R. v. Peetooloot, 2007 NWTSC 03

S-1-CR2006000034

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- vs. -

LEVI PEETOOLOOT

Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence by The Honourable Justice V.A. Schuler, at Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, on January 18th A.D., 2007.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. J. Walsh: Counsel for the Crown

Ms. P. Taylor: Counsel for the Accused

Charge under s. 266 Criminal Code of Canada

| 1 | IHE | well, let me say lirst of all |
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| 2 | | that the guilty plea to this assault charge came |
| 3 | | literally at the very last minute. It came right |
| 4 | | before counsel were to address the jury. In |
| 5 | | those circumstances, and I haven't been given a |
| 6 | | reason why it came so late and I can't really |
| 7 | | see, there was a preliminary hearing in this |
| 8 | | case, the evidence could not have come as that |
| 9 | | much of a surprise to Mr. Peetooloot, so in the |
| 10 | | circumstances I am not inclined to give the |
| 11 | | guilty plea really any weight at all. Normally |
| 12 | | guilty pleas are given weight because they save |
| 13 | | the victim the trauma of testifying. That's not |
| 14 | | applicable in this case. Or because they |
| 15 | | indicate remorse, and the timing of the guilty |
| 16 | | plea in this case doesn't lend itself to a |
| 17 | | conclusion that it was entered as a result of |
| 18 | | remorse. |
| 19 | | I do take account of the fact that |
| 20 | | Mr. Peetooloot, when he spoke, indicated that |
| 21 | | he's sorry. |
| 22 | | The facts are pretty straightforward in my |
| 23 | | view. |
| 24 | | There's absolutely no evidence that |
| 25 | | Mr. Peetooloot in some way felt that he was the |
| 26 | | lesser of the two intellect-wise or that he had |
| 27 | | no option but to assault the victim in this case. |

At its highest, and to use a rather crude term, she was "nagging" him and she was repeatedly asking him about money and he wasn't answering her, but that of course is absolutely no reason to assault her. He could have walked out the door. So I don't even see it as provocation, quite frankly, in any real sense. He was mad, he didn't like the fact that she was asking him about this money, he didn't want to answer what he did with the money, and he had got angry and he assaulted her by throwing her onto the bed and holding her wrists to the extent that she told him that she thought that he was breaking her wrists. He did apparently stop of his own accord. It is not really clear to me on the evidence how long this went on for but it obviously went on long enough that she had this concern that he was breaking her wrists.

As far as whether his actions after that could be interpreted as genuine concern for her, on the evidence that the victim gave at the trial she indicated that it was when she mentioned the police that suddenly there was this "drastic", I think was the word that she used, change in his demeanour and he became very nice, so that's the evidence before me. The conclusion or the inference I would draw from that is that he got

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concerned when she mentioned the police and decided to be nice so that she wouldn't call them. I don't conclude that somehow he felt so sorry that he decided that he would be nice to her and I note that she was asked and she did specifically say that at no time did he tell her that he was sorry for what he had done.

This was a common-law relationship of some two and a half years so that of course is an aggravating factor because as his spouse, the victim was entitled to be treated with respect and to be kept free from harm and instead Mr. Peetooloot assaulted her.

The criminal record is of great concern in this case.

In 1993, Mr. Peetooloot was convicted of spousal assault. In 1999, he was convicted of sexual assault. It may have been a sexual assault at the less serious end of the scale simply because the sentence that's recorded was five months and probation for one year although of course I don't know if there was remand time involved in that so I really can't draw any conclusions. But he was convicted of sexual assault in 1999. In 2002, he was convicted of assault causing bodily harm, again a spousal assault, and received two months in jail and

1 probation for 18 months. In 2004, he was convicted of a number of offences involving 2 3 failure to obey Court orders. In May of 2006, he was convicted of failing to appear and, as I understand it, that is the conviction flowing 5 from his failure to appear at his preliminary 7 inquiry in this case. In September 2006, in 8 Nunavut, he was convicted of spousal assault, a 9 failure to comply with a probation order and 10 assaulting a police officer, all of which were 11 offences, from what counsel have told me, that occurred in February of 2003. He was also, in 12 13 September 2006, convicted of spousal assault on the same victim as in this case arising from an 14 incident that occurred in January of 2006, so 15 after he had been charged for the offence before 16 the Court now. And he was also at that time, 17 18 September 2006, convicted of a sexual assault from June of 2003 and another failure to comply 19 with a Court order. 20 21 22

So prior to this offence in July of 2005, he had convictions for spousal assault and sexual assault. I refer to the sexual assault because although I am not sentencing him today for sexual assault, it is obviously a related offence. So he had convictions for those offences prior to July 2005. And after July 2005, he has

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convictions for related offences, again, that occurred in 2003, I don't know whether he had been charged by the time that he committed the offence in July 2005. But he then has, after July 2005 and after he would have been charged with this offence, committed another spousal assault on the same victim in January 2006. And of course he has the sexual assault for which he was convicted in September 2006 but occurred in June 2003. So this is an individual who has a history before and after the offence before the Court of spousal assault and sexual assault.

