R. v. Baker, 2009 NWTSC 75

S-1-CR-2009-000075

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- v -

BRAD WARREN BAKER

Transcript of the Oral Reasons for Sentence delivered by
The Honourable Justice L.A. Charbonneau, sitting in
Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on the 30th day
of November, A.D. 2009.

APPEARANCES:

Mr. G. Boyd: Counsel for the Crown

Mr. J. Stuffco: Counsel for the Accused

(Charge under s. 5(2) Controlled Drugs and Substances Act)

1 THE COURT: Brad Baker has pleaded guilty
2 to a charge of possession of cocaine for the
3 purposes of trafficking, and it is now my
4 responsibility to sentence him for that crime.

At the time this offence was committed,
Mr. Baker owned and operated the restaurant
located at the Yellowknife airport. He agreed to
store some drugs in the restaurant's storage area
in the basement of the airport. An acquaintance
or friend of his had asked him to do so, and what
I have heard this morning was that Mr. Baker was
supposed to receive \$5,000 in return for doing
this.

Mr. Baker was caught because the RCMP received information that there was something suspicious hidden in the storage area. They went and looked. They found 1,016 grams of cocaine hidden in the ceiling of the storage room. They replaced the package that was there with a decoy package and set up video surveillance in the area. So when Mr. Baker went to retrieve the package, he was essentially caught on film and identified relatively easily afterwards.

Mr. Baker was arrested and he was cooperative. He provided a warned statement where he admitted what he had done. He identified the man that he had agreed to store

the drugs for. That person was arrested and provided information that confirmed several of the things that Mr. Baker had told the police. I was told this morning that this second person was also charged and that his matter is still pending in the courts.

Mr. Baker was charged, and this was back in December of last year, for this offence. Since then he has been at large on process with conditions, which I am told he has respected and abided by during that time. Sometime in the late spring, he relocated to Kelowna and he has found employment there.

He has extensive support from his family and from other community members. Several of them wrote letters to the Court which were filed ahead of time - by this, I mean ahead of this hearing - and have now been made exhibits on the sentencing hearing, and I have read all of those letters very carefully. There are also a number of people who have attended court today to show their support to Mr. Baker, who I think is very fortunate to have such wide support and loyalty from people in his life.

Based on the submissions I have heard and on the reference letters that I have read, it does seem very surprising that Mr. Baker should find

himself entangled in something like this. The word "perplexing" was used both by the Crown prosecutor and by Mr. Baker's counsel, and it seems to be a very fitting word.

By all accounts, Mr. Baker has worked steadily and has been a productive member of society all his life. Over the last few years, he had established himself and his business here in Yellowknife. He is described by people as a hard-working, kind, and generous person. So, in many ways, he is the last person anyone would expect to become involved in any way in as destructive and as reprehensible an activity as the cocaine trade.

Now he has lost a lot - his reputation, his business - and he has caused his loved ones a lot of anguish and disappointment. I have no doubt that this has been a very immediate and stern punishment indeed for him and that it has had some deterrent impact on him. But, of course, as this court has said time and again, in sentencing people for this type of crime, the sentencing is not just about the person who is before the Court. This sentencing is not just about

Mr. Baker even though he is obviously at the centre of it.

The Criminal Code sets out the objectives of

1 sentencing and sentencing principles that provide 2 a legal framework within which all sentencing 3 decisions must be made. The most important sentencing principles in cases like this are deterrence and denunciation, and that is why even if, as one can only hope, Mr. Baker has learned 6 7 his lesson and will never think of doing anything like this again, the Court still has to think 8 about the message that must be sent to others 9 about the consequences of getting involved in 10 11 this kind of activity. That is because drug 12 trafficking is a very lucrative business. Those who do it make a lot of money from it and need 13 the involvement of people at all sorts of levels. 14 15 They need people to act as couriers, they need people to stash their drugs safely, to avoid 16 detection, and often they try to use as couriers 17 and stashers people who have no criminal records, 18 19 who are respectable members of the community, 20 people who are not likely to come under any kind 21 of suspicion. People just like Mr. Baker. 22 When someone agrees to take any part in that 23 chain that takes this very dangerous drug from 24 the suppliers to the users, they do become part 25 of the problem and they must be held accountable.

It has been argued that Mr. Baker did this to help his friend or acquaintance. There is

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more to it than that in this case because I did
hear that he stood to make some money. It
probably does not seem like a lot of money now
considering what the consequences have been. At
the time, though, it probably seemed like it
could be quick and easy money.

The blameworthiness of anyone who gets involved in this kind of activity is high. By agreeing to play this part and hide this large quantity of cocaine, Mr. Baker became a participant in an activity that has caused and continues to cause complete devastation in our communities, an activity that literally sometimes destroys lives.

