Tripathi v HMTQ, 2019 NWTSC 23

S-1-CR-2018-000125

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

BETWEEN:

VIBHESH TRIPATHI

Appellant

- AND -

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Respondent

Transcript of the Appeal Hearing held before The Honourable Justice S.H. Smallwood, sitting in Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on the 13th day of May, 2019.

APPEARANCES:

Mr. V. Tripathi: On His Own Behalf

Mr. K. Sulzer: Counsel for the Respondent

(Charges under s. 102.2(1) of Highway Traffic By-law No. 4063)

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                               Order. All rise. Court is
        THE COURT CLERK:
 2
           reconvened, the Honourable Justice Smallwood
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           presiding. You may be seated.
       THE COURT:
                               Okay. Good afternoon. So we
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           are here for the Tripathi appeal?
       MR. TRIPATHI:
                               Yes.
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       THE COURT:
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                               So you are Mr. Tripathi?
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       MR. TRIPATHI:
                               Yes.
                               Okay. And you are Mr. Sulzer?
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       THE COURT:
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       MR. SULZER:
                               That's correct, yes.
11
       THE COURT:
                               Okay. So, Mr. Tripathi, are
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           you ready to -- to argue your appeal today?
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       MR. TRIPATHI:
                               Yes, I am.
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       THE COURT:
                               Okay. And I know that in the
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           past you had requested a translator, but then you
           had advised the clerk's office that you did not
16
           need a translator.
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       MR. TRIPATHI:
                               That's correct.
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       THE COURT:
19
                               All right. So you are
           prepared to proceed today without a translator?
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       MR. TRIPATHI:
                               That's correct, yes.
22
       THE COURT:
                               Okay. All right. So I
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           have -- just to let you know what I have, I have
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           your notice of appeal that you filled out back in
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           September indicating that your grounds of appeal
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           are no proof provided by the city of Yellowknife
           bylaw and judgment passed over -- it says over
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1		credibility. So I have that. I also have the
2		transcript of the trial that was filed, and I
3		have reviewed that, and I also have the
4		information from the Justice of the Peace Court.
5		So I have the ticket itself, as well as the DVD
6		that was entered at the trial of the video and
7		the audio of the traffic stop, and I have
8		reviewed that, and, as well, I have the other
9		exhibits which were entered, which were the
10		the information from the bylaw. And so I have
11		reviewed all of that. So what I would like you
12		to do now is to tell me about your appeal, why
13		why you why you think the justice of the peace
14		erred or made a mistake in in the decision.
15	MR.	TRIPATHI: There's a few things that I
16		would like to say.
17	THE	COURT: Okay.
18	MR.	TRIPATHI: Well, 'A', I was not able to
19		see any proof or any indismissible (sic) proof
20		that was provided that I was holding a cell
21		phone, and as I explained in the pages of my
22		transcript that came around, I explain that I was
23		not using a cell phone, my cell phone at all. It
24		was in front of me, and I did not need to see
25		my physically to touch my phone or anything
26		along those lines in order for me to know that my
27		phone went off. So Constable Rowan was next to

