Y-1-YO-2007-000094

IN THE YOUTH JUSTICE COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- v -

S.K.

(A Young Person)

Transcript of an Excerpt from Proceedings (Ruling re Reverse Onus Show Cause) heard before The Honourable Judge R.D. Gorin, in Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on the 6th day of June, A.D. 2007.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. S. Smallwood: Counsel on behalf of the Crown

Mr. P. Falvo: Counsel on behalf of the Young Person

Charges under ss. 145(5) C.C. and 334(b) C.C.

1	(EXCERPT FROM PROCEEDINGS - RULING RE REVERSE ONUS		
2	SHOW CAUSE, YOUTH JUSTICE COURT)		
3			
4	THE COURT: Mr. K., a young person, is		
5	charged with theft contrary to section 334(b) of		
6	the Criminal Code and failing to attend court		
7	contrary to subsection 145(5) of the Criminal		
8	Code. Given that one of the charges is under		
9	section 145(5), if this were in an adult court,		
10	the applicability of sections 515(6) and 515(10)		
11	of the Criminal Code would be very clear.		
12	Section 515(6)(c) of the Criminal Code provides		
13	that:		
14	Notwithstanding any provision of		
15	this section, where an accused is		
16	charged		
17	(c) with an offence under any of		
18	subsections 145(2) to (5) that is		
19	alleged to have been committed while		
20	he was at large after being released		
21	in respect of another offence		
22	pursuant to the provisions of this		
23	Part the justice shall order		
24	that the accused be detained in		
25	custody until he is dealt with		
26	according to law, unless the		
27	accused, having been given a		

1	reasonable opportunity to do so,
2	shows cause why his detention in
3	custody is not justified, but where
4	the justice orders that the accused
5	be released, he shall include in the
6	record a statement of his reasons
7	for making the order.
8	Subsection (10) deals with the grounds that
9	the court is required to consider, and were this
10	matter in adult court the accused would have to
11	satisfy the court why he ought to be released on
12	all three of the grounds that I am about to go
13	through.
14	Subsection (10) of 515 states:
15	For the purposes of this section,
16	the detention of an accused in
17	custody is justified only on one or
18	more of the following grounds:
19	(a) where the detention is necessary
20	to ensure his or her attendance in
21	court in order to be dealt with
22	according to law;
23	(b) where the detention is necessary
24	for the protection or safety of the
25	public, including any victim of or
26	witness to the offence, having
27	regard to all the circumstances

1	including any substantial likelihood	
2	that the accused will, if released	
3	from custody, commit a criminal	
4	offence or interfere with the	
5	administration of justice; and	
6	(c) on any other just cause being	
7	shown and, without limiting the	
8	generality of the foregoing, where	
9	the detention is necessary in order	
10	to maintain confidence in the	
11	administration of justice, having	
12	regard to all the circumstances,	
13	including the apparent strength of	
14	the prosecution's case, the gravity	
15	of the nature of the offence, the	
16	circumstances surrounding its	
17	commission and the potential for a	
18	lengthy term of imprisonment.	
19	The third ground that I have just referred	
20	to has been read down by the Supreme Court of	
21	Canada to expunge the words "without limiting the	
22	generality of the foregoing", so that it is only	
23	in relation to the specific criteria set out in	
24	that subsection that an accused can be detained	
25	on the "any other just cause" ground set out in	
26	515(10)(c).	
27	This is a matter in Youth Justice Court and	

1	sections 28 and 29 of the Youth Criminal Justice		
2	Act are applicable. I will start off with		
3	section 28. Section 28 of the Act provides that:		
4	Except to the extent that they are		
5	inconsistent with or excluded by		
6	this Act, the provisions of Part XVI		
7	(compelling the appearance of an		
8	accused and interim release) of the		
9	Criminal Code apply to the detention		
10	and release of young persons under		
11	this Act.		
12	What that means is the provisions of section		
13	515 apply except where they are specifically		
14	altered by those of the Youth Criminal Justice		
15	Act.		
16	Section 29(2), to some extent, alters the		
17	provisions of the Criminal Code dealing with		
18	judicial interim release. Section 29(2) states		
19	that:		
20	In considering whether the detention		
21	of a young person is necessary for		
22	the protection or safety of the		
23	public under paragraph 515(10)(b) of		
24	the Criminal Code, a youth justice		
25	court or a justice shall presume		
26	that detention is not necessary		
27	under that paragraph if the young		

person could not, on being found
guilty, be committed to custody on
the grounds set out in paragraphs
39(1)(a) to (c) (restrictions on
committals to custody).