People do traffic drugs for all sorts of reasons. Some do it out of pure greed and are prepared to make a fortune on it no matter what devastation it causes. Others become addicted themselves and turn to trafficking to support their addictions. Others do it for the chance to make quick money, or sometimes to do someone a favour, sometimes a combination of both. Those who do that, may do it in part because they still think of drug trafficking as not such a serious thing perhaps, not such a serious crime.

I fully expect that even for \$5,000 and even as a favour to a friend, there are many crimes

t	hat Mr. Baker would never have even considered
C	committing. For example, he probably would never
a	agree to go and beat up someone or break into a
h	nouse or steal a person's money to do a favour
f	for a friend or for \$5,000. Yet he agreed to
S	stash over \$100,000 worth of a destructive and
h	nighly addictive drug, a drug that was destined
t	to be sold in his community and that would - not
C	could but would - have caused a lot of
s	significant harm if it had hit the streets.
	The Country and all the last and an arrangement of the last and arrangement of the last and arrangement of the last and arrangement of the last arrang

Unfortunately, this court has had many opportunities to comment about the destructive impact that the cocaine trade has had in our communities, and I think some of those things must indeed be said in each and every case even though it becomes, sadly, repetitive. I could have found quotes to that effect in every single case that counsel filed, and I will not quote from all of them, but I will simply read briefly from two of them. The first from R. v. Mudaliar, at paragraph 8, where this court said:

As has been said by the Court on many occasions, the illegal cocaine trade in Yellowknife has been like a scourge or a plague that has infested the very fabric of our community in recent years. Those

1	who are engaged in this illegal
2	commercial enterprise are preying
3	upon the vulnerable members of the
4	community who are addicted to
5	cocaine.
6	That was a case from 2007.
7	To similar effect, the Court said in R. v.
8	Desjarlais, at paragraph 15 and part of this
9	quote refers back to a case from the year before.
10	The Court said:
11	Cocaine trafficking has had a
12	devastating effect on the citizens
13	of this community in recent years,
14	whether they are addicts, family
15	members or dependents of addicts,
16	recreational users, victims of
17	violence, or just innocent property
18	owners. I am going to repeat again
19	what has been said in another recent
20	case in this courtroom. (R. v.
21	Turner [2006] N.W.T.J. No. 76):
22	The illegal trade in cocaine
23	and crack cocaine in Yellowknife
24	has had a devastating effect on
25	the people and on the social life
26	of our community. We know this
27	because of the many cases that

1	come before the Courts where we
2	see the snowball effect of the
3	commission of crimes in this
4	community. We see thefts, break
5	and enters, assaults, domestic
6	violence, and we have seen
7	homicides, all related to cocaine
8	addiction. We have seen broken
9	families. We have seen destroyed
10	lives.
11	It has been said many times
12	in this courtroom that the
13	illegal cocaine trade is like a
14	plague which has infested the
15	social fabric of our community.
16	Those who are involved in the
17	supply and sale and trafficking
18	of cocaine are like vultures or
19	predators who are preying upon
20	those weak members of the
21	community who are addicted to
22	this drug. The traffickers are
23	doing this presumably for profit,
24	for money. They, apparently,
25	have no scruples about preying
26	upon vulnerable people. For this
27	reason alone, they ought to be

1	punished. They are doing so even
2	though there is a risk that they
3	will end up in jail for a
4	substantial period of time.
5	And although I will not read it, the Court said
6	some similar things in R. v. Gosselin at
7	paragraphs 28 and 29.
8	Both in R. v. Gosselin and R. v. Desjarlais
9	the Court referred to specific instances of
10	serious crimes committed in this community over
11	the last few years where there was a direct
12	connection to crack cocaine. One home invasion
13	where people were tied up and terrorized, forced
14	to give their bank card code numbers by people
15	who were trying to get money to support their
16	cocaine addiction was one of the cases that was
17	talked about. Another was a well publicized
18	homicide that occurred a few years ago where
19	someone's body, partially burned, was found near
20	the Yellowknife River, and as the trial
21	proceeded, it became very clear that everything
22	about that case was connected to the cocaine
23	trafficking underworld. And the examples just
24	continue on and on.

All this to say that this is a very serious offence, and even Mr. Baker's relatively peripheral level of involvement being what it is,

the level of moral blameworthiness that attaches
to this type of conduct is considerable because,
as I have already said, anybody who chooses to
take part in this is an essential part of the
long chain that allows this activity to continue.