I would have to say that there is an indication here that Mr. Peetooloot is a danger to women, perhaps men, I don't know what the sexual assault convictions, what the gender of the victim was on those offences, but clearly Mr. Peetooloot is unable to control his anger. He is unable to control himself from using violence on other people and so that has to be of great concern to me in sentencing him today.

As far as the remand time goes, in the circumstances, as I understand it, initially the reason that he was remanded in custody was because he failed to appear at his preliminary inquiry on the charge before the Court and the other charges of which he was acquitted by the

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| 1 | jury in this case. And of course the Nunavut |
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| 2 | charges are relevant in that regard. Obviously |
| 3 | this man was facing quite a number of charges not |
| 4 | just the ones that were dealt with in this Court. |
| 5 | So I have to say that I have some difficulty in |
| 6 | giving him any more credit than the face amount |
| 7 | of the time that he was actually in custody on |
| 8 | remand for these charges. Because, in my view, |
| 9 | there is a difference between being in custody |
| 10 | because you are not able to obtain bail in the |
| 11 | first instance and being in custody after you |
| 12 | have been released and then you don't appear in |
| 13 | Court when required. The whole issue of credit |
| 14 | for remand time of course is generally aimed at |
| 15 | or the whole issue of more than face credit for |
| 16 | remand time is generally aimed at the fact that |
| 17 | remission is not available on the remand time and |
| 18 | also that it is often considered "hard" time. |
| 19 | And that generally is because those people on |
| 20 | remand are not able to participate in programs |
| 21 | and things like that where they are incarcerated. |
| 22 | In this case it appears that Mr. Peetooloot was |
| 23 | able to work at the jail. The only thing that is |
| 24 | indicative of his having a more difficult time is |
| 25 | the fact that he did have a stroke in |
| 26 | mid-December, so approximately a month ago. I |
| 27 | accept that that is a serious matter and that |

having to go through that while in remand would
make the remand more difficult.

In all of the circumstances, I have to say, and especially in light of this very serious record, I think that a sentence of eight months is really inadequate to address the concerns. In my view, society needs to be protected from Mr. Peetooloot because this record indicates that he is not controlling himself. Mr. Peetooloot needs to be deterred from committing more offences of assault and sexual assault, no matter who they may be against, and other people who would commit these types of offences need to be deterred. So all of these factors have to taken into account in sentencing Mr. Peetooloot.

Having said that, I am always reluctant to go much beyond the sentence that is being suggested by the Crown in any case but I do feel in this case that, as I say particularly in light of the record, that the sentence that is being suggested is not adequate to address the issues.

There will be in the circumstances, and I have not heard any argument to the contrary, there will be a DNA order if there has not already been DNA taken and being maintained in the DNA databank. And the DNA order will be in the usual terms.

I am not going to impose a firearm prohibition order. There were no firearms involved in the comission of the offence. There is no indication to me from the record or from anything that was said that Mr. Peetooloot has used firearms in the comission of any of the offences on his record, so I decline to make that order.

Stand please, Mr. Peetooloot.

Mr. Peetooloot, in the circumstances, quite frankly from looking at your record I think that if you commit further offences of assault or sexual assault, you may, it will obviously be up to the Judge at the time, but you may very well find yourself looking at penitentiary terms. So you had better think very carefully about what you are doing and you better find a way to control yourself. You cannot use force on people without paying the penalty for it. You have a very serious criminal record and any more offences on your record are going to, I would think, result in much longer periods of incarceration being imposed on you.

In my view, and I am bearing in mind the submissions that were made, but in my view the sentence for this offence, the appropriate sentence, is a sentence of one year in jail. I

| 1 | | am going to give ye | ou credit for the remand time |
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| 2 | | but the credit wil | l be five months which means |
| 3 | | that you now serve | a term of seven months in |
| 4 | | jail. The Victims | of Crime surcharge will be |
| 5 | | waived. | |
| 6 | | You may have | a seat. |
| 7 | | Is there anyth | hing further, counsel? |
| 8 | MS. | WALSH: | Nothing further, Your Honour, |
| 9 | | thank you. | |
| 10 | MS. | TAYLOR: | Nothing, thank you. |
| 11 | THE | COURT: | All right, we will close |
| 12 | | Court. | |
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| 16 | | | Certified to be a true and |
| 17 | | | accurate transcript pursuant to Rules 723 and 724 of the |
| 18 | | | Supreme Court Rules, |
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| 22 | | | Lois Hewitt, CSR(A), RPR, CRR Court Reporter |
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