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           me, and he saw my phone go off. The lights came
                It's a bright phone, bright light in the
 2
           middle of the night, you can see it, and I'm not
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           going to deny that, but at no point in time did I
 5
           operate my cell phone device while I was behind
           the wheel.
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       THE COURT:
7
                               Okay. Now, one of my
           functions as an appeal court judge in this case
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 9
           is to review the decision. So that does not mean
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           we have a trial over again or I make a new
11
           decision. What I have to do is review the
           decision of the justice of the peace. So that
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13
           means usually that I look for errors that they
           made, whether it is an assessment of the facts or
14
           an error of law, and so what I would like you to
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           tell me is what errors you think the justice of
16
17
           the peace made.
       MR. TRIPATHI:
                               Well, the biggest error, I
18
           would -- sorry, I'm not fully prepared for this
19
20
           particular question, but the biggest error, I
21
           would say, is not providing me with proof,
22
           indismissable proof for the -- for the ruling
           that was made.
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24
       THE COURT:
                               Is there anything else that
25
           you want to say?
       MR. TRIPATHI:
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                               Nothing at this point.
2.7
           not to that matter that you asked.
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       THE COURT:
                               Okay. You can continue if you
           have anything else that you would like to say
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 3
           about the appeal.
       MR. TRIPATHI:
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                               Nothing per se regarding the
 5
           appeal. I would kind of just state that --
           stating that this is, again, my second time
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 7
           coming into the court system. I am unfamiliar
           with the rules. I am unfamiliar with
 8
 9
           proceedings. Credibility happening to be a big
10
           factor when the decision was made last time, it
11
           was very shocking to me. With that said, I had a
12
           few -- a list of things that I had made which I
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           guess should prove that I am a relatively
14
           credible person and I'm not trying to find a way
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           out of the ticket or anything along those lines.
           If the Court has time, I would like to mention
16
           that to the Court.
17
       THE COURT:
18
                               Okay. Go ahead.
19
       MR. TRIPATHI:
                               So as (INDISCERNIBLE) right
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           now, I am a community leader. I am a community
21
           member as well. With that said, I take active
22
           parts in volunteer service and help with a lot of
23
           different societies, starting with -- I am a
24
           trainer, an active member, treasurer, and a board
25
           member of the Yellowknife search and rescue.
           am -- I am an instructor for women's self-defence
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2.7
           training programs that are run in NWT, primarily
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1	starting with Tree of Peace and training as
2	required in anywhere around NWT. I also am an
3	instructor for youth self-defence programs
4	wherein we teach youth why bullying is not
5	acceptable and how to stand up to bullying in a
6	constructive way. I am also an instructor at
7	Arctic Combat Fitness, a member of Kamikaze
8	Punishment. That was one of the initiatives
9	started by an anti-bullying program that is in
10	place in Northwest Territories. For my work, I
11	work at Brinks Canada. On a daily basis, I am
12	responsible for safe handling of firearms and
13	comply with federal firearm regulation and safety
14	in place, both for work and (INDISCERNIBLE). I
15	volunteer primarily also at the Falcon Road SPCA
16	and other locations. And in personal life, I'm
17	good friends to a lot of members in this
18	community. I've been I do life coaching for
19	friends, where people can turn towards me and ask
20	me questions during their down days, when they're
21	not feeling great, for their family, extended
22	companions. I'm a full-time employee and a
23	student working towards a master's degree. And
24	that's basically essentially what my entire
25	summary is. This is my fifth time appearing in
26	the Court itself, and two have been has been
27	based on this ticket. The past three

convictions, I have them in front of me to discuss it if needed.

3 THE COURT: So you -- you've talked Okay. a bit about credibility. Now, one of the things 5 in my role as the reviewing court, the appellate court, is I don't make assessments of credibility 6 7 because I am not -- we are not having the trial. 8 So what you have to do is point to me errors 9 you think the justice of the peace made in 10 assessing credibility because the justice of the 11 peace is the person who makes the assessments. 12 And so what I am doing is I'm reviewing that 13 decision. So what you need to do is point out where you think the justice of the peace erred in 14 15 assessing credibility.

MR. TRIPATHI: It kind of falls down on me, sadly enough, because, 'A', I was not ready to provide my level of credibility at that point in time when this was brought up to me, and as I explained, that this is me -- second time coming into the court system, and this has never been something that has been an issue. At several points in time, questions were asked by the justice of the peace, but I'm -- I did not understand the questions that he was asking. So I was not able to make a full appeal, I guess, at that point in time. And again, I would go back

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           to the major point, justice of the peace through
           the proceeding was not able to provide me any
 2
           indismissable evidence but based on credibility
 3
           awarded the case to the City of Yellowknife.
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       THE COURT:
                               Okay. Is there anything else
           you want to say?
                               I -- I think that's all I
       MR. TRIPATHI:
7
           have.
       THE COURT:
9
                               Okay. I noticed that on your
10
           notice of appeal, you've checked the box that
11
           says you are appealing from conviction and
12
           sentence. Is there anything you want to say
13
           about the sentence that was imposed?
       MR. TRIPATHI:
                               Sentence not so much. It's
14
           the conviction that bothers me most.
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       THE COURT:
16
                               Okay. And is there anything
17
           else you want to say?
       MR. TRIPATHI:
                               Nothing at this point.
18
       THE COURT:
                               Okay. All right. Thank you.
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                So, Mr. Sulzer, I have reviewed your factum
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           and the cases that have been provided, so just so
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           that you know that before you start your
23
           submissions. So you can go ahead.
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       MR. SULZER:
                               Sure. Thank you, Your Honour.
           Understanding that you've reviewed my factum, I
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           don't feel the need to go through it in detail,
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           and you've also alluded to addressing the
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appellant, some of the questions that you may need to address in make a decision here. Unless you have any questions on the -- on the -- those, I just point to -- I -- I did -- at the beginning, I'll say the -- I -- I requested a dismissal for want of prosecution based on the appellant's failing to provide a factum. Having heard what the appellant has said today, I am comfortable that what he has said is fairly in line with what's on the notice of appeal. anything more comes to light through our proceedings today, I do think that those questions of prejudice, in terms of the City being able to address what is raised, could be raised, but I'm satisfied that the notice of appeal essentially touches on the main things, so I'm not too concerned about that; however, I'll leave that to the Court's discretion regarding the dismissal for want of prosecution.

