for the Plaintiff's allegations that the Defendants have engaged in the alleged conduct is based on the fact that the Plaintiff has been conducted by a number of

Submissions for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

licensed physicians who have stated that their ability to prescribe various treatments, both prophylactically or otherwise with respect to Covid-19 has been discouraged both by their governing body and by the Defendants. This includes the ability of physicians to provide an opinion regarding whether vaccination is advisable, or if the patient's health may be adversely affected by the Defendants' mandated vaccines in light of the specific health conditions of each patient, and despite credible scientific evidence to the contrary. These people have not provided the Plaintiff with consent to use their names as they are afraid the Defendants and each informants' governing bodies may cause adverse consequences to their ability to practice their profession.

So, My Lord, the defendants submit that the evidence provided by Kip Warner is contradictory. While he himself, and the other directors to the plaintiff's society, may not possess the relevant knowledge as he asserts in paragraph 3, paragraph 4 of the affidavit makes it clear that someone within the plaintiff's society has the requisite means and knowledge to respond to this demand.

The fact the physicians who allege that they were discouraged wish to remain anonymous is not material to this application. The defendants are seeking particulars of the conduct alleged, not the identity of the specific physician. And, My Lord, I'll note here that of course claims cannot be advanced anonymously, so at some point these physicians are going to have to either meet the standard to obtain a sealing order, to -- to keep their identities secret, or disclose their identities so the defendants can make full answer to the claim. But that's not a matter for you to --

THE COURT: A sealing order won't help them, if they're certified and this goes to trial. These individuals will have to come forward and testify in an open court. So, it's really just pushing -- kicking the ball down the street in effect.

CNSL E. LAPPER: It is, My Lord, and -- and so that being said, what -- what our demand for

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particulars is aimed at is not the identity of
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         those physicians; the demand doesn't go that far.
3
         Though, of course, their identity may well have to
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         be revealed in the course of time in this
5
         proceeding. Buy rather, it's just aimed at
6
         providing further and better material facts
7
         relevant to the conduct that's being alleged here.
8
              My Lord, I'll go on to say that the -- the
9
         evidence of Kip Warner really raises more --
10
    THE COURT: Just so we're completely clarifying, you
11
         are -- you envision particulars which would say,
12
         "This communication on this date by this member of
         the government," or "agent of the government," or,
13
         "associated professional body," for example, "was
14
15
         issued on this date in this form." You're not
16
         asking for the identity of individual doctors for
17
         example, who received these directions?
18
    CNSL E. LAPPER:
                     That's exactly correct, My Lord.
19
    THE COURT: All right. And I [indiscernible] dynamic
20
         hearings. I'm going to turn to your friend right
21
         now.
22
              Ms. Furtula, I'll give you a chance to
         obviously make your full submission, but it
23
24
         strikes me from your client's -- from your
25
         client's affidavit that that would be the greatest
26
         concern, the revelation of the identities of
27
         specific doctors whose professional status could
28
         be in peril if their names are disclosed right
29
         now.
30
              That confirmation from Ms. Lapper that
31
         they're not seeking the government and the -- that
32
         the defendants are not seeking the identity of the
33
         recipients of these communications, does that
34
         change your position at all?
35
    CNSL P. FURTULA: No, My Lord. It's the fact that they
36
         want the name of the government employee, the
37
         government representative or agent, that our
38
         client does not have the knowledge of, at this
39
         point in time.
40
    THE COURT: Your client has communicated you -- doctors
41
         who, as your client's affidavit indicates, have
42
         been told by government officials that they can --
43
         they must say and cannot say certain things.
44
         That's -- that's been put down in the evidence.
45
              Two observations, and I'll hear your point on
         this, but... The first is that you -- in order
46
47
         for Mr. Warner to swear that, or solemnly affirm
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that in his affidavit - no, he's swearing it -1 2 swear that fact in his affidavit, he must have 3 that information in hand, and I'd imagine that 4 they're fairly broad pronouncements for the most 5 part, from the -- from the governing body and from 6 the government, that doctors are to say certain 7 things. They're not specific indications with a 8 specific doctor. 9 With respect to communications, with specific 10 doctors, in order to make that statement in the 11 affidavit, it strikes me that Mr. Warner must have 12 that information in hand. 13 CNSL P. FURTULA: Well, My Lord, again, we're getting 14 into the particulars of the evidence to prove a 15 material fact --THE COURT: Mm-hmm. 16 17 CNSL P. FURTULA: -- which is not appropriate at this stage. And I find in our client's affidavit which 18 19 I will take you through, there are some 20 attachments from directives received by the 21 governing body and also the Province. But there's 22 a problem with the affidavit. We filed it with a 23 few pages missing, so perhaps over the break, I 24 can email it to Madam Registrar so she can provide 25 you with the complete copy. 26 THE COURT: Yes, all right. Okay, well I'll leave it 27 at that then. Back to Ms. Lapper. 28 CNSL E. LAPPER: My Lord, I would propose now to -- to 29 address the documents that my friend was just 30 referring to, and those are set out in paragraph 5 31 of the Warner affidavit. 32 THE COURT: Yes. 33 CNSL E. LAPPER: So, Kip Warner says: 34 35 Now produced and shown to me and marked as 36 Exhibit "B" to this my affidavit are true

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copies of the following:

And then it lists five documents there. But in the filed copy of the affidavit, My Lord, there are only three documents attached, and my friend just alerted you to that fact. So, it appears that the affidavit as filed is defective and, in the circumstances, I'm not sure what weight can be given to it. But regardless, there is no context provided for these documents in the affidavit, the reasons for attaching them, or where they were

