AMENDED ORIGINAL

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE OUEEN

- v -

E. A.

ORIGINAL amended as of June 28, 2017, to:

Page 17 Line 9: "credit for 12 and a half months"

Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence delivered by The Honourable Justice L. A. Charbonneau, sitting in Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on the 24th day of August, 2016.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. A. Piche: Counsel for the Crown

Mr. L. Moore: Counsel for the Accused

(Charge under s. 151 of the Criminal Code of Canada)

No information shall be published in any document or broadcast or transmitted in any way which could identify the victim or a witness in these proceedings pursuant to s. 486.4 of the Criminal Code

This transcript has been altered to protect the identity of the victim/accused pursuant to the direction of the presiding Judge

Official Court Reporters

1 THE COURT: E.A. has pleaded guilty to a
2 charge of sexual interference. The victim, A.B.,
3 is the sister of Mr. A.'s common-law spouse. She
4 was ten years old at the time this happened. She
5 did not disclose this right away, but eventually
6 she did and Mr. A. was charged.

He chose to have a trial in this court, but he waived his preliminary hearing.

The case was scheduled to proceed to trial this week, but last week Mr. A. made arrangements through his counsel to enter a guilty plea to the charge.

The criminal courtroom is not usually a place where happy subject matters are discussed. More often than not, the cases that come before this Court are very sad. Usually, someone has been hurt badly. Often, the person who committed the offence has also had a difficult life, and that is very much the case here.

The man I have to sentence today, not so long ago, was before this Court but not as an accused. He was in this Court to testify about horrific sexual abuse he suffered at the hands of his own father when he was very young. Now I have to sentence him for a sexual offence he committed against a child who was young and very vulnerable, just like he was when he was abused

1 by his father. That is terribly sad.

Mr. A. cried through most of the sentencing hearing that took place earlier this week. I have no doubt that he is remorseful for what he did. That may not give the victim any comfort right now, and maybe it never will, but based on my observations of him in court and based on what he said to me when he had the opportunity to speak to me directly, I am quite convinced he is genuinely sorry. I am also convinced that he fully realizes what he has put her through and how she might feel now. He knows because he has been living, himself, with the impact of sexual abuse for many, many years.

The first thing I have to take into account on this sentencing, as in any sentencing, is what Mr. A. did. The Agreed Statement of Facts sets out what happened.

The events that led to this charge happened during the spring or summer of 2011. A. was ten. Her older sister and Mr. A. were in a common-law relationship. They had a young son. A. lived with them. One night a number of people were visiting the residence. People were drinking.

A. fell asleep on a mattress with the little boy, Mr. A.'s young son. She woke up to Mr. A.'s hand down her pants. He was massaging her vaginal

area. She felt weird and scared and did not know what to do, so she pretended to be asleep. She opened her eyes at one point and Mr. A. quickly removed his hand. She sat up and asked him where her sister was and he said he did not know. She moved to the other side of the bed and hugged Mr. A.'s son. She fell asleep in that position. She woke up a second time to Mr. A. doing the same thing again, with his hand down her pants. She did not open her eyes because she was scared. She got up eventually and went to sleep on a bed in another room.

This was not a prolonged assault. It was not as intrusive as some sexual assaults we hear about in the courts, yet it had a profound impact on A. as she outlined in her Victim Impact Statement which I will say more about later in these Reasons.

The second thing I have to take into account in this sentencing is Mr. A.'s personal circumstances. He is an aboriginal offender, and the principles outlined in the Supreme Court of Canada cases of Gladue and Ipeelee apply to his sentencing.

Mr. A. instructed his counsel to proceed to a sentencing hearing without asking for a pre-sentence report, but his counsel provided me

with information about his background and the struggles that he has faced growing up. Those circumstances are very tragic.

First of all, as I have already mentioned,
Mr. A. was before this Court two years ago as a
witness. His father faced trial on accusations
of having sexually assaulted him between the
years 1980 and 1985. Mr. A. was only four years
old when this abuse started. The sexual abuse
was serious and prolonged. The trial judge's
outline of the evidence heard in that trial can
be found in the sentencing decision reported at
2015 NWTSC 2. I do not think it is necessary to
repeat those details here today, but I will only
say that the abuse was very serious and lasted
for many years.

It is difficult to imagine the effect that this kind and level of abuse would have on a person, but there is much more. Mr. A.'s father was violent to his spouse and to all his children. There was considerable abuse going on in the home.

Mr. A. started standing up to his father when he was 11 years old. It is hard to picture what it would be like for an 11-year-old little boy to be in that position, especially considering the abuse he himself had suffered at

1 the hands of his father.

