IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- v -

WINSTON BATON

Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence delivered by The Honourable Justice S.H. Smallwood, sitting in Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on the 3rd day of September, 2014.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. W. Miller: Counsel for the Crown

Mr. T. Bock: Counsel for the Accused

(Charges under s. 271 and 151 Criminal Code of Canada)

BAN ON PUBLICATION OF THE COMPLAINANT/WITNESS PURSUANT TO SECTION 486.4 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE

1	THE	COURT: Winston Baton was convicted of
2		one count of sexual assault and one count of
3		touching a person under the age of 16 years for a
4		sexual purpose. The two charges arise from the
5		same incident which occurred on September 21st,
6		2012, in Wrigley.
7		The Crown is seeking a sentence of three and
8		a half to four years' incarceration as well as a
9		number of ancillary orders. Counsel for
10		Mr. Baton suggested that an appropriate sentence
11		is one of two to three years' incarceration.
12		The facts were read into the record by Crown
13		counsel yesterday and, briefly, they are:
14		On September 21st, 2012, Mr. Baton, along with
15		the victim (who was 15 years old at the time) and
16		two others, were drinking at a residence in
17		Wrigley.
18		The victim became extremely intoxicated and
19		had to be helped upstairs, where she passed out.
20		In the middle of the night, the victim awoke
21		briefly and discovered Mr. Baton on top of her
22		having sexual intercourse while she was sleeping.

In the middle of the night, the victim awoke briefly and discovered Mr. Baton on top of her having sexual intercourse while she was sleeping. She passed out again, and when she came to later, she was on the stairs holding Mr. Baton's hand. She felt uncomfortable and ran to the bedroom. There, she noticed there was blood on the sheets.

Mr. Baton's criminal record has been filed

as an exhibit. His criminal record is limited but significant. He has a conviction in 2009 as a youth for break and enter and commit, and then in 2012, he has three entries for sexual offences.

The record is significant because on October 12th, 2012, Mr. Baton was sentenced to four years for a sexual assault, sexual interference and anal intercourse. According to the pre-sentence report and update that were filed, those offences occurred in October 2011, and Mr. Baton was convicted after trial in September 2012.

Mr. Baton remained on release pending his sentencing in October 2012. So these offences occurred while Mr. Baton was on release and after he had been convicted, but not sentenced, for the prior sexual offences.

It does not appear that Mr. Baton has any pre-trial custody that is applicable to these offences. He was sentenced to a penitentiary term in October 2012 and has been a serving prisoner since that date.

Mr. Baton is of aboriginal descent and this requires me to consider Section 718.2(e) of the Criminal Code where "all available sanctions other than imprisonment that are reasonable in the circumstances should be considered for all

offenders, with particular attention to the circumstances of aboriginal offenders."

I have considered, as I am required to do by the Supreme Court of Canada decisions in Gladue and Ipeelee, the principles set out in those cases and the requirement to consider the unique, systemic, or background factors which may have played a part in bringing this aboriginal offender before the courts and the types of sentencing procedures and sanctions which might be appropriate in the circumstances because of his aboriginal background.

Exhibit S2 consists of a pre-sentence report and an update that were completed in October 2012 and on August 15th, 2014. They provide background into Mr. Baton's personal circumstances. I also have the Reasons for Sentence from October 12th, 2012, and I have heard from counsel for Mr. Baton about Mr. Baton's background and the Gladue factors.

Some of what I have heard is that Mr. Baton is 21 years old. He is originally from Deline but moved to Wrigley with his family when he was a youth. He is of Dene descent. He is single, has not had any significant employment, and is working on upgrading his education and hopes one day to become an electrician.

Mr. Baton's background is, like so many people who come before the courts in this jurisdiction, one that has been affected by dysfunction and abuse. Mr. Baton's mother left his father because of abuse when he was very young. When in Wrigley, his mother began a relationship with Mr. Tale, who has been Mr. Baton's stepfather and has been the only father figure he has had as he has had limited contact with his father.

While growing up, Mr. Baton lived in a residence where alcohol abuse occurred. His mother had a gambling problem and spent many evenings out gambling. There was occasional violence in the home and Mr. Baton remembers arguments and physical violence consisting of pushing and hair pulling.

Mr. Baton himself endured sexual abuse at the hands of an elder and later by baby-sitters. He was also bullied and beaten up in Wrigley and felt like an outsider. His stepbrothers, while they lived in the same residence as Mr. Baton, bullied him and bossed him around. All of this has negatively impacted Mr. Baton. He became a follower to stop the bullying and followed his peers into using alcohol and marijuana.

He does have a connection to the land, which

he was close to, who lived in Deline. His grandfather taught him about traditional activities and living on the land, going to the bush	1	occurred primarily through his grandfather, whom
	2	he was close to, who lived in Deline. His
activities and living on the land, going to the bush	3	grandfather taught him about traditional
	4	activities and living on the land, going to the bush.

His grandfather was a significant influence in his life, but unfortunately passed away when Mr. Baton was 12. He has also lost other family members while growing up - his stepsister and half-brother.

Mr. Baton himself has a five-year-old child whom he has had limited contact with. The child was custom-adopted to a relative of his ex-girlfriend and he has been incarcerated since 2012, so has had limited opportunities to have contact with the child. He hopes when he is released to have a relationship with his child and to become more of a parent to the child.