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obtained by -- by the plaintiff. So -- but I will
1
         just take you through the three documents that
3
         Were attached to the filed version of the
4
         affidavit.
5
    THE COURT: Yes.
6
    CNSL E. LAPPER: Beginning at Exhibit "B", it's page 2
         of the exhibit. So, this is a June 2020 document
7
8
         prepared by the Clinical Reference Group.
9
    THE COURT: Yes.
10
    CNSL E. LAPPER:
                     Healthcare professionals that provide
11
         advice to the Provincial Health Officer and the
12
         Ministry of Health, and it provides
13
         recommendations with respect to unproven therapies
14
         for COVID-19. And so, I'll wait to hear further
15
         from my friend on this, but if this document is
16
         the alleged discouragement that is pleaded in
17
         paragraph 44, then the plaintiff should provide
18
         particulars of this document.
19
    THE COURT: Yeah, it's in hand.
20
    CNSL E. LAPPER: It's in hand, exactly. And amend
21
         their pleading to -- to indicate that those are
22
         the relevant facts. So, at page --
23
    THE COURT: Ms. Lapper, are we insisting that your
24
         friend actually amend the pleading? As we know,
25
         particulars are often a separate document and that
         has advantages in many ways to make a pleading
26
27
         less cumbersome. Are you taking the position that
28
         there actually has to be an amendment or would you
29
         be content if your friend simply provides them --
30
         as she pleaded earlier, particulars, in a formal
31
         but separate document?
32
    CNSL E. LAPPER: Your Lordship is quite correct that if
33
         the response is provided as a response to
34
         particulars in a formal document, that response to
35
         particulars forms part of the pleading under the
36
         current law. So, I am -- I'm not requesting an
         amendment to the claim, but I would request that a
37
38
         response be provided in a -- in a formal response
39
         to particulars, not in the form of this affidavit.
40
    THE COURT: That makes sense. Thank you.
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    CNSL E. LAPPER: So, turning to the second attachment;
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         that's at page 6 of the exhibit.
43
    THE COURT: Mm-hmm.
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    CNSL E. LAPPER: This is a May 2021 Joint Statement on
45
         Misleading COVID-19 Information. It's provided by
46
         the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the
47
         First Nations Health Authority. My Lord, this
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Submissions for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

document has nothing to do with any of the 1 2 defendants. Both the College of Physicians and 3 Surgeons and the First Nations Health Authority 4 are separate legal entities from the Province and 5 the Provincial Health Officer, and neither have 6 been named as defendants in this action. 7 THE COURT: Yes. 8 CNSL E. LAPPER: There's no ability for the Province or 9 the PHO to respond to this document. This is not 10 a document issued by those bodies. If the 11 plaintiff wishes to challenge, actually, the 12 college or the health authorities, they need to 13 commence a different proceeding or add defendants 14 to the current one. 15 The third document, My Lord, is page 7 of the 16 exhibit, and this is a document issued by the 17 Provincial Health Officer that sets out valid 18 contraindications to the COVID-19 vaccine. 19 My Lord, it's the defendants' submission that this 20 document is completely irrelevant to the pleading 21 in paragraph 44. This deals with criteria for 22 medical exemptions for vaccination. 23 So given the defects in the way this evidence 24 was provided, and that two of the three documents 25 provided at least don't appear to even address the 26 particulars sought, I'll wait to hear further from my friend on -- on the significance of these 27 28 documents. But we say to the extent that the 29 plaintiff appeared to have in hand the information 30 that the defendants seek, that that should 31 provided in their response to particulars. 32 And so that -- that concludes my submissions 33 on the first request for relief, My Lord. 34 turn now to the -- to the second demand for 35 particulars that's at issue this morning unless 36 Your Lordship has any further questions with 37 respect to the first. 38 THE COURT: No, that's fine, thank you. We can proceed 39 to paragraph 58.c. CNSL E. LAPPER: Fifty-eight, yeah. So, we'll turn to 40 41 the amended claim at Tab 5, and it's at page 13 of 42 that claim, My Lord. 43 THE COURT: All right, go ahead. 44 CNSL E. LAPPER: So, this is under the heading 45 "Hippocratic Oath", and I'll just read you all 46 three paragraphs under that heading.

THE COURT: No need to; I can read.

47

Submissions for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

CNSL E. LAPPER: Okay. So, 58.c is the one at issue, 1 My Lord, and it's that the Provincial Health 2 3 Officer is in violation of her oath. 4 THE COURT: Yes. 5 CNSL E. LAPPER: And so, these paragraphs in the 6 original notice of civil claim were part of the 7 legal basis of the claim, and you can -- you can 8 see that at page 19 where they've been struck out 9 from the legal basis of the claim, and they were 10 moved verbatim into the factual basis for the 11 claim. And so, the defendants' demand for 12 13 particulars in this regard is again the Exhibit 14 "C" to the Lever affidavit. And this is with 15 respect to Part 1, paragraph 58.c, provide 16 particulars of the Provincial Health Officer's 17 alleged violation of her Hippocratic Oath, 18 including what conduct is said to be in violation 19 of the oath, the dates the conduct occurred, the 20 harm alleged to have been caused by the PHO's 21 alleged breach of her Hippocratic Oath, and then 22 the individuals who are alleged to have suffered 23 harm caused by the alleged breach of the 24 Hippocratic Oath. 25 THE COURT: Now this is challenging, particularly in 26 the context of a proposed class proceeding. The 27 point of a class proceeding is you have presumably 28 a mass of people out there; you don't know their 29 names. And I confess, I've never seen particulars 30 of individuals provided or ordered in a class 31 proceeding. And where the defendants simply say, 32 "Oh, look at paragraph 8 and 8.a," that's the best 33 we could do. Maybe we could plead Mr. Warner and 34 various members connected with the organization, 35 but what good does that do, really? 36 CNSL E. LAPPER: Well, My Lord, here's what I would --37 I have two submissions, and so I'll answer your 38 question first, and then proceed to my 39 [indiscernible] position. But essentially the --40 to the extent that the plaintiff alleged that 41 there is some cause of action to which these --42 this breach of the Hippocratic Oath is somehow 43 material to a cause of action that they've alleged 44 in the claim --45 THE COURT: But they've resiled from that. They're

now -- they're now saying -- and this raises all

sorts of other problems for the plaintiff.