Aside from the level of violence and dysfunction that existed in the home, the level of loss that Mr. A. experienced as a child and teenager is staggering. When he was ten years old, his sister drowned. A few years later, three of his brothers committed suicide a year apart from one another when Mr. A. was 13, 14, and 15 years old. In addition, Mr. A. was in a relationship for a time with a woman and they had twin children, who I understand are now adults.

That young woman, the mother of the twins, also committed suicide when she was 17 years old. She shot herself in Mr. A.'s presence.

It is difficult to even begin to imagine the impact that any one of these things happening in a young person's life would be, let alone the cumulative impact of it. Listening to it is heartbreaking. Experiencing it must have been unimaginably painful.

Mr. A. went to residential school at

Grollier Hall in Inuvik when he was nine.

Despite the horrific conditions that prevailed in his home, he ran away from the school, I heard, as often as he could. There is no information before me as to what, if anything, happened to him by way of abuse at Grollier Hall. I know

from cases that have been before this Court, and are a matter of public record, that many students at Grollier Hall were physically and sexually abused. Of course I cannot speculate about whether Mr. A. was one of those who this happened to, but whether it did or not, as I said, the fact that he would run away from there and try to get home, despite the conditions that existed in his family home, is very telling about how negative the residential school experience was for him, whatever the reasons.

Both of Mr. A.'s parents also went to residential school. There is no information before me as to any details of what their experiences there might have been, but it is well documented now that for some people that experience was very destructive. This is all part of what the courts have been directed to take judicial notice of in the Supreme Court of Canada decisions of Gladue and Ipeelee that I have already referred to.

Mr. A. also suffered from health problems from a very young age. He was born with a heart problem and had a heart attack at age 15. I heard he had a second one, a very serious one, in 2001.

Despite all of this, Mr. A. has been able to

maintain employment at different points in time.

He enjoys being out on the land, hunting and

trapping, to provide for community members. His

counsel said that Mr. A. finds it therapeutic to

be out on the land, and so maybe pursuing those

6 types of activities can be one of the foundations

7 for his rehabilitation and healing.

He has one brother and one sister left.

They, as well as his mother and several other relatives, live in Ulukhaktok.

Mr. A. understands that A. does not want to have anything to do with him, and now that he knows that she resides in Ulukhaktok, he said both directly and through his counsel that he is not sure if he will be going back to that community, his home community, when he is released.

Mr. A. has a criminal record. Several of the entries on that record are subsequent to the offence that I am sentencing him for today. He does not have any convictions for sexual offences, but there are a number of convictions for crimes of violence. He has received jail terms before, but the most significant one, a term of nine months' imprisonment, was for trafficking in drugs, not for a crime of violence. Still, from the point of view of the

protection of the public, the fact that he has convictions for crimes of violence is a concern.

I am advised that Mr. A. has spent 253 days on remand for this offence. Under our law he is entitled to receive some credit for the time he has spent on remand. The Crown prosecutor has told me that she agrees that in accordance with the principles set out in R. v. Summers, 2014 SCC 26, Mr. A. should receive credit for his remand time on a ratio of one and a half days for every day spent in custody, which works out to a credit of 379 days. In simple terms, a year and two weeks.

The Crown says an appropriate jail term for this offence would be in the range of 15 months, followed by probation for three years. Once the credit is applied for the remand time, this would translate into a further jail term of just under three months. Defence counsel asks that I impose a sentence of 12 months followed by probation. That would translate into no further jail being imposed today.

I agree with counsel that there are significant Gladue and Ipeelee factors to consider in this matter. Many offenders come before the Court with difficult and tragic backgrounds, but the combination of factors that

have impacted Mr. A.'s life is particularly
crushing.

Sadly, the courts often hear about offenders having had struggles and difficult circumstances growing up. Unfortunately, we often hear about the kinds of things that I heard about earlier this week happening in Mr. A.'s life. But I have rarely heard anything that is overall as awful as the global picture that his counsel presented.

As I already said, it is heartbreaking to hear about and think about, and it is very difficult to imagine what it must be like to live with such memories.

It has to be said, as the Crown noted during submissions, that these awful personal circumstances do not excuse Mr. A.'s conduct. His struggles and suffering as he was growing up, although incredibly sad, do not diminish the seriousness of his conduct towards A., nor does it take anything away from the pain and suffering that she now has to experience from what he did to her. She now has to carry this with her for the rest of her life. She will have to find a way to be healthy and happy despite what has happened to her. And this is perhaps what was the saddest: The fact that a person who has been treated terribly badly by someone who should have

been a protector turns around and, once an adult, does the same thing to another vulnerable child.

We often hear about this cycle. Somehow that cycle has to stop, and the only people who can stop it are the individuals themselves.

