CR 03722

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- and -

JOACHIM RABESCA

Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence delivered by The Honourable Justice J.E. Richard, sitting in Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on the 21st day of December, A.D. 1999.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. L. Colton:

Counsel for the Crown

Mr. A. Mahar:

Counsel for the Defence

(Charge under s. 271 of the Criminal Code) RT O.

JAN 5 2000

THE COURT:

Both the offender and the victim in this very difficult case have an intellectual disability. Each functions at the level of a ten-year-old child. In past years, both of them participated in special programs offered at the Abe Miller Centre by the Yellowknife Association for Community Living. Eventually each of them moved out of the supervised group home into their own apartments, where they each lived independently with assistance and support from the staff at the Abe Miller Centre.

The victim, Renee Elias, is now 46 years of age.

The offender, Joachim Rabesca, is now 47 years of age.

The victim and offender know each other from the time that they were both clients at the Abe Miller Centre. The Court was told that in the past the two of them had a relationship and engaged in consensual sexual activity with each other. However, on November 30th of last year, the sexual activity which occurred between them was not consensual. On that date, Mr. Rabesca raped his friend Renee Elias.

He apparently met her on the street in Yellowknife and took her back to his apartment where he had forcible intercourse with her without her consent. In the course of the sexual assault, he used considerable physical force and was physically rough with her. I am told that Mr. Rabesca was under the

influence of alcohol at the time of committing this very serious crime.

On this sentencing hearing, the Court was provided with a brief, written summary of Mr. Rabesca's participation in programs at the Abe Miller Centre over the years, and, from that summary, it is clear that Mr. Rabesca has a history of "losing control" while under the influence of alcohol. Apart from that observation, it appears that Mr. Rabesca was a cheerful and willing participant in the Abe Miller programs and benefitted from life skills training that he received there despite his difficulty with the English language.

Mr. Rabesca is a Dene person who grew up in the Dogrib community of Fort Rae. He is a member of a well-known family in that community. Some years ago his family arranged for him to move to Yellowknife and become involved with the special programs at the Abe Miller Centre so that he could learn some basic independent living skills, something that was very difficult to do in Fort Rae because of his intellectual disability. However, his years in Yellowknife have had mixed blessings. Although he has clearly benefitted from the excellent programs and dedicated staff at the Abe Miller Centre, he has also periodically got himself into trouble on the streets of Yellowknife where he is able to have ready access

to alcohol and exposure to people who get him into trouble.

Prior to the sexual assault which occurred on November 30th, 1998, Joachim Rabesca accumulated a criminal record which consisted of assault charges, mischief charges, and breaches of probation orders. All of these incidents occurred here in Yellowknife.

Immediately after the sexual assault occurred on November 30th of 1998, the victim disclosed it to one of the staff at the Abe Miller Centre, and it was reported to the police. Mr. Rabesca was arrested the next day, December 1, 1998.

In February 1999, Mr. Rabesca, with the able assistance of his then counsel, obtained his release pending trial by an order of this Court. His release was granted upon his entering into a recognizance with certain terms and conditions, with his brother and sister—in—law as sureties. The terms and conditions of his release were essentially that he reside with Eddy and Madeline Rabesca at their home in Fort Rae, that he abstain from the consumption of alcohol, and that he obey all household rules including a midnight curfew. From the evidence of Madeline Rabesca at this sentencing hearing, it appears that all went well with the bail conditions between February and October of this year. Ms. Rabesca indicated that a few times when Joachim forgot about his curfew, they had to go

out and find him in the community and bring him home. She stated that Joachim regularly attended the special education classes that were offered at the Friendship Centre in Fort Rae. However, she stated that in October he started to drink, and, as a result, she reported him to the police. She reported that he was in breach of his recognizance, and he was arrested. He has remained in custody since then. He has approximately four months of pre-trial custody in total.

It is now time for him to be sentenced for sexually assaulting Renee Elias.

He has pleaded guilty to the charge and he does so with the assistance and advice of competent counsel. This is to his credit and clearly must act in mitigation of sentence.

Crown counsel in this case fairly and candidly acknowledged that had the Crown been required to prove the charge, it would have been a very difficult trial given the intellectual disability of both offender and victim.

As required by law, the victim was given an opportunity to provide a Victim Impact Statement to the Court for purposes of this sentencing hearing.

However, the Court was informed through the Crown that Ms. Elias's counsellor was of the view that it would be too difficult and not in the victim's interest to

do so in any formal way given her personal circumstances.

When Ms. Elias first disclosed the incident, she was not only emotionally upset but also spoke of the physical pain that the offender had caused her. When now asked about the incident, all the victim says in response is that it "hurt".

I find that the degree of force used by this offender in the commission of the crime is an aggravating feature, as is the victim's obvious vulnerability because of her own disability.