I have talked about the aggravating features or the things that made this type of offence more serious, but I must also not lose sight of the mitigating factors. The first one obviously is the guilty plea, and based on what I have heard, I am satisfied that it is a quilty plea that is deserving of the maximum credit even though it comes a certain number of months after the events. Mr. Baker admitted his involvement in this immediately when he was talked to by the RCMP and a statement was taken. He chose not to have a preliminary hearing, which has saved resources and time and, also, indicates, as his counsel has said and as the Crown as acknowledged, that early on he wanted to take responsibility for this. It could be argued that he was almost inescapably caught given that the police had him on film retrieving the decoy package. But the Court knows that some people, even in the face of very, very compelling evidence, will try anything to avoid responsibility or will wait until the very last

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minute before acknowledging their guilt, and that is not what Mr. Baker did and that is to his credit. It is also to his credit that he cooperated with the authorities. He had the good sense of identifying the other person who was involved and did not try to protect this person, and his cooperation is a factor to consider.

And, also, obviously I have taken into account his lack of any prior record and his previous achievements and good character as was abundantly referred to in the letters that were submitted to the Court and in the things that his counsel said on his behalf this morning.

I listened to Mr. Baker this morning when he addressed the Court directly, but I also observed him while submissions were being made on his behalf, and I am satisfied and I accept that he is truly remorseful for what he has done, that he realizes the harm it has caused to himself, but also to his family and to his friend. What I hope is that he has also thought, and will continue to think, about where that kilogram of cocaine would have ended up had the police not intercepted it. Who might have bought some and tried it for the first time, become hooked and gotten caught in that downward spiral we so often hear about; which businesses or homes might have

money to buy the drugs, or who might have been assaulted right on the street by someone who was even more desperate to get money to buy the drugs; which children might have been neglected because their parents were caught in that downward spiral; who might have ended up dead because of some of these drugs. Those are the things Mr. Baker, I hope, will think about; things that anyone thinking of having any involvement with this kind of activity should be thinking about.

The question in the end is, What is a fit sentence for this offence? And specifically in this case, the question is whether the joint submission that has been made by counsel is reasonable.

As a starting point, and counsel mentioned this this morning, people who get involved with this type of crime and with this quantity of drugs can expect to face a penitentiary sentence.

In this case, the lawyers have suggested that the sentence can be kept in the relatively low range of the penitentiary range, and they suggested a term of imprisonment of two and a half years.

The law is clear that a joint submission

must be given careful attention by a sentencing judge. Counsel in this case have been thorough in explaining how and why they arrived at this position, and I am satisfied that a lot of thought has gone into arriving at this position, and if it is not an unreasonable position or one that would bring the administration of justice into disrepute, then it should be followed.

There is no question that a person caught with this quantity of cocaine could be sentenced to a jail term much longer than two and a half years, but given the overall circumstances that I have heard about, including the mitigating factors and the fact that I am presented with a joint submission, I do not think that the suggested sentence is unreasonable or outside the range and I will, for that reason, go along with the suggestion of counsel.

For an offence like this, it is also mandatory that I make a firearms prohibition order pursuant to Section 109 of the Criminal Code. The prohibition will commence today and it will end ten years after Mr. Baker's release from custody. So if there are any firearms that he owns or possesses, those should be surrendered forthwith. I will also say now that because of the length of the sentence I am about to impose,

- I am not going to impose a victim of crime

 surcharge because I am satisfied that it would

 result in some hardship.
- 4 Mr. Baker, can you stand, please.
- 5 Mr. Baker, for this crime of possession of 6 cocaine for the purpose of trafficking, as I have 7 said, I am going to agree with the suggestion 8 that the lawyers made. I am going to sentence 9 you to a term of imprisonment of two and a half 10 years. You can sit down.

11 You have a lot of support, Mr. Baker. I 12 assure you that makes you a lot luckier than many other people who come to the Court to receive 13 their sentences. You are lucky that so many 14 15 people have faith in you, and from what you have 16 said this morning, I think you know this and you are grateful for it. So the Court's hope is that 17 18 you will prove yourself worthy of the support and 19 you will not let these people down who still 20 believe that you can continue on the path you 21 were on before this happened.

- 22 Counsel, do you require an order to deal 23 with exhibits or anything else?
- 24 MR. BOYD: Don't believe so, Your Honour.
- 25 Court's indulgence.
- No, Your Honour; I don't believe so.
- 27 THE COURT: All right. Well, before we

1	close court, Counsel, I want to thank you both
2	for your submissions, and the materials that were
3	filed were very helpful. Mr. Baker, good luck to
4	you. Close court.
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8	Certified Pursuant to Rule 723 of the Rules of Court
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11	Jane Romanowich, CSR(A), RPR
12	Court Reporter
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