

Systemic Database Failures, Constitutional Torts, and Public Accountability: An In-Depth Legal and Operational Analysis of Landry v. His Majesty the King

A catastrophic divergence between judicial reality and administrative record-keeping within Canada's national security databases has escalated into a major constitutional and civil dispute in the Federal Court of Canada. The ongoing litigation in *Landry v. His Majesty the King in Right of Canada* explores the boundaries of state liability for administrative negligence, the "feedback loop of criminalization" caused by corrupted databases, and the systemic challenges faced by transgender individuals within the Canadian justice system. The case, which progressed from initial administrative complaints to an active \$13,000,000 civil action filed on May 20, 2026, highlights critical failures of administrative oversight and the far-reaching consequences of record errors on personal liberty.

The Genesis of the Record-Keeping Error: RCMP File 2016-84414

The factual foundation of the dispute began with an incident in Moncton, New Brunswick, in January 2016 involving the plaintiff, Jean-Yves Landry, who is legally also known as Marie-Soleil Seshat Landry (and Marie Seshat Landry), a transgender woman and CEO of Landry Industries and Marie Landry's Spy Shop. Following a dispute with a neighbor—which the plaintiff asserts was motivated by transphobia—and an act of self-defense, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) initiated investigative file 2016-84414, charging the plaintiff with committing an indecent act under Section 173(1)(b) of the *Criminal Code* and assault under Section 266.

On October 31, 2016, the Crown formally withdrew both charges in the Provincial Court of New Brunswick under Court File No. 33094001. Under Canadian criminal law, a formal withdrawal of charges restores the accused to a state of absolute legal innocence. However, rather than updating the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and the Police Reporting and Operations Support System (PROS) to reflect the withdrawal, a "guilty" notation was erroneously entered and maintained.

This administrative discrepancy persisted for approximately 2,555 days (seven years). Despite the plaintiff's repeated attempts to secure corrections, the "guilty" notation for the indecent act charge was not updated until May 2023, while the assault charge remained uncorrected until July 2025. For nearly a decade, any routine background query or police database search nationwide incorrectly portrayed the plaintiff as a convicted violent and sexual offender.

Administrative Oversight and the Jurisdictional

Dispute

The administrative attempts to resolve the discrepancy and hold the responsible parties accountable led to a complex jurisdictional dispute between federal oversight bodies, the RCMP, and municipal authorities.

In a letter dated September 19, 2023, S/Sgt. Chantal Roger, Officer in Charge of the New Brunswick RCMP "J" Division's Professional Responsibilities Unit, acknowledged the administrative error but attributed it to a municipal support employee working at the Codiac RCMP detachment. Based on this characterization, the Civilian Review and Complaints Commission (CRCC) closed its investigation under complaint file 2023-2623, asserting a lack of jurisdiction to investigate the conduct of municipal staff who fall outside the scope of the *RCMP Act*. Similarly, the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) dismissed the plaintiff's discrimination complaint (File 20230331) under Section 41(1)(e) of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*, citing statutory time limits and relying on the RCMP's representation that the error was committed by a municipal worker.

This municipal characterization was subsequently disputed by the plaintiff, who obtained confirmation from the City of Moncton that the individual responsible was actually a Federal Public Service Employee (PSE)—a civilian staff member directly employed by the RCMP. Internal communications from the RCMP's Professional Responsibilities unit and emails from database investigator Cpl. Yanick Soucy confirmed that the error originated from an internal PSE. The plaintiff alleges that federal agencies actively misled both the CRCC and the CHRC to insulate federal personnel from administrative accountability, creating a regulatory vacuum where the error was left "orphaned".

In April 2026, Marco Papillon of the RCMP Database and Information Management branch confirmed that the indecent act conviction was no longer active in the registry but deferred all inquiries regarding the closed CRCC file, stating he could not assist with oversight disputes. Concluding that administrative remedies had been exhausted and compromised by systemic misrepresentation, the plaintiff formally petitioned the United Nations Human Rights Council on May 4, 2026, requesting international oversight of the Canadian security apparatus's data integrity failures.