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1
    CNSL E. LAPPER:
                     Yes.
2
    THE COURT: But we're saying, "Oh, we threw the
3
         Hippocratic Oath in; it's not a material fact."
4
         So -- and you know, I'll raise this now. It's
5
         more kind to raise it with you in front of me
6
         because you didn't draft this. But if it's not a
7
         material fact, why is it there at all?
8
    CNSL E. LAPPER: Yes. So, My Lord, that's -- that is
9
         our primary position, and I have advised my friend
         of that in advance of today's hearing. But, in
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11
         fact, what this -- what the -- what the plaintiff
12
         had said in its application response at paragraph
13
         46 is that whether the PHO breached her
14
         Hippocratic Oath is not a material fact. So,
15
         provided that remains her position in this hearing
16
         this morning - and I'll wait to hear from my
17
         brother on that - the defendants are content to
18
         rely on the plaintiff's position that this is not
19
         a material fact and won't speak to that relief any
20
         further. We'll deal with the repercussions of
21
         that position at the certification hearing.
22
    THE COURT: And I suppose that was going to be my
23
         second observation -- I was debating whether or
24
         not to make it. It's very much in -- in your
25
         clients' interest to leave that in, it strikes,
26
         and not ask for particulars and don't give them
27
         the opportunity to fix that in effect.
28
              Ms. Furtula, what's your position on this now
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         that you've heard Ms. Lapper on this? Is it a
30
         material fact or is it not, and if it's not a
31
         material fact, why is it in there?
32
    CNSL P. FURTULA: Well, My Lord, it is the fact of
33
         whether Ms. -- or sorry, Dr. Henry breached the
34
         Hippocratic Oath is -- is not necessarily material
35
         from a legal perspective, but [indiscernible] say
36
         she's breached her oath. And we've provided
37
         particulars in that respect, and I can take you to
38
         the -- the Lever affidavit at Tab 3. And at page
39
         15 of the affidavit, at paragraph --
40
    THE COURT: [Indiscernible]. I see it there, yes.
41
    CNSL P. FURTULA: Yes. So, we've particularized why we
42
         say she has breached the Hippocratic Oath, and
43
         it's those things that are material. She has
44
         failed to use the least intrusive means necessary
45
         to respond to a public health threat. She's
46
         failed to consider the effect of the orders on --
47
         on various groups, et cetera. So, these are all
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Submissions for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

particularized, and that conduct is material. Whether she's breached the oath or not, whether that [indiscernible] a breach, that's an ethical question and it's more of a background fact to provide context of [indiscernible/overlapping speakers].

THE COURT: Ms. Furtula, I don't know if you've read the recent decision of the Court of Appeal in Mercantile Office Systems, but it's a very clear indication that the Court of Appeal is taking a much more strict approach to pleading non-material facts as background colour, or narrative, or "part of the story". So, it's not something I have to decide today, but I strongly urge you and your clients to consider that decision which I believe came out last month.

And you know, I can't give you legal advice, but insofar as the claim is larded with colour, and non-material assertions, and background information, it's putting the claim at grave risk when it comes to say for example a potential strike application, or indeed its certification where these matters are considered as well.

So, I'll leave it at that. I'm not giving you legal advice but read that case and go through your pleading very carefully and ask yourself, do you really need to have these non-material facts in there.

As I read the Court of Appeal's decision, non-material facts should only be included if they provide some context without which no one would understand the pleading properly but I'll let you consider that. Obviously, this court has to follow our Court of Appeal and there's been an expansive statement on non-material facts in that decision, and it would be prudent for you and your clients to spend some great quality time with that decision, with your amended claim at your elbow.

I'll leave it that. I don't have to decide that today. Back to you, Ms. Lapper. We didn't get a clarification though, I think, from Ms. Furtula.

So, with Ms. Lapper's -- I guess you're sticking with your guns with that pleading, and so Ms. Lapper must continue with her application to seek particulars of it. Is that -- is that a correct distillation of your answer?

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CNSL P. FURTULA: Well, I'm not sure that it is. What
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2
         our position is, is that the material facts with
3
         relation to whether she's breached the oath or not
4
         have been provided. Or sorry, particulars of how
5
         she's breached the oath have been provided. And
6
         those particulars are material to the action as a
7
         whole and I've taken you through those.
8
    THE COURT: Okay. So, I take it, Ms. Lapper, you're --
9
         you will continue with your application with
10
         respect to that?
11
    CNSL E. LAPPER:
                    Yes, My Lord. I -- I understood
12
         Ms. Furtula to be resiling from the position
13
         advanced in paragraph 46 of the application in
14
         response, that this is not a material fact.
15
         will -- I will move forward and seek the relief
16
         sought in -- in respect of this paragraph.
17
    THE COURT:
               Yes.
18
    CNSL E. LAPPER:
                     To go back, My Lord, to your earlier
19
         question about -- about particulars not being in
20
         respect of the specific individual. The claim of
21
         the defendants here is not -- is not that
22
         granular. It's simply -- it's simply this; that
23
         if the plaintiff is asserting that the breach of
24
         the Hippocratic Oath is somehow material to the
25
         legal causes of action pled in the claim, the
26
         defendants need to understand who is alleged to
27
         have suffered the harm, and the plaintiff bears
28
         the onus to prove that harm or injury was in fact
29
         suffered by someone. And the pleading is
30
         currently deficient in this regard.
31
    THE COURT: I'm just going to ask the question I posed
32
         to you right at the outset of this chapter. How
33
         is this proposed class action different from other
34
         class actions where you don't even know the names
35
         of people who have suffered harm as a matter of
36
         being the injured parties, let alone being
37
         particularized? I am scratching my head.
38
    CNSL E. LAPPER: No, I -- I hear. The particulars
39
         we're seeking is simply whether the harms were
40
         suffered; is the allegation on behalf of the class
41
         as a whole, a particular subclass, or by the
42
         representative plaintiff. And that's what's
43
         missing. I'm not looking for names; that's not
44
         what the defendants are seeking. It's just simply
45
         there is no pleading about, is this a claim
         brought on behalf of the class; is this a claim
46
47
         brought on... Like, you know, in a -- in a class
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Submissions for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