The present matter presents a case where section 39(1)(a) to (c) would apply if Mr. K. were found guilty of the charges he faces and were being sentenced on the matters that I have before the court. If that were to occur, I could not sentence him to custody. However, that does not mean that these proceedings are not reverse onus. They are reverse onus. Mr. K. has to show cause why he ought to be released but to do so he need only address the first and the third grounds set out in subsection 515(10) of the Criminal Code. I am to presume that his detention is not necessary in order to protect the public as set out in section 515(10)(b) of the Criminal Code, given the fact that he could not be committed to custody if he were found guilty and sentenced on these particular offences that I now have before me.

The word "presume" as it is used in section 29(2) of the Youth Criminal Justice Act is important because in my view in using the word "presume", parliament has indicated its intention

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that, like all presumptions, it can be rebutted.

Here, the Crown has not attempted to do so.

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At the end of the day under the current circumstances that I have before me, I am left with a situation where the within proceedings dealing with the judicial interim release of the accused are reverse onus. Mr. K. has to show cause why he ought not to be detained but only in relation to the first and third ground. The onus is on the Crown to show why he ought to be detained on the second ground. As stated, the Crown has not attempted to do so.

Studies of mock juries have indicated that lay people have a great deal of difficulty in comprehending some legal concepts - not all of them but some of them. The legal concept which often seems to cause mock juries the most difficulty are onuses: legal onuses, evidentiary onuses and onuses of persuasion. In my view, the Youth Criminal Justice Act has created a very complicated scheme where the present circumstances I have before me apply. I wonder about the ability of anyone without formal legal training to understand how to sort out all of these different onuses.

In any event, I will do my best to sort them out now.

As I have indicated, the Crown has not attempted to show cause why the young person should be detained under the secondary ground and in my view the young person has adequately addressed the primary and the tertiary grounds here in court today.

He is quite young; he was born in 1989, in August. He has a criminal record but it is quite brief and it is quite minor.

The package which has been worked on and proposed by Mr. Falvo is practicable and it is on that basis that I will order that the young person, Mr. K., be released upon his entering into an undertaking before me here today.

In particular, I am satisfied that the arrangements which have been made with his sister, N.R., are sufficient to address the concern which I had in relation to the primary ground.

He will be released upon his entering into an undertaking. In addition to the statutory conditions, the undertaking will provide the following: He is to have no contact whatsoever with J.G.; he is to reside at the residence of N.R., his sister; he is also not to be outside of that residence between the hours of 10:30 p.m. and 9:30 in the morning; he is to obey all of the

- 1 rules of the home of N.R.; he is to have no
- visitors during the hours of the curfew.
- 3 Anything else?
- 4 MS. SMALLWOOD: Sir, I would just ask that he
- 5 not attend Centre Square Mall.
- 6 THE COURT: All right, thank you. He is
- 7 not to attend within 25 meters of Centre Square
- 8 Mall. That means you've got to cross the street
- 9 if you're going by that building. Do you
- 10 understand that?
- 11 THE YOUNG PERSON: Yes, Your Honour.
- 12 THE COURT: Anything else?
- MS. SMALLWOOD: Nothing, Your Honour.
- 14 MR. FALVO: No, Your Honour, thank you.
- 15 THE COURT: Return date?
- 16 MS. SMALLWOOD: I would suggest next Monday at
- 17 1:30 for Youth Court.
- 18 THE COURT: Fine. So ordered.
- 19 You're in custody right now. You remain in
- 20 custody until you sign that undertaking.
- 21 THE ACCUSED: Yes, sir.
- 22 THE COURT: I believe that that's
- everything, is it not?
- 24 THE COURT CLERK: Yes, sir, until 1:30.
- 25 (ADJOURNMENT)
- 26

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3		Certified to be a true and accurate transcript pursuant
4	t	to Rule 723 and 724 of the Supreme Court Rules of Court.
5		supreme court kures or court.
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7		Annette Wright, RPR, CSR(A) Court Reporter
8		court Reporter
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