The Court's task now is to impose an appropriate sentence. This is never an easy task, and here in this case, the appropriate sentence is not immediately obvious.

The type of sexual assault crime committed in this case normally attracts a sentence of two to four years imprisonment. However, this is a rather unusual case and the Court must carefully consider the principles of sentencing and the objective or purpose of the sentencing process and apply those to the special circumstances of this case.

Maintenance of a safe and peaceful community and the protection of the members of the community are fundamental objectives of the sentencing process. As counsel in this case have mentioned, denunciation and deterrence are important objectives in this

jurisdiction whenever the Court is sentencing an offender for a major sexual assault. Proportionality is relevant here. In other words, a sentence must be proportionate to the seriousness of the crime committed and to the degree of responsibility of the offender before the Court. Parity is another important issue here, that is, the principle that any sentence imposed ought to be similar to sentences imposed on similar offenders for similar offences committed in similar circumstances. Although having said that, I note that in this jurisdiction we have not had many offenders before the Court who are similar to Joachim Rabesca or with his unique personal circumstances.

I have given careful consideration to each of those objectives and principles which have governed the sentencing process for decades and which are now codified by Parliament in the *Criminal Code*.

As I mentioned earlier, Mr. Rabesca is an aboriginal person, and, as required, I take particular note of that fact.

Parliament has now stated in fairly explicit terms that an offender should not be deprived of his liberty if less restrictive sanctions are appropriate in the circumstances. Indeed, as the Supreme Court of Canada stated in <u>Gladue</u>, "the availability of the conditional sentence of imprisonment, in particular,

alters the sentencing landscape in a manner which gives an entirely new meaning to the principle that imprisonment should be resorted to only where no other sentencing option is reasonable in the circumstances."

In this case, Joachim Rabesca's counsel asks that the Court utilize the provisions of Section 742.1 of the Criminal Code and impose a conditional sentence, allowing Joachim Rabesca to serve his sentence in the community. His counsel submits that because of Mr. Rabesca's unique circumstances, he should be given consideration to serving his sentence in an environment other than an ordinary jail such as the Yellowknife Correctional Centre.

Mr. Mahar states that his client is remorseful for what he did, he knows that it was wrong, and he also knows that alcohol consumption leads to problems for him. Mr. Mahar further describes his client as being very frustrated with his handicap and that Mr. Rabesca has a keen desire to live independently as a grown adult, particularly since he has enjoyed that opportunity and experience in recent years.

The offender's sister-in-law Madeline Rabesca stated in her testimony that she and her husband, Eddy, are prepared to have Joachim live with them again in their family home in Fort Rae and are willing to give Joachim another chance. Ms. Rabesca states that she is also willing to assist a sentence

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supervisor.

Ms. Rabesca and her husband are long-time foster parents in the community of Fort Rae. They strike me as very caring people, and I say again that Joachim Rabesca is very fortunate indeed to have such a caring and supportive family in Fort Rae. I note that Madeline Rabesca also stated that they do not allow alcohol in their home.

It is noteworthy, in my view, that for the most part the offender performed satisfactorily while under bail conditions in Fort Rae earlier this year. The one breach that did occur, the drinking in October, was immediately resolved by his surety reporting the breach, and he was taken into custody.

With respect to the four months of pre-trial custody served by the offender, I am satisfied that with his limited abilities and reduced intellect that period of time in a jail environment would have been a very difficult and frustrating experience for him.

The Crown opposes the notion of this offender serving his sentence of imprisonment in the community, stating that the Crown's main concern is the offender's previous criminal conduct evidenced by his record and, in particular, the breaches of previous Court orders.

Taking into account all of the factors and circumstances here and the very helpful submissions of

counsel, I have concluded that it is open to me, as a sentencing judge in this unique case, to consider the conditional sentence option. On all of the evidence, I am satisfied on a balance of probabilities that allowing Joachim Rabesca to serve his sentence in the community of Fort Rae will not endanger the safety of the community and would not be inconsistent with the statutory principles of sentencing.

As sentencing judge, I do not have any more ability to predict the future than other people, and there is no guarantee that Joachim will not break the law again. There are no such guarantees in life. However, I am convinced that we should do our best to keep him out of ordinary jail. That kind of institutional incarceration should indeed be a last resort for this man, and, instead, we should supervise his behaviour in the community with appropriate conditions attached to his sentence.