action proceeding, normally you have a representative plaintiff who is an individual who has suffered the harms alleged and can provide a sort of -- you know, a set of facts that grounds the -- the injury in sort of the factual context the court would need to adjudicate the claim.

Here, that's not what we have, the proposed plaintiff; we have a society. It's not clear whether the society has suffered harm as a result of these alleged breaches of the Hippocratic Oath as the representative plaintiff, and whether that claim is brought on behalf of the class, which is all British Columbians. And those particulars are necessary to enable the defendants to plead and, frankly, to assist the court in determining whether these are issues appropriate for certification at the certification hearing. And so we're trying mainly to assist the court by narrowing this pleading and understanding it better in advance of certification so that we can use our time most effectively in that hearing.

So those are my submissions. It's simply a request to have a proper pleading that we say that to the extent the plaintiff wants to allege this is material to the legal causes of action, that there should be a clear indication that this is brought on behalf of the class or the representative plaintiff; that there should be some indication of who has suffered harm here.

And so, my last -- my last point, My Lord, is just a submission with respect to the timing of any order Your Lordship might -- might make today. I note -- and you'll be well aware of this -- that the defendants are required to provide an amended response to civil claim by November 25th per your Order of October 1st. And so, if further and better particulars are to be ordered, the defendants will require time to review and consider those particulars, to consider their response, and to seek instruction prior to filing a response. And so, the order we seek today is an order that any particulars be delivered on or before November 5th. That's next Friday, so just over a week.

THE COURT: All right.

CNSL E. LAPPER: Subject to any further questions, My Lord, those are my submissions.

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Proceedings

1 THE COURT: Thank you very much, Ms. Lapper. 2 We started late, so I pushed back the morning 3 break late. Then again, we're also up against the 4 lunch hour. So, what I propose doing, we will 5 have a 15-minute -- well, we'll come back at 12:15 6 let's say, and that will allow Ms. Furtula to get 7 her foot in the door before the lunch hour, and 8 then we'll reconvene at 2 o'clock. Thank you 9 everyone. 10 11 (VIDEOCONFERENCES/TELECONFERENCE PAUSED) 12 13 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR MORNING RECESS) 14 (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED) 15 16 (VIDEOCONFERENCES/TELECONFERENCE RESUMED) 17 18 THE COURT: All right. Over to you, Ms. Furtula. 19 CNSL P. FURTULA: Thank you, My Lord. 20 21

SUBMISSIONS FOR PLAINTIFF BY CNSL P. FURTULA:

CNSL P. FURTULA: At the October 1st, 2021 judicial management conference, Your Lordship encouraged the parties to be reasonable with respect to particulars, including urging the plaintiff to provide more details than perhaps normally would be provided with respect to the claim. But you also cautioned the defendants that because of the nature of the proceeding and the stage where we're at, some information would be known to the plaintiff, and the defendants should be mindful of that when considering whether to bring an application for further particulars.

The plaintiff took your direction to heart, and we have provided very lengthy and detailed particulars as evidenced in our response to demand to particulars dated October 12th, and this is found at Tab 3 of the application record.

THE COURT: Yes.

CNSL P. FURTULA: It's the Lever affidavit starting at page 12.

THE COURT: Yes.

CNSL P. FURTULA: And I will just quickly take you through it. So, as we see at page 13, we've provided a list of various complimentary therapies, various orders. At the next page we've

Submissions for Plaintiff by Cnsl P. Furtula

provided even the URL where we've obtained certain information, and which is evidence in the ordinary course and generally is not provided in a response to demand for particulars.

If you flip over to the page, you'll see more -- more details provided. At page 16 we've again provided the -- we've pinpointed the URL where certain directives that were issued by the government. So, the point of this is that we've really tried to provide as much information as the plaintiff could at this stage. And, of course, the situation is constantly changing and new information is becoming available, so we can't provide information that we don't know at a particular time. And furthermore, the information that the defendants have requested is outside of the plaintiff's knowledge.

If the court rules that particulars be provided at this time, we seek an additional order that the plaintiff be given leave to conduct limited discovery on the particular allegation that my friend [indiscernible].

THE COURT: All right. Our alternative would be, as put forward in one of the cases you rely upon, is that the plaintiff be ordered to provide the particulars that are presently known, with leave to provide more particulars after discovery.

CNSL P. FURTULA: Yes, that is another option for the court.

THE COURT: I mean that would be a typical -- let's say this is an unusual claim. But for example, in a fraud context, a plaintiff may have limited knowledge of how someone defrauded them, but they're expected to step up to the plate and provide as much detail as they have in hand right now and continue providing that detail as it's learned in discovery and other -- through other avenues. That's an altogether normal order in a demand for particulars. But go on.

CNSL P. FURTULA: Yes, My Lord, and I was actually going to mention that, as well, later on in my submissions, but...

So, for now, I'd like to just take you back to what this action is about.

THE COURT: Yes.