Agency / Entity Involved	Procedural Action / Determination	Operational Rationale & Discrepancy
New Brunswick RCMP "J" Division	Acknowledged the 2016 record error in September 2023.	Attributed the error to a municipal employee to limit federal liability.
<i>City of Moncton</i>	Formally denied employing the individual responsible.	Asserted that database entry was the sole responsibility of federal staff.
Civilian Review and Complaints Commission (CRCC)	Closed complaint file 2023-2623 due to a lack of jurisdiction.	Relied on the RCMP's initial characterization of municipal employee liability.
Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC)	Dismissed complaint file 20230331.	Cited the one-year statutory time limit and a lack of direct linkage to gender identity.
United Nations Human Rights Council	Formally petitioned by the plaintiff on May 4, 2026.	Plaintiff requested international review of systemic data corruption and arbitrary

Agency / Entity Involved	Procedural Action / Determination	Operational Rationale & Discrepancy
		detention.

The Impact of Record Corruption: Unlawful Detentions and Coerced Pleas

The consequences of the uncorrected CPIC and PROS records went far beyond administrative inconvenience, actively shaping the plaintiff's subsequent legal and personal trajectory. The plaintiff alleges that the false "violent sexual offender" profile created a "feedback loop of criminalization" that influenced every subsequent interaction with law enforcement.

Whenever the plaintiff was stopped or investigated between 2016 and 2023, officers approaching the scene saw active warnings for indecent acts and assault. The plaintiff alleges that this incorrect data caused the Crown and the RCMP to routinely oppose bail in subsequent, minor matters, resulting in approximately 1,000 days of unlawful pre-trial remand.

Under the extreme duress of prolonged detention in male correctional facilities—which posed severe safety risks to a transgender woman—the plaintiff entered guilty pleas for secondary offenses, including mischief and joyriding, to secure her release. The plaintiff contends that these pleas were constitutionally unsafe and "coerced" by the state's reliance on a fabricated criminal record, maintaining her actual innocence in all New Brunswick charges accumulated during the 2016–2019 period.

Furthermore, the plaintiff's interactions with medical and correctional systems were deeply impacted by the corrupted record. The false "sexual offender" profile was allegedly shared with medical personnel, contributing to involuntary psychiatric commitments under transphobic conditions in the Restigouche Hospital Corporation, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Dumont, and Moncton City Hospital. The plaintiff also endured prolonged isolation and harsh physical conditions while held in Shediac Medical Isolation Cell 113 and various New Brunswick holding cells, experiencing what she characterizes as forced conversion therapy and severe psychological trauma.

Systemic Transphobia and the Disregard of National Security Intelligence

The plaintiff asserts that the administrative failure to correct the record was not a simple clerical error but was driven by systemic transphobia and a deliberate campaign of harassment by specific RCMP members.

The statement of claim identifies Cst. Gabriel Gallant as a key actor who persistently misgendered the plaintiff, deadnamed her in official records, and expressed indifference to the court's withdrawal of the 2016 charges, stating he "knew" she was guilty. Cst. Tania Mallet, the informant on the original 2016 file, is also implicated in the failure to ensure database accuracy. The persistent deadnaming and misgendering in official databases further reinforced the "suspect" profile that led to aggressive policing and psychiatric detentions.

This corrupted database profile directly destroyed the plaintiff's credibility as a witness and intelligence provider, leading to a severe breach of the police's "duty to protect". The plaintiff, acting as an open-source intelligence (OSINT) analyst through Marie Landry's Spy Shop, compiled detailed intelligence dossiers regarding Andrew "Christo" Nelson, a self-admitted local

neo-Nazi and Satanist. The intelligence captured explicit death threats made by Nelson against Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, US President Joe Biden, and the plaintiff herself.

When the plaintiff presented this evidence to the Codiac RCMP and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), officers reportedly dismissed the reports, with one officer throwing the dossier in the garbage and falsely asserting that "Nazism and swastikas were legal in Canada". This failure left the plaintiff in a state of vulnerability, prompting her to initiate a "civil resistance" campaign.

Frustrated by the police's refusal to address local threats and enforce basic laws, she began personally removing obscured license plate covers on vehicles in Moncton—which violate Section 30(2) of the *New Brunswick Motor Vehicle Act*. The RCMP responded by characterizing her citizen activism as mental instability, leading to further psychiatric detentions under Medical File 918133331.

Evolution of the Civil Litigation in the Federal Court of Canada

In response to the administrative deadlock and the rejection of her complaints, the plaintiff initiated civil litigation in the Federal Court of Canada. The financial quantum and structure of the claims have evolved significantly across different iterations of the pleadings, reflecting the changing scope of the legal actions.