A fundamental principle of sentencing is that the sentence must be proportionate to the gravity of the offence and the degree of responsibility of the offender.

The Crown has filed the case of R. v.

Kodzin, a 2011 decision of this court, and also the previous sentencing decision for Mr. Baton.

What Kodzin says is that the principles of deterrence, denunciation, and promotion of a sense of responsibility in the offender are the

primary sentencing principles in cases of this
type.

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The principle of denunciation involves

denouncing unlawful conduct. Deterrence involves

deterring the offender -- deterring the specific

offender (so Mr. Baton) and other persons in the

community from committing these types of

offences.

The offence of sexual assault committed against females while they are asleep or unconscious occurs far too often in the Northwest Territories, something, again, which Kodzin notes. It happens frequently in virtually every community in this territory, and what the Court says when we see this offence on a weekly basis is that the principles of deterrence and denunciation must be emphasized. The women of this jurisdiction deserve no less than the Court's continual condemnation of this type of activity. And when the victim is a child, someone who is under the age of 18 years old, that is significant as well. Pursuant to Section 718.01, when sentencing an offender for an offence that involves the abuse of a person under the age of 18 years old, a court is required to give primary consideration to the objectives of denunciation and deterrence. In this case, the

victim was 15 years old, so deterrence and denunciation are the primary considerations, followed by the other applicable sentencing principles.

Turning to the factors that are applicable in this case. Mr. Baton has entered a guilty plea. He waived the preliminary inquiry in this matter. The matter was later set for trial and Mr. Baton re-elected to trial by judge alone and entered a guilty plea the week before the trial.

Counsel for Mr. Baton advises that the timing of the guilty plea was more a factor of circumstance than a last-minute change of heart.

Mr. Baton was serving his sentence in Alberta and he and counsel were communicating by telephone, but Mr. Bock wanted to speak to Mr. Baton in person given the significance of the decision that Mr. Baton had to make. While the timing was late for a guilty plea, the circumstances under which the guilty plea occurred are understandable. Significantly, the victim has not ever had to testify in this matter. So I am prepared to give Mr. Baton full credit for his guilty plea.

Mr. Baton, through his counsel and in speaking to the Court yesterday, has expressed his remorse for this offence. This is evident by

his willingness to plead guilty and also in the submissions of his counsel and his own words yesterday.

There are also aggravating factors in this case. It is statutorily aggravating, pursuant to Section 718.2(a)(ii.1), that the offender abused a person under the age of 18 years. The victim, as I said, was 15 years old. The offender himself was 20 years old at the time of the offence. The victim also was in a vulnerable position. She was asleep or unconscious after having consumed alcohol with the accused that evening. She was in a position where she was not able to defend herself or say no. Mr. Baton, having spent the night drinking, would have known how intoxicated the victim was. He himself was intoxicated as well, but that is not a mitigating factor. More often it shows that the accused made a bad decision while his judgment was impaired rather than committing an offence after carefully and deliberating planning it.

Mr. Baton was also on release at the time of this offence, having just days before been convicted of a similar offence. If there ever was a time to be concerned about the risk of consuming alcohol and what bad decisions he might make while under the influence, I would think it

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would have been in the days following his conviction for an offence which occurred in similar circumstances. And the similarity between this offence and the previous offence on Mr. Baton's criminal record is significant. In both cases the victims were under 18, were sleeping or unconscious after consuming alcohol, and were sexually assaulted by Mr. Baton.

I am mindful that Mr. Baton is young and is serving another sentence. He has been in custody serving his sentence since October 2012. I am told he is doing well in custody, but, because of the outstanding charges, was not able to take any offence-specific programming. He has taken upgrading, participated in spiritual and healing programs, attended Alcoholic Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous meetings regularly, and taken advantage of other opportunities in the institution. He is doing well, reportedly. He is motivated to better himself and to fill his time, to stay focused, and I hope that drive and motivation continues because Mr. Baton is still young, he has potential, and he has made a good decision to take advantage of what is offered in the correctional facility, and I hope, Mr. Baton, that you can take what you have learned and apply it once you are released from jail.

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Please stand, Mr. Baton. Taking into

account the circumstances and the applicable

sentencing principles, I am satisfied that an

appropriate sentence is three and a half years'

imprisonment. The sentence imposed will be three

and a half years on each count, concurrent. You

may sit down. Thank you.

There are also a number of ancillary orders that the Crown has requested. So there will be a SOIRA order for life as this is his second conviction for sexual assault, and I understand that there was previously a SOIRA order made. As well, this offence is a primary designated offence, so there will be a DNA order. There will also be a firearms prohibition, pursuant to Section 109 of the Criminal Code, which will be for ten years. As well, considering the offender's lack of previous employment and the sentence he will be serving, it would cause undue hardship to impose the victim of crime surcharge, and since this predates the amendments to the Criminal Code, I am of the view I still have the authority to waive that, so I will be waiving the victim of crime surcharge.

Is there anything else, counsel?

26 MS. MILLER: Nothing from the Crown, Your

27 Honour. Thank you, Your Honour.

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1	THE	COURT:	Mr. Bock?
2	MR.	BOCK:	No. Thank you very much, Your
3		Honour.	
4	THE	COURT:	Counsel, thank you for your
5		submissions and we	e will adjourn court.
6	THE	COURT CLERK:	Thank you, Your Honour.
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11		01	the Rules of Court
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13		Jane	e Romanowich, CSR(A)
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