CNSL P. FURTULA: So, the action challenges the premise that the actual threat of COVID-19 justified the

Submissions for Plaintiff by Cnsl P. Furtula

government's initial and continued use of emergency powers. So, when people say that COVID-19 caused the lockdown for example, we say it was the government that chose to impose a lockdown, and not because it was necessary in the circumstances. And this is because there were -- as pled in the amended notice of civil claim, there were issues with the way the statistics were collected, the method of testing for the virus, the impact on persons with pre-existing health conditions, and other factors that challenged the way the government responded to this.

In essence, the plaintiff argues that the lockdowns, limitations on associations, [indiscernible] protests, et cetera, were disproportionate to the actual threat posed by the virus to British Columbians. And this is set out -- precisely set out in Part 3 of the amended notice of civil claim. I have reproduced the response -- the application response at paragraph 4, if that assists.

THE COURT: All right.

CNSL P. FURTULA: So that is essentially what this action is about, and that is why so many of the government's orders are being challenged, because we're questioning the initial premise for calling a state of emergency.

THE COURT: Yes.

CNSL P. FURTULA: I will take you now to the legal basis quickly, starting at paragraph 15 of the application response at Tab 2. And my friend already touched on this. Rule 3-7(18) requires that if a party relies on certain types of allegations, then full particulars with dates and items must be stated in the pleadings, or if particulars may be necessary. Sub (20) clarifies that particulars need only be pleaded to the extent that they are known at the date of pleading, but further particulars may be served after they become known.

In terms of whether particulars may be necessary, this has now been interpreted to mean helpful or of assistance. And this is pursuant to a decision in *Hoy v. Medtronic*. It's the 2004 decision my friend is referring -- it's the 2000 decision for the same action.

And particulars are provided to -- to

Submissions for Plaintiff by Cnsl P. Furtula

disclose what one party intends to prove against the other, but not how the party intends to prove that, because the how is a matter of evidence. And we have Rules of Court dealing with how evidence is to be discovered and exchanged. And we're not anywhere near that at this stage of this proceeding.

The function of particulars is outlined in Cansulex v. Perry. I'm not going to go through each of them. But one of the main factors is to prevent the other side from being taken by surprise at trial and also what evidence they ought to be prepared with for trial. So -- and there's no hierarchy in terms of which of these factors is more important, and the circumstances of each case are an important factor in determining whether and how the court exercises its discretion. And so, in my submission, the class action context is highly relevant in determining which particulars should be ordered.

My friend at paragraph 23 relied on the Ah-Kwa-Mish First Nation v. British Columbia. This is found at Tab 14 of the joint book of records, but the paragraphs I'll be relying on are set out in the application response. And the court concisely summarizes how demands for particulars are to be treated in the class action context. So, at paragraph 44 of the decision, the court confirms that due regard must be taken with respect:

... to the nature of an intended class proceeding, keeping in mind that a certification application is not a trial of the action or its merits.

And that material facts may be necessary, in order to prepare for trial, but in a class proceeding:

... the question is whether the certification materials, which include the Statement of Claim ...

Or the notice of civil claim in this case.

... provide the defendants "... with sufficient information so that it

Submissions for Plaintiff by Cnsl P. Furtula

understands, at least in broad strokes, what the plaintiff's case is about".

And the court references a decision at paragraph 46 where:

... Hanssen J. dismissed the defendants' pre-certification application for particulars, noting that anyone who read the pleading would understand what the case is about, and that the risks an inadequate pleading or evidentiary basis may present at a certification hearing are borne by the plaintiff.

Now, at the certification hearing, we're going to be providing affidavit evidence of --well, we anticipate persons who might have been affected by these orders, how they have been affected. Also, expert opinions. And so, there's going to be a great deal of evidence that's going to be provided to the plaintiffs and -- I'm sorry, to the defendants. And we're due to provide this evidence on January 10th next year, and they have until March to provide their affidavits in response.

Another important factor is found at paragraph 30 of the Ah-Mish First Nations decision. And in this paragraph the court talks about the change in -- in the law in terms of what's required at a certification hearing. And I'll start -- I'll just read this paragraph starting at the middle:

Therefore, the earlier ruling as to particulars in class action cases in B.C. are less helpful today because of this new evidentiary requirement.

And what the court is referring to there is two Supreme Court of Canada decisions that were issued in 2001. One is Hollick v. Toronto (City), and the other, Rumley v. British Columbia. And, in those cases, the court found that there is a requirement for some evidentiary foundation for certification. So that means that the plaintiff cannot just rely on the notice of civil claim in