- **February 2025 Statement of Claim:** The initial formal action (Rule 171) claimed **\$1,000,000,000 (One Billion Dollars)** in general, special, aggravated, and punitive damages. This statement of claim focused heavily on systemic discrimination, negligence, defamation, and Charter breaches by federal entities, proposing Ottawa, Ontario, as the place of trial.
- **Late 2025 Draft Statement of Claim:** A subsequent draft revised the total damages sought to **\$50,000,000.00**. This version detailed specific heads of damage, including \$10,000,000.00 in general damages for loss of liberty, \$2,000,000.00 in aggravated damages for the high-handed conduct of the RCMP, and \$1,000,000.00 in punitive damages to denounce CPIC data integrity failures, alongside quantifiable special damages for legal and administrative fees. It also sought a mandatory injunction compelling the RCMP to implement nationwide LGBTQ+ sensitivity training and issue a formal public apology.
- **May 20, 2026 Statement of Claim:** Following the collapse of mediation and the discovery of the "municipal vs. federal employee" misrepresentation, the plaintiff formally filed a corrected Statement of Claim seeking **\$13,000,000.00**. The plaintiff explicitly withdrew from mediation, stating that the entire process had been undermined by the lies told by federal agents to administrative commissions.

| Head of Damage | Amount Claimed (May 20, 2026 Filing) | Legal Justification & Operational Context || :--- | :--- | :--- || **General Damages** | \$10,000,000.00 | Compensation for loss of liberty during approximately 1,000 days of false imprisonment/unlawful remand, chronic PTSD, anxiety, depression, and the systematic destruction of her business entities (Landry Industries and Marie Landry's Spy Shop). || **Aggravated Damages** | \$2,000,000.00 | Denunciation of the "high-handed" and malicious conduct of the Defendant's agents, specifically the nine-year delay in fully correcting the records and the administrative finding that the error had "no repercussions". || **Punitive Damages** | \$1,000,000.00 | Exemplary damages designed to deter and denounce systemic failures of CPIC data integrity and the use of unverified records to

oppose bail. | | **Total Civil Claim | \$13,000,000.00** | Filed formally in the Federal Court of Canada following the termination of mediation. |

Operational Conclusions and Actionable Recommendations

The legal battle in *Landry v. His Majesty the King* exposes a significant gap in the synchronization of judicial outcomes and executive database registries in Canada. While the RCMP has admitted to the data entry error, the Crown continues to resist liability for the cascading, downstream consequences of that error, such as the denial of bail, coerced pleas, and the destruction of the plaintiff's professional credibility.

To address the systemic vulnerabilities highlighted by this case, several operational and policy reforms are necessary:

- **CPIC Synchronization and Auditing:** Justice Canada and the RCMP must establish automated, real-time data links between provincial court registry software and the national CPIC database. Any "Withdrawn" or "Acquitted" disposition entered by a court clerk must trigger an automatic, system-wide lock on the corresponding police record, preventing manual data entry errors by civilian staff from overriding judicial outcomes.
- **Accountability in Mixed Detachments:** Detachments operating under mixed municipal-federal contracts (such as the Codiac RCMP) must implement clear, transparent tagging of the employment status of all administrative personnel. Federal oversight bodies, including the CRCC, must retain jurisdiction over any administrative action that directly impacts national federal databases, regardless of the worker's municipal or federal employment status.
- **Protective Protocols for Transgender Litigants:** The RCMP must enforce strict compliance with gender-inclusive record-keeping standards, ensuring that name changes and gender markers are accurately maintained across all active databases. Furthermore, a specialized, independent liaison office should be established to handle complaints involving transgender individuals to prevent the weaponization of psychiatric detentions and ensure credible intelligence reports are not dismissed due to identity-based bias.

Works cited

1. Re: Urgent: Landry vs. RCMP Case Overview, 2. FORMAL COMPLAINT: Systemic Human Rights Violations and Data Corruption (Marie-Soleil Seshat Landry v. Canada), 3. Re: Marie Landry vs. Royal Canadian Mounted Police --- 20230331, 4. Evidence in Marie Seshat Landry vs RCMP false corrupted records.pdf, <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Z58iu9TunlomZziwU9-tvVs-oPGwNPEA> 5. Marie_Seshat_Landry_vs_HIS_MAJESTY_THE_KING_IN_RIGHT_OF_CANADA.pdf, https://drive.google.com/open?id=1qmtkBn_gqct_cUUYjZwJyfFkpU6BoDcu 6. Re: For Marco Papillon & Codiac RCMP / J Division, 7. Subject: Request for Pro Bono Legal Assistance – Pending Federal Court Filing, 8. Request for Referral: High-Impact Federal Court Charter Challenge (RCMP Negligence & Transphobic Discrimination),