R. v. Beaulieu, 2011 NWTSC 15

S-1-CR2010000077

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- vs. -

JIMMY PHILIP BEAULIEU

Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence by The Honourable Justice J.Z. Vertes, at Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, on March 10th A.D, 2011.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. J. Walsh: Counsel for the Crown

Mr. T. Boyd: Counsel for the Accused

Charge under s. 271 Criminal Code of Canada

An order has been made banning publication of the identity of the Complainant/Witness pursuant to Section 486.4 of the Criminal Code of Canada

THE COURT: The accused, Jimmy Philip

Beaulieu, has been convicted by a jury after

trial on a charge of break and enter into a

dwelling house and committing therein a sexual

assault. Section 348(1) of the Criminal Code

stipulates that the potential maximum penalty is

one of life imprisonment.

The pertinent facts are as follows:

The accused, a 49-year-old man, and the victim, now a 22-year-old woman, were at a house party on December 20, 2009, in Dettah. They consumed alcohol. They talked. In the early morning the victim went home. She went to sleep. She awoke to find the accused inside her house, in her bed, touching her. The accused penetrated her anally and then ejaculated on her buttocks. He then left. The victim immediately told her cousin what happened, then contacted her mother who in turn contacted the police.

The accused claimed that the victim had invited him into her house and had willingly participated in the sexual encounter. By their verdict, the jury obviously rejected this story.

The impact of this crime on the victim and her family was made clear in the victim impact statements read out in court. The victim has had lasting psychological harm, suffering from

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1 stress and feelings of isolation.

The Judges of this Court, as well as of the Court of Appeal, have recently noted the prevalence of crimes of sexual violence in this jurisdiction, particularly sexual assaults on vulnerable women who are either asleep or otherwise unconscious. Courts have repeatedly said that since this particular type of offence is so frequent, sentencing must emphasize deterrence, denunciation and the promotion of a sense of responsibility in the offender.

Crown counsel described this offence as a major sexual assault in the context of a violation of the sanctity and security of one's own home. She said there are no mitigating factors present in this case. I agree.

There are, however, a number of aggravating factors.

First, the accused and the victim knew one another for a long time. The victim used to babysit the accused's children. She was a friend of the accused's ex-wife. Considering the age difference between them, and this history of social connections, the accused should have exhibited care for the victim, as opposed to taking advantage of her when she was vulnerable. I do not call this a breach of

trust but these circumstances are nonetheless
aggravating.

Second, the accused has a criminal record. He has been convicted of ten offences between 1988 and 2009. Admittedly many are minor and there are no convictions for crimes of sexual violence. But there are two convictions for assault.

The most recent conviction was in February 2009 for arson. The accused burned down his own house. He did this in the midst of an emotional breakup of his marriage. He was sentenced to 15 months imprisonment and placed on probation for 12 months. He was released from jail just 11 days before he committed this offence. He was on probation at the time that he committed this offence. All this is highly aggravating.

The accused was born and raised in Dettah, a very small community of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation. He was raised by an uncle after his parents separated. As a teenager he received guidance and training from two elders in the community. He learned how to live and function on the land in the traditional manner of his people. While his formal education was short, he obtained training and certification as a heavy equipment operator and he has worked for

most of the past 20 years in that capacity at various mining operations. I was provided with a letter from his current employer who said that he continually exceeds expectations through his dedication and efficiency in performing his duties.

The accused is the father of four children. He is separated from the mother of his children but he supports them financially.

The accused has been on bail since the date of the offence and has apparently complied with all conditions in his bail order. He has been working full-time and living outside of the community. The coordinator of the Salvation Army's Bailey House has stated that the accused has shown "a tremendous desire to move forward with his life".

I must, as mandated by Section 718.2(e) of the Criminal Code, consider the circumstances of the accused as an aboriginal offender. Judges are required to take into account any unique background and systemic factors which may have played a part in bringing the particular offender before the Court. This does not mean that an aboriginal accused must establish a causal link between those background and systemic factors and the commission of the

offence. It is, however, a recognition of the devastating impact that Canada's treatment of its aboriginal population has wreaked on the members of that society. How has the offender been affected by, for example, substance abuse in the community, or poverty, or overt racism, or family and community breakdown?

Before me, and prior to sentencing, the accused spoke at length about the cycle of alcohol abuse and violence that he witnessed in his formative years. He spoke about the need for his community to come to grips with these long-standing problems.

The Judges working in the northern courts are all too aware of the difficulties facing many of our communities. There is, throughout the Northwest Territories, a high incidence of alcohol abuse and crimes of violence. But, we are also aware of the significant efforts made by many communities at restoration and rehabilitation.

I have no doubt that much of the accused's behaviour over the years has been influenced by his experience of family breakdown and his experience of alcohol abuse.

Nevertheless, this was a very serious crime
of violence, one that has had a long-lasting

1 impact on the victim. In crimes such as these, 2 where deterrence must be emphasised, the appropriate decision will be similar whether one 4 is dealing with an aboriginal or non-aboriginal 5 offender. Aboriginal communities, and aboriginal victims, must know that the harm 6 caused by an offender's actions will be taken just as seriously in their community as in any 8 other community. 9

Crown counsel has suggested a sentence of five to seven years imprisonment. Defence counsel, while recognizing that a term of imprisonment is called for, strongly urged me not to impose a sentence that would have, in his words, "a crushing effect on the accused".

I must, of course, impose a sentence that is proportionate to the gravity of this crime. I recognize however, having regard to the accused's work history and his evident family support, that there are reasonably good prospects for the accused successfully reintegrating back into the community and leading a productive and healthy life.

Stand up, Mr. Beaulieu.

25 The sentence of this Court is that you 26 serve a term of imprisonment of five years.

You may sit down.

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1	In addition, the usual ancillary orders
2	will issue:
3	An order requiring the accused to supply a
4	sample for DNA analysis and submission to the
5	DNA databank;
6	An order requiring the accused to comply
7	with the provisions of the Sexual Offender
8	Information Registration Act for the designated
9	period of 20 years; and,
10	A firearms prohibition order for a period
11	of no less than ten years from the date of his
12	release.
13	Under the circumstances there will be no
14	victim of crime fine surcharge.
15	Have I neglected anything, counsel?
16	MR. BOYD: Sir, one request that was
17	passed on to me through the accused's mother is
18	to ask if the warrant of committal could be
19	endorsed with the recommendation that the
20	sentence be served in the north, pursuant to the
21	agreement between the Correction Services Canada
22	and Northwest Territories Corrections.
23	THE COURT: Thank you. I have already
24	heard from Crown counsel as to their
25	disagreement with such a recommendation. I am
26	not, in the circumstances of this case, inclined
27	to make that recommendation. I think Correction

1	Services are much better positioned than I am to
2	know which would be the most appropriate setting
3	for Mr. Beaulieu to serve his sentence, having
4	consideration to the available programs and
5	services that would be appropriate for him under
6	the circumstances, so I will decline to that
7	make that recommendation.
8	MR. BOYD: Yes, sir.
9	THE COURT: Anything else, counsel?
10	MS. WALSH: Nothing from Crown, sir.
11	MR. BOYD: Not from defence, Your
12	Honour.
13	THE COURT: Thank you for your
14	assistance, counsel. We will close court.
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19	Certified to be a true and accurate transcript pursuant
20	to Rules 723 and 724 of the Supreme Court Rules,
21	Supreme court naies,
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25	Lois Hewitt, CSR(A), RPR, CRR
26	Court Reporter
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