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order to satisfy the test for certification.
1
    THE COURT: And you would distinguish your friend's
3
         case, the Madam Justice Kirkpatrick decision that
4
         was quoted before, as predating those Supreme
5
         Court of Canada authorities?
6
                     That's correct, My Lord.
    CNSL P. FURTULA:
                                                 That's the
7
         Hoy v. Medtronic, the 2000 decision.
8
    THE COURT: Yes.
9
    CNSL P. FURTULA: And at paragraph 49:
10
11
              The question becomes this: does the pleading,
12
              the Amended Statement of Claim, make
13
              sufficient averments of material fact to
14
              establish, on the application of the law, a
15
              cause of action?
16
17
         So that's all that is required of the pleadings,
18
         of the amended notice of civil claim. It's
19
         whether we've pled sufficient material facts or
20
         evidence to support the claim, and that is one of
21
         the factors that the court has to take into
22
         consideration when determining whether this is an
23
         appropriate action to proceed under the Class
24
         Proceedings Act.
25
    THE COURT: Ms. Furtula ...
26
    CNSL P. FURTULA: Yes.
27
    THE COURT: We'll take the lunch break, and you'll have
28
         time to conclude at 2 o'clock. Thank you
29
         everyone.
30
31
              (VIDEOCONFERENCES/TELECONFERENCE PAUSED)
32
33
              (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR NOON RECESS)
34
              (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED)
35
36
              (VIDEOCONFERENCES/TELECONFERENCE RESUMED)
37
38
    THE COURT: All right. Back to you, Ms. Furtula.
39
    CNSL P. FURTULA: Thank you, My Lord.
40
41
    SUBMISSIONS FOR PLAINTIFF BY CNSL P. FURTULA,
42
    CONTINUING:
43
44
    CNSL P. FURTULA: Just before the break, I was going to
45
         go into the test for certification. I'm certainly
         not going to dwell on this -- it's set out in our
46
47
         materials -- except to simply point out that the
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1 certification does not concern the merits of the 2 action but merely its form. And that under the 3 proof required of the plaintiff to meet the 4 certification requirements [indiscernible] with 5 the balance of probabilities. 6 What I will address in more detail is the 7 timing of the particulars that should be ordered. 8 And I will take you to paragraph 32 of the 9 application response which is at Tab 2. 10 I'm there. THE COURT: 11 CNSL P. FURTULA: Okay. So, if the order for delivery 12 of -- for the particulars is discretionary, the 13 court should review each demand and decide whether 14 particulars should be delivered now, following 15 discovery, or whether sufficient particulars have 16 already been provided. And this is from the 17 Cominco v. Westinghouse decision. 18 THE COURT: Yes. 19 CNSL P. FURTULA: Furthermore: 20 21 Where the facts are almost exclusively within 22 the knowledge of the demanding party ... 23 24 The defendants in this case. 25 26 ... the court has discretion to postpone the 27 order for particulars until after 28 examinations for discovery. 29 30 And if the ability to plead is the focus of the 31 need for particulars, and not if they're being 32 used as a way to discover evidence before the 33 examinations for discovery. 34 Now, turning to the demand for particulars, 35 and this is reproduced at paragraph 36. 36 THE COURT: Yes. 37 I'm going to first take you to the CNSL P. FURTULA: 38 notice of civil claim which is at Tab 5. 39 THE COURT: I'm there. 40 CNSL P. FURTULA: At page 8 paragraph 44. So this is 41 where it's incorrect, and in my position this is 42 the material fact that needs to [indiscernible] 43 nothing more at this stage. So, it starts: 44 45 In addition, the defendants have obstructed 46 or discouraged licensed physicians and other 47 treatment providers licensed under the Health

1 Professions Act from advocating modalities or 2 therapies with respect to the clinical 3 approach in treating COVID-19 and related 4 diseases ... 5 6 Et cetera. So, in my submission, that's the 7 material fact that the plaintiff at trial needs to 8 prove, and in order to formulate a cause of 9 action. It is the ultimate fact to which we will 10 have to prove by providing evidence in terms of 11 which particular employee, representative, or 12 agent made which particular statement and to whom. 13 And all of that, in my submission, is a matter of 14 evidence. And we've already pled the material 15 facts, obviously. 16 Now, the plaintiff has provided an affidavit 17 deposing that this information is not known at 18 this time, and we have provided information 19 relating to the basis of the allegation, so all 20 the exhibits to the affidavit, which is found at 21 Tab 4 --22 THE COURT: Yes. 23 CNSL P. FURTULA: -- or sorry, Exhibit "B" starting at 24 page 2. So, these are directives that provide the 25 reasonable basis for which this claim is made. 26 And they're not perfect, but for example if we 27 take -- if we look at the first attachment at page 28 2, which is the Clinical Reference Group 29 recommendations, it's been issued by the Ministry 30 of Health. We don't know which particular 31 employee, or employees offered this; we don't know 32 to whom it was directly given. This was found 33 online. 34 THE COURT: So, in that case, if you were ordered to 35 provide particulars, you could only provide 36 particulars insofar as you know them, and you 37 would -- at least that particular document, you 38 have a date or [indiscernible], and parameter 39 documents and communications that you're aware of, 40 and that's where you're [indiscernible]. 41 CNSL P. FURTULA: Can you hear me? THE COURT: I can hear you all right, yes. 42 43 CNSL P. FURTULA: All right, sorry. It cut off so I 44 didn't hear exactly what you said, but I think your question was, this is a piece of evidence 45 46 that we -- we could answer the particulars using 47 this piece of evidence, for example; is that

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correct? Do I understand...
1
    THE COURT: That's an example of the specific
3
         communication particularized in paragraph 44.
4
         [Indiscernible/overlapping speakers].
5
    CNSL P. FURTULA: [Indiscernible].
6
    THE COURT: [Indiscernible] the plaintiff in fact would
7
         want to list these matters because -- for various
8
         reasons. First of all, you could perhaps avoid
9
         the cost of this application, but it certainly
10
         puts you in a better stead at discoveries when
11
         you're asking questions to have something pleaded,
         and that I could [indiscernible], technically
12
13
         speaking, it's not a material fact.
14
    CNSL P. FURTULA: I'm sorry, there's a problem with the
15
         connection. I can -- I can barely hear you.
16
    THE COURT: Ms. Lapper, can you hear me all right?
17
    CNSL E. LAPPER: My Lord, I can hear you but there is a
18
         bit of feedback or fuzziness coming through.
19
    THE COURT: In contradistinction from -- and actually
20
         Madam Registrar is [indiscernible] right now.
21
         What I would try is switching to a different -- a
22
         different outlet. I can perhaps turn on a headset
23
         instead.
24
    THE CLERK: My Lord, can you hear us?
25
    THE COURT: I can hear you. Can you hear me all right?
26
    THE CLERK: Very well, thank you.
27
    THE COURT: And I apologize, the technical problems are
28
         not ending. For some reason I'm getting a tune in
29
         my earpiece which, although background music's
30
         always nice, doesn't lend itself well to the
31
         hearing. This is surreal. All right. How is
32
         that; still -- still a problem?
33
    CNSL E. LAPPER: Not for me, My Lord.
34
    THE COURT: Are you hearing all right, Ms. Lapper?
35
    CNSL E. LAPPER: Yes, My Lord.
36
    THE COURT: Madam Registrar, you're hearing all right?
37
    THE CLERK:
                Yes, My Lord.
38
    THE COURT:
               Ms. Furtula?
39
    CNSL P. FURTULA: Yes, My Lord, much better.
40
    THE COURT: Okay. I think this is actually the same
41
         audio input as before, so I suspect that the --
42
         the simple connection at the start of this round
43
         is the problem.
44
              So, to go back, Ms. Furtula, to what I was
45
         saying, and it's I suppose less of a question than
         a rumination for your consideration. But, you are
46
47
         asked for this particular. You take a technical
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Submissions for Plaintiff by Cnsl P. Furtula