So you touched on it -- and sorry, Your Honour, you touched on the -- the question before us, and I just want to reiterate at paragraph 32 of my factum the relevant law can be summarized as follows. So as is mentioned, it's -- it is the Court's position to review if there are any errors in the justice of the peace decision. So in deciding whether to allow an appeal, a Court

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must assess whether the verdict was one that a properly instructed jury or judge could reasonably have rendered, so as you pointed out, not reassessing the situation. If assessments of credibility are made by the trier of fact, an appeal court cannot interfere with those assessments unless it is established that they cannot be supported on any reasonable view of the evidence. This is the key point at issue today. And third, limited details on why a trier of fact accepted particular evidence despite contradictions is not in itself a basis for allowing an appeal. So, in essence, just because it was briefly mentioned does not mean that the trier of fact did not actually assess credibility.

So in this case, the question is -- I presume what the appellant is relying on is Section 686 of the Criminal Code, that the verdict should be set aside on the ground that it is unreasonable or cannot be supported by evidence. If this Court were to make a decision, I submit that that would be the -- the section of the Criminal Code to do so under. And the City submits that if there is reasonable evidence on which to support the -- the Justice of the Peace Wharton's decision, as mentioned, it's not -- the

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1	Court's role is not to substitute itself, and
2	when we are discussing credibility, we must bear
3	in mind the advantageous position that in this
4	case the justice of the peace had in assessing
5	that credibility of both witnesses. So in order
6	to overturn that a verdict based on
7	credibility, it would need to be the decision
8	would need to be not supported on any reasonable
9	view of the evidence, and the City submits that
10	that is not the case in this situation.
11	Primarily, we have testimony from Constable
12	Rowan (phonetic) that he observed the appellant
13	using his cell phone while driving, and there is
14	also the the video evidence, and the the
15	justice of the peace does make mention that it is
16	of limited value, but it is that the justice
17	of the peace did consider it.
18	So based on the constable's clear and
19	unequivocal testimony, the City submits that
20	there is plenty of evidence on which to support a
21	conclusion of guilty in this case. Subject to
22	any questions, those are my submissions.
23	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
24	Mr. Tripathi, having heard Mr. Sulzer, is
25	there anything that you want to say in reply?
26	Anything you want to add at this point?
27	MR. TRIPATHI: I would like to reply by

