FORM 4F
NOTICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

LANDLORD AND TENANT BOARD
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER OF FILE NUMBER(S): LTB-L-069155-26, LTB-L-082848-26, LTB-T-025326-23

BETWEEN: Multifaith Housing Initiative	AND:
Sarah Lorenz Applicant / Landlord	Sean Stephen von Dehn Respondent/Tenant /Beneficiary

NOTICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

TO:
The Attorney General of Ontario (attorneygeneral@ontario.ca)
The Attorney General of Canada (mcu@justice.gc.ca)
The Landlord and Tenant Board (ltb@ontario.ca)
The Applicant / Landlord/Legal Representative (s.lorenz@multifaithhousing.ca, mthiele@ottawalawyers.com)

1. THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION TO BE RAISED

The Respondent intends to question the statutory jurisdiction of the Landlord and Tenant Board (LTB) to adjudicate or enforce provisions of the Residential Tenancies Act, 2006 (RTA) over an asset and matter that is strictly subject to the administration of a private Trust and the Beneficiary's Estate under the Trustee Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. T.23.

The Respondent questions whether an administrative tribunal violates Section 7 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms by pleading ignorance to the senior statutory and inherent jurisdiction of a Trust, thereby acting ultra vires (beyond its powers) and causing aggravated harm to the Beneficiary's Estate.

The Respondent further challenges whether the LTB can lawfully assume jurisdiction or hold a valid hearing when it has completely failed to execute proper, initial service of the application, thereby denying the Trustee the capacity to defend the Estate's Beneficiary in direct violation of the principles of fundamental justice.

2. THE LEGAL PREMISES AND CHARTER PROVISIONS TO BE RELIED UPON

Section 7 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms: Guarantees that no individual shall be deprived of life, liberty, or security of the person except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice. A total failure to serve the underlying application, paired with institutional blindness to the governing trust instrument, deprives the Trustee and the Beneficiary of a fair process and constitutes a severe denial of natural justice.

The Seniority of the Trustee Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. T.23: The Trustee Act governs the comprehensive administration of estates and trust property. The contractual and inherent powers, rights, and immunities established within a valid Trust instrument are protected by law and operate superior to standard administrative rental regulations when managing an Estate asset.

Inherent Jurisdiction and Constitutional Supremacy: Administrative tribunals are creatures of statute and possess no inherent jurisdiction. They cannot overrule or ignore senior estate and trust obligations on record. Proceeding under the RTA while blind to the Trustee Act creates a profound jurisdictional error and constitutes a ***constructive fraud on the administration of justice***.

Section 6(1) of the Statutory Powers Procedure Act (SPPA): Mandates reasonable notice. Notice is legally non-existent when an application has been physically refused for cause, returned to sender, and intentionally withheld via the mandatory email service channel.

3. THE MATERIAL FACTS GIVING RISE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

1. The Respondent appears strictly in a sui juris capacity as the lawful Trustee enforcing explicit trust obligations to preserve, secure, and protect the Beneficiary's Estate against institutional exploitation and harm.

2. The underlying matter involves a trust instrument and property administration that fall squarely within the scope and statutory framework of the Trustee Act of Ontario, which outranks the administrative reach of the RTA with respect to the security and management of the Beneficiary's Estate assets.

3. The LTB and its adjudicators have consistently demonstrated willful blindness and pleaded ignorance to the filed Trust Declaration, Powers of Attorney, and relevant sections of the

Trustee Act, attempting instead to force the matter into a standard *commercial* landlord-tenant dynamic while the Beneficiary is Entitled to a Court of Equity.

4. Adding to this jurisdictional overreach, the Tribunal failed to properly serve the initiating application. Physical delivery via Canada Post was formally "refused for service" due to a clear breach of the established condition requiring exclusive communication and service by Way of email.

5. The physical package was returned to sender, and no subsequent email service of the application was executed. Consequently, a hearing has been scheduled without the Trustee ever being served with or permitted to review the specific claims against the Estate.

6. By pleading ignorance to the senior jurisdiction of the Trust and proceeding without completing lawful service, the LTB is actively enabling an abuse of process, a fragmentation of the file record, and a direct violation of the constitutional protections afforded under Section 7 of the Charter.

Dated: October 16th, 2026

King Sean, House von Dehn,

Trustee and Executor

The Kingdom of Heaven Found a Sean

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