position that you've pleaded sufficient material facts in what we see in paragraph 44, but you do have in hand some specific communication that you say are obstructing or discouraging medical professionals from prescribing and exploring other treatment modalities.

The case law indicates you only have to provide what you know; that's the first observation. And the second observation is, I would imagine as a matter of strategy, even if you have a technical objection to providing these particulars based upon laws of pleadings or whatnot, or civil procedure, that you can provide the information you have in hand — it's no skin off your nose — and that puts you in a better position at the certification stage because you're showing the court that you've got everything mustered, and it puts you in a better position at discovery because you've got some pleaded basis for your questions opposed to the defendants.

I don't know if you want to address that. I advertised that it was more of an observation than a question, I suppose.

CNSL P. FURTULA: Well, yes, My Lord. Of course, for the certification hearing we will -- we anticipate to have more evidence to substantiate this allegation that the government has obstructed physicians in some way or form. But what the defendants are asking for is to provide particulars, and I quote, "...of which employees, representatives or agents of the Province have allegedly obstructed or discouraged licensed physicians," et cetera.

So, we don't know the names of these employees, representatives or agents at this point; that is a matter of evidence. And we're not trying to obfuscate here, but the information available to the plaintiff at this point is incomplete, and it wouldn't be appropriate for the plaintiff to try to guess just to provide some particulars because that could affect, you know, their ability to -- to argue that there's other forms of directives, or other ways that the government has obstructed or discouraged physicians from providing certain treatments, et cetera.

THE COURT: I think I'll pause here. I'll pause here

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1
         and I'll go back to Ms. Lapper.
              Ms. Lapper, if the plaintiff provided
3
         particulars as are known presently, you would not
4
         take the position that it is -- that they are
5
         limited to those particulars provided on discovery
         for example, or in proving their claim?
6
7
    CNSL E. LAPPER: No, My Lord, and as further and better
8
         particulars become known, the -- the plaintiff
9
         would be at leave to provide further particulars
10
                        There's -- the case law is clear on
         at that time.
11
         that point.
12
    THE COURT: Mm-hmm.
13
    CNSL E. LAPPER: Only that the information that is
14
         currently known, that forms the basis of the
15
         September 15th claim, be provided today.
16
    THE COURT: And it's only from the side of the
17
         government communications. Again, it's not the --
18
         it's not exposing the doctors who are receiving
19
         those instructions.
20
    CNSL E. LAPPER: No, My Lord. I intended to make that
21
         as clear as I could in my submissions. We are not
22
         seeking the identity, of the physicians, at this
23
         time. We're just seeking the specifics of the
24
         communications made by Dr. Henry, and/or the
25
         Province, or the statements, or whether they would
26
         be orally or in writing, that kind of information.
27
    THE COURT: So, Ms. -- Ms. Furtula, I appreciate
28
         your -- your concern that in an application for
29
         particulars, sometimes the order is the party is
30
         to provide particulars, and nothing beyond those
31
         particulars can be explored in discovery; they're
32
         basically a handcuffed order. But I take it from
33
         Ms. Lapper that all the defendants are asking for
34
         now is, provide the information you have in hand
35
         and as you get more information you have to
36
         provide more information. But, it's -- it's not
37
         going to hobble your attempt to ask questions in
38
         examinations for discovery or demand documents in
39
         documentary discovery. Is that -- does that
40
         assist your position?
41
    CNSL P. FURTULA: Well, it -- it doesn't, My Lord.
42
         Firstly, because I don't see the point of
43
         providing -- making the plaintiff provide
44
         information, basically asking them to guess at
         this point as to -- I apologize if this seems
45
         overly technical -- but this is what they've asked
46
47
         us. Which employees, representatives or agents
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allegedly obstructed licensed physicians, et
1
2
         cetera. So, we don't know how to provide that
3
         information except to say that it was the
4
         government and Dr. Henry who did so.
                                              I don't
5
         recall --
6
    THE COURT:
                That may be -- well be the case, and you
7
         provide that information later on after discovery.
8
    CNSL P. FURTULA: Yes, absolutely. And, you know, once
9
         we know, we would certainly put the defendants on
10
         notice. Like I said, we're not trying to
11
         obfuscate. We just simply don't know, and -- and
12
         there's no utility in -- in providing very general
13
         statements, which is probably the best that could
14
         be done at this point, and I don't see how that
15
         would help the defendants in -- in crafting their
16
         response to the notice of civil claim.
17
    THE COURT:
               All right.
18
    CNSL P. FURTULA: And with respect to -- that's all I
19
         have. Those are all my positions regarding the
20
         request for particulars in 1.a of the orders
21
         sought.
22
    THE COURT: And 58.c.
23
    CNSL P. FURTULA: Yes. So, at the last page of the
24
         application record -- sorry, not record --
25
         application response, Tab 2.
26
    THE COURT:
               Yes.
27
    CNSL P. FURTULA:
                     I've reproduced the demand for
28
         particulars; it's at the top of the page. So,
29
         what they're seeking in terms of the Hippocratic
30
         Oath is the individuals who are alleged to have
31
         suffered harm caused by the PHO's alleged breach
32
         of the oath. So -- and this was already touched
33
         upon earlier. It seems like the defendants are --
34
         they want to know the names of -- of an individual
35
         or individuals, at least the way this is drafted,
36
         which is inappropriate in a class proceeding,
37
         especially at this point in the proceeding.
38
         Obviously, the individuals who are affected are
39
         the class members. I'm not sure whether that
         needs to be stated; I think it's implied.
40
41
              And, in terms of which -- which individual
42
         persons are affected, well if this matter gets
43
         certified, you know, that's something for the
44
         court to consider much later on in the process.
              I just want to conclude by saying that the
45
46
         defendants' curiosity about this case, if we
47
         haven't made it clear enough already -- and like I
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said, we have provided very detailed particulars of all the other matters that they've asked us to. We're not trying to obfuscate, we're trying to be helpful, but we just simply can't answer those demands. And the plaintiff's position will be further clarified during the certification motion and the exchange of materials between the parties. So those are my submissions, My Lord.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Furtula. Ms. Lapper, is there any response?