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           saying that the video submitted by the City has
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           no proof whatsoever of me holding a cell phone.
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           Constable Rowan did mention -- on the transcript,
           basically, Constable Rowan and the Crown, between
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           pages 20 and 29, it was discussed that there was
           about eight to ten seconds of time that Constable
 6
           Rowan had while he said -- while he was next to
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           me, while he observed the phone. I would like to
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           point out that at no point in time did Constable
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           Rowan make any effort to turn the camera to
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           capture me on my cell phone. Again, I would like
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           to see indismissable proof of me holding a cell
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           phone, and eight to ten seconds being a fairly
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           large amount of time to just turn a camera.
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       THE COURT:
                              Okay. Is there anything else
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           you want to add?
       MR. TRIPATHI: No, that should be all for
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18
           that.
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       THE COURT:
                              Okay. Thank you. I'm going
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           to take a few minutes. So we will adjourn for
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           20 minutes, and I will give you a decision.
       THE COURT CLERK:
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                          All rise. Court is adjourned
23
           for 20 minutes.
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       (ADJOURNMENT)
25
                              Order. All rise. Court is
       THE COURT CLERK:
26
           reconvened. You may be seated.
2.7
       THE COURT:
                              This is a summary conviction
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1 appeal by the appellant, Vibhesh Tripathi, 2 following a trial in justice of the peace court 3 before a justice of the peace -- Mr. Tripathi? Oh --MR. TRIPATHI: 4 5 THE COURT: Oh, no. You do not have to stand. You can remain seated. 6 7 Before a justice of the peace on August 8 15th, 2018. The appellant was charged with using a restricted electronic device, contrary to 9 10 Section 102.2(1) of the City of Yellowknife's 11 Highway Traffic By-law Number 4063. 12 appellant pleaded not guilty, and a trial was 13 The City of Yellowknife called the officer who stopped the appellant and introduced a video 14 15 and audio recording of the traffic stop. 16 appellant testified on his own behalf. Following the trial, the justice of the peace found the 17 18 appellant guilty and imposed a fine of \$140. The appellant appeals from his conviction 19 20 and sentence on the following grounds as stated 21 in his notice of appeal: no proof provided by 22 City of Yellowknife bylaw, judgment passed over 23 credibility. 24 With respect to the facts, it is undisputed 25 that the appellant was operating a motor vehicle at approximately 8:54 p.m. on March 15th, 2018, 26

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in Yellowknife. Constable Roland, a municipal

enforcement officer employed by the City of
Yellowknife, was on duty and was on patrol
travelling northbound when he stopped at a red
light at the intersection of Old Airport Road and
Borden Drive. The appellant was operating a
vehicle going in the same direction and stopped
in the left turn lane beside the officer.

the appellant holding a rectangular device in his lap and saw him manipulating it with both hands. He testified that the appellant was using both hands to operate the device, and he could see text or chat bubbles appearing on the device screen. When the light turned green, the officer initiated a traffic stop and issued a ticket to the appellant. The City also presented dash cam evidence from the officer's vehicle which captured the audio of the traffic stop but because of the angle of the video camera was not able to provide evidence of the actions of the appellant while stopped at the red light.

The appellant testified in the trial and disputed that he was using his cell phone. The appellant testified that he did not have his cell phone in his hand while stopped and that he did not use his cell phone. He testified that his cell phone was in a cup holder in the centre

console of the vehicle and that he had looked

over at the screen as he received a message from

his friend and never held or operated or

manipulated the device.

The appellant argues that the decision of the justice of the peace does not provide sufficient proof that he is guilty of the offence. He disputes the factual findings made by the justice of the peace.

Essentially, the issue, the legal issue, on this appeal is whether the verdict was unreasonable, not supported by the evidence, or such that it constituted a miscarriage of justice.

This is a summary conviction appeal, which, pursuant to Section 2 of the Summary Convictions Procedures Act, R.S.N.W.T. 1988, c.S-15, states that the provisions of the Criminal Code relating to summary conviction offences apply to municipal bylaws.

The standard of review on a summary conviction appeal is the same as stated in Section 686(1) of the *Criminal Code*, which states:

On the hearing of an appeal against a conviction[...] the court of appeal

(a) may allow the appeal where it

1	is of the opinion that
2	(i) the verdict should be set
3	aside on the ground that it is
4	unreasonable or cannot be
5	supported by the evidence,
6	(ii) the judgment of the trial
7	court should be set aside on
8	the ground of a wrong decision
9	on a question of law, or
10	(iii) on any ground there was a
11	miscarriage of justice.
12	The standard of review has been stated in
13	the case of R. v. Okpatauyak, 1997 CanLII 4497
14	(NWTSC), that it is
15	[] whether the verdict is
16	unreasonable, not whether it is
17	unjustified. The function of the
18	Court is not to substitute itself for
19	the jury but to decide whether the
20	verdict is one that a properly
21	instructed jury acting judicially
22	could reasonably have rendered.
23	When it comes to assessments of credibility,
24	deference is shown to the trial judge because of
25	their ability to observe the witnesses and to
26	assess their credibility. The assessment of the
27	credibility of witnesses is a question of fact in
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1 which deference is shown, and the assessments of 2 credibility will not be interfered with 3 [...] unless it is established that they "cannot be supported on any 5 reasonable view of the evidence." Okpatauyak, supra; R. v. Wetzel, 2013 SKCA 6 7

143 at para. 21.