With proper monitoring by the sentence supervisor and the assistance of the members of the Rabesca family, I am satisfied that the community's safety will not be at risk. I am also satisfied, in reiterating the unique nature of this case, that the principles of sentencing, in particular the ones that I have mentioned earlier - denunciation, deterrence, proportionality, and parity - will not be offended by this disposition. In reaching this decision, I will

mention that I have reviewed some relevant case law 1 2 including, in particular, the Alberta Court of Appeal 3 decisions last year in Brady and Waldner. The bottom line is that I simply do not accept 4 5 that regular jail is an appropriate place for this man 6 unless that is shown to be absolutely necessary. 7 In the result, then, I impose a conditional 8 sentence pursuant to Section 742.1. 9 Mr. Rabesca, would you stand now, sir, to be 10 sentenced. 11 Mr. Rabesca, I want you to listen very carefully 12 to me. For the crime that you have committed, that is 13 the sexual assault of Renee Elias, it is the sentence 14 of this Court -- your sentence is a sentence of 15 imprisonment of two years less one day. But I order 16 that you serve this sentence in the community --17 THE INTERPRETER: When you say "community", is that 18 in Rae? 19 THE COURT: Yes, the community of Fort Rae. -- subject to compliance with the following 20 21 conditions, and listen to these carefully. You shall 22 keep the peace and be of good behaviour; you will 23 appear before this Court when required to do so; you 24 will report to a supervisor within two working days of 25 today; you will remain within the Northwest 26 Territories unless you have written permission to go 27 outside the territories from the Court or the

supervisor; you will notify the supervisor in advance of any change of your name or address and any change in your employment or occupation; you will abstain from the consumption of alcohol; you will submit to a breathalyzer test on demand by your supervisor or an R.C.M.P. officer; you will perform 200 hours of community service work as directed by your supervisor within the first 12 months of your sentence; you will reside in a residence in Rae-Edzo as directed by your supervisor; you are not to be away from your residence between midnight and seven a.m. without the permission of your supervisor; you are to attend such educational or training courses as directed by your supervisor; you are to report weekly to the R.C.M.P. detachment in Rae-Edzo; you are to have no contact whatsoever with Renee Elias; and you shall not attend at the premises of the Abe Miller Centre in Yellowknife.

In the circumstances, there will be no victim fine surcharge and the usual firearm prohibitions order will issue for a period of ten years. Any such item will be surrendered forthwith. You may sit down, Mr. Rabesca.

Pursuant to the *Criminal Code*, I direct that prior to Mr. Rabesca's release that he be given a copy of the order and an explanation of the provisions and procedures of Section 742.4 and 742.6.

Now, Mr. Mahar, I am going to ask, with respect,

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              that you participate in this explanation, with the
              assistance of the interpreter, Ms. Nitsiza, and
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             possibly - there should be no rush on this - possibly
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             with the assistance or the participation of the
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             eventual supervisor, and possibly, even if by phone or
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             not at the same time, with the participation of
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             Madeline Rabesca. All of this with a view to ensuring
             as much as possible that Joachim understands the very
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             heavy consequences of any breach of those conditions.
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                  Now, is there any clarification required?
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             Counsel, anything further?
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         MS. COLTON:
                                    No, Your Lordship. Thank you.
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         MR. MAHAR:
                                    Sir, I'm just not exactly sure
             how the -- the Yellowknife Correctional Centre is
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             going to be ordered to release him after these
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             conditions have been met; correct?
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         THE COURT:
                                  After they've been explained to
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             him.
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         MR. MAHAR:
                                  And the order is signed.
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        THE COURT:
                                  Yes. Well, the order -- he gets
            a copy of the order - that's very technical - because
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            I take it he wouldn't necessarily be able to read the
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            legal terminology. What I contemplate, Mr. Mahar, is
            that in the next day or two, and not necessarily
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            within the hour, after the order has been prepared,
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            that someone sit down with him, with an interpreter
            and with people who are going to be dealing with him
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longer than you, like Mrs. Rabesca and the supervisor,
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            and I quess I'm asking you as an officer of the Court
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            to be satisfied that he understands as much as
            possible in his situation that this is not like the
            bail.
                                  I'll do that, Sir.
        MR. MAHAR:
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        THE COURT:
                                  There is a very heavy consequence
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            here if he breaches his conditions. One that none of
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            us want for him.
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        MR. MAHAR:
                                  What I'm contemplating, Sir, and
            this might perhaps be an easier way to deal with it,
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            is perhaps we can do this at one o'clock tomorrow
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            afternoon at the Yellowknife Correctional Centre.
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            I'll request that the interpreter join me at my
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            office. Perhaps at that point in time I can contact
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            the interpreter's office for those purposes.
            also expecting the Rabescas to be here. I don't know
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            what the hold-up was. I'll contact them also. With
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            any luck, Sir, this will be taken care of tomorrow
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            afternoon.
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        THE COURT:
                                  Fine. I appreciate that.
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            you. Before we close I do want to compliment counsel
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            for their conduct of this very difficult file, and in
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            that I include previous defence counsel,
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            Miss Mercredi, as I'm aware she was involved with the
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            file as well. Thank you. We'll close court.
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3	Certified Pursuant to Rule 723
4	of the Rules of Court
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6	Jane Romanowich, CSR(A) Court Reporter
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