CNSL E. LAPPER: My Lord, I have four brief points in reply.

THE COURT: All right.

REPLY FOR DEFENDANTS BY CNSL E. LAPPER:

CNSL E. LAPPER: The first is that I heard my friend say at the outset of her submission that she would seek an order that the defendants be available for discovery prior to any order for particulars being made. And I would just say this, that first of all, there's no application before you for discovery of the defendants, and such an application -- examination, pardon me, is unnecessary. On the plaintiff's own evidence, they do have the means to obtain. They have, at least, some evidence of the conducts described in paragraph 44, so there's -- there is no need for the court to make that order in this case.

The second point is that there is no law that says a class action should be treated any differently from a regular action at this stage of the proceeding. And the Court of Appeal, in a case that we've cited in our notice of application, British Columbia v. The Jean Coutu Group (PJC) Inc., recently recognized this principle. This is a 2021 decision of the BC Court of Appeal; it's at Tab 4 of the book of authorities.

They're dealing in this case with the sort of order of proceedings prior -- prior to certification, and -- and orders made in that respect. It's a different context, My Lord; it's not the particulars of the notes. But, at paragraph 40 the court notes that, as Justice Grauer, the trial judge noted, you couldn't even conceive of the proceeding as being a class

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Reply for Defendants by Cnsl E. Lapper

proceeding because it had not yet been certified. 1 2 THE COURT: Mm-hmm. 3 CNSL E. LAPPER: And the court finds here that what --4 until a proceeding is certified, it's governed by 5 the Supreme Court Civil Rules. And so those are 6 the rules on which we rely today in our 7 application before you. 8 THE COURT: Yes. 9 CNSL E. LAPPER: The third point is with respect to the 10 Kwicksutaineuk case, and I -- my submission in the 11 main, I -- I distinguish that case. I don't 12 intend to repeat those submissions here. The 13 point is simply this, that at paragraph 49 of that 14 case, which my friend took you to, it -- sorry, 15 it's produced at her application response on 16 page -- at paragraph 23 of her application 17 response. 18 THE COURT: Yes. 19 CNSL E. LAPPER: He concluded by saying: 20 21 The question becomes this: does the pleading, 22 the Amended Statement of Claim, make 23 sufficient averments of material fact to 24 establish, on the application of the law, a 25 cause of action? 26 27 And so, we say here, even if this does apply to --28 to the matter before you today, it's clear, and 29 it's the defendants' position that there are not 30 sufficient averments of material fact here, and so 31 that would be our response on that point. 32 The -- the final point I'd make is with 33 respect to the 58.c of the amended claim. I've 34 heard my friend say that, you know, it's implied 35 that the submissions -- or sorry, that the harm is 36 suffered on behalf of the class, even though 37 that's not pled. And so, I would say simply, then 38 there's no -- if it's meant to be implied, there's 39 no harm in my friend providing that response to 40 particulars and -- and making it clear on the face 41 of the pleading that that claim is brought on 42 behalf of the class. 43 And that's -- that's all the -- that's all 44 that the defendants are seeking today; not, as my

friend suggested, the identity of the individuals

THE COURT: All right, thank you. And this question is

who have been harmed.

Proceedings

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to both sides. I take it that -- I'm just looking
1
2
         at the response right now. I take it that neither
3
         side is seeking costs, correct?
   CNSL E. LAPPER: That's correct, My Lord.
4
    THE COURT: Ms. Furtula, I'm not seeing a costs request
5
6
         here?
7
    CNSL P. FURTULA: That's correct, My Lord.
8
    THE COURT: Okay, all right. Thank you very much both
9
         sides for your submissions.
10
              I'm going to take a brief break just to
11
         triple check a few matters before I pronounce
12
         judgment. You all know the tight deadlines that
13
         we're facing, so I am going to provide
14
         abbreviated, less detailed reasons than I
15
         ordinarily would. What I propose we do is that we
16
         reconvene at 3 o'clock, and I will provide those
17
         reasons orally and spontaneously so that we can
18
         move this matter forward, and everyone can meet
19
         the deadlines for providing responses and whatnot.
20
         So, we'll adjourn until 3 o'clock.
21
22
              (VIDEOCONFERENCES/TELECONFERENCE PAUSED)
23
24
              (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)
25
              (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED)
26
27
              (VIDEOCONFERENCES/TELECONFERENCE RESUMED)
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29
              [REASONS FOR JUDGMENT]
30
31
              (VIDEOCONFERENCES/TELECONFERENCE CONCLUDED)
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              (PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED)
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    Transcriber: F. Smith
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 I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of the evidence recorded on a sound recording apparatus, transcribed to the best of my skill and ability.

F. Smith

Court Transcriber