In assessing a trial court's decision, the appellate court should not substitute their own view for that of the trial judge. The appellate court is entitled to review, re-examine, and reweigh the evidence, but only for the purpose of determining if the evidence was reasonably capable of supporting the trial judge's conclusion. R. v. Bobyn, 2010 SKQB 240 at para. 9.

In this case, the appellant was charged with using a restricted electronic device. officer testified that he saw the appellant using a rectangular device with both hands while the appellant was stopped at a traffic light. officer was in a vehicle beside the appellant's vehicle, and the officer testified that he saw the appellant manipulating the device with both hands and observed text or chat bubbles appearing on the device screen.

The appellant testified that he did not have

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his cell phone in his hand and did not use his cell phone, and he testified that his phone was in the cup holder, and he looked over at the screen but never held, operated, or manipulated the device.

The audio recording of the traffic stop indicated that the officer said to the appellant that the reason for the stop was that "when you were beside me there, you were on your cell phone, using it with both hands." The appellant responded, "Well, I was at a stop sign. I just wanted to -- I was asking my friend if they wanted a coffee." The appellant then went on to say to the officer that he did not know that he could not use his cell phone while stopped at a red light or a stop sign.

When the appellant testified, he explained that he had asked his friend if he wanted coffee and that as he was parked at or stopped at the traffic light, the friend had responded to say that they did want coffee and that he had looked over to the device in the cup holder to see the response, but he had not been holding the device.

The justice of the peace had evidence before him from the officer and the audio recording.

The officer was clear in his evidence about his observations, and his evidence was not undermined

in cross-examination. The justice of the peace concluded that the City of Yellowknife had proven its case and found the appellant guilty.

While the appellant in his arguments today refers to not seeing indisputable proof that he was guilty of the offence, it is the justice of the peace who must be satisfied that the Crown -- in this case, the City of Yellowknife -- has proven the guilt of the appellant beyond a reasonable doubt. It is not to the standard of absolute certainty. In this case, it is clear that the justice of the peace felt the City had met its burden.

While the justice of the peace initially stated that he found both witnesses to be credible, it is apparent from the rest of the decision that the justice of the peace accepted the evidence of the officer in conjunction with the statements made by the appellant at the traffic stop, which led him to reject the appellant's evidence and find the appellant guilty.

While the reasons of the justice of the peace are not extensive, it is apparent that the justice of the peace analyzed the evidence of the officer, of the appellant, and of the audio recording of the traffic stop in coming to his

decision. In reviewing the decision, it is clear that the evidence of the officer, along with the audio recording of the stop, were sufficient to satisfy the justice of the peace beyond a reasonable doubt that the appellant was guilty of the offence charged. In my view, there was sufficient evidence to support the justice of the peace's conclusion, and I keep in mind that it is not my role to retry the case or to decide what decision I would have made, but it is to assess the justice of the peace's decision.

It was open to the justice of the peace to assess the officer's and the appellant's credibility. My function is not to reweigh the evidence or to determine the issues anew but to determine whether the justice of the peace's assessment can be reasonably supported by the evidence. In my view, the justice of the peace's assessment accepting the officer's credibility, in conjunction with the audio evidence presented, is reasonably supported by the evidence. order to come to a different conclusion, decision would have to be unreasonable, unsupported by the evidence, or amount to a miscarriage of justice. I am not satisfied that any of those circumstances exist; therefore, I am dismissing the appeal from conviction.

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1	In addition, I have not heard any arguments
2	against the sentence. The appellant stated that
3	his real issue is with the conviction; therefore,
4	having not heard any arguments against the
5	sentence, I also dismiss the appeal from
6	sentence.
7	All right. Thank you.
8	THE COURT CLERK: All rise. Supreme Court is
9	now closed.
10	
11	CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIPT
12	
13	I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the
14	foregoing transcribed pages are a complete and
15	accurate transcript of the digitally recorded
16	proceedings taken herein to the best of my skill and
17	ability.
18	Dated at the City of Edmonton, Province of
19	Alberta, this 3rd day of June, 2019.
20	
21	Certified Pursuant to Rule 723
22	of the Rules of Court
23	1
	you have
25	
26	Joanne Lawrence
	Court Transcriber