The Court's role and duty is to uphold and apply the sentencing principles that are set out in the Criminal Code. The Court is powerless to repair the harm done. Powerless to repair through sentencing of his abuser the harm done to Mr. A. when he was a little boy. And powerless to repair the harm done to A. through sentencing Mr. A. today.

Just a few weeks ago, in R. v. Ross, 2016

NWTSC 48, I, sadly, sentenced another person for sexual assault on a child. I talked about the legal principles that apply in sentencing for serious sexual assaults of children and the impact that sexual abuse has on children. The offences committed in that case were more intrusive than the ones here. They were major sexual assaults within the meaning of the case law, whereas here, the Crown fairly concedes that they are not, although they were certainly not trivial assaults.

But the sexual abuse of a child can have a huge impact on that child even when the offence

is not the most serious or intrusive kind, and,
for that reason, what I said in the Ross decision
about this is relevant to this case as well even
if the assaults committed on A. were less
intrusive than the ones committed in that case.
I am not going to repeat all those things today,
but I simply adopt, for the purposes of this
case, what I said at pages 9 to 13 in the Ross
decision.

Anyone who is skeptical about the devastating impact of sexual abuse on children, even when it is less intrusive than intercourse or digital penetration, should read A.'s Victim Impact Statement. It is a powerful and compelling Victim Impact Statement.

I understand that A. would have liked to have been present in court and read it herself, but she lives very far from here and that was not possible. Her words were read into the record earlier this week and I want to quote some of them again. I want to quote what she said because, in all of this, it is very important that what happened to her and the effect that this has had on her not be forgotten or overlooked. She writes, among other things, the following: (As read)

I feel hurt, empty and ugly inside. When I told Janine what

1 he did to me I didn't cry, I sat there feeling empty like it didn't bother me. 3 Then she says: 4 This one night I was so depressed I cut my arm from my wrist to 5 halfway up my elbow. It never stopped bleeding for half an 6 hour. I have this big hole in my chest that no one can fix and 7 still today I feel like the only way I can fix it is by stabbing myself in the chest because it 8 hurts so much. 9 10 And then she writes: 11 This one nightmare in this same house, something would be waiting 12 for me. Looking out the window from inside, I would be terrified 13 to go in. This dream would come over and over. Not too long ago 14 I had the same dream but there's this man on a chair outside the 15 house staring at me. When I looked out the window near the 16 end, I would look out the window and he would be gone. That was 17 the most scariest feeling ever. 18 One of the things that sexual assault 19 victims often report is feeling ashamed and 20 feeling like it was their fault they were abused. 21 It is not their fault of course, and this needs 22 to be said at every opportunity that presents 23 itself. A. is still young at 15, but she must be a 24 25 very strong young woman because she has insight into this already. She knows this was not her 26 27 fault. So I will quote again something that she

1	writes in her Victim Impact Statement because it
2	was so true, absolutely 100 percent correct, and
3	her message is well worth repeating:
4	I want everyone to know what a horrible thing he did [to me]. I
5	am not embarrassed about it. I feel like girls and boys,
6	whichever one is the victim, should not be. It's not on them.
7	They should be heard
8	A. is right, this is not on her; the
9	responsibility for this is Mr. A.'s.
10	It is aggravating that the victim of this
11	offence was very young. It is aggravating that
12	there were two assaults during the same night.
13	It is aggravating that Mr. A. was in a position
14	of trust vis-à-vis this child. It is aggravating
15	that the victim was asleep both times and
16	particularly vulnerable, and it is also
17	aggravating that Mr. A. has a criminal record
18	even though it does not include entries for
19	convictions for sexual offences.
20	However, the guilty plea is highly
21	mitigating even if it did not come early in the
22	proceedings. The victim lived with the anxiety
23	of preparing to testify for trial for some time,
24	but, in the end, the plea came soon enough that
25	she did not have to travel to Yellowknife for

this case. The preliminary hearing was waived.

So, in the end, she did not have to testify in

26

27

court about what happened to her. For having seen countless times witnesses, children and adults, having to testify about these kinds of things in courtrooms, I know that sparing someone from that is sparing them a lot.

Mr. A. was not spared that in the case where he was the victim. He cannot undo what he did to A., but he at least owned up to what he did and avoided her having to live through the very difficult experience of testifying in court. And because the case where he was a witness went to trial, he is well placed to know what having to testify is like.

As I have already said, I accept that Mr. A. is remorseful, and I know that he does not need to hear from me the type of damage and harm that this behaviour caused because he knows it firsthand. To the extent I spoke of that today, I spoke of it because it needs to be said publicly as often as possible to hopefully one day get to the point where these issues will not be before the courts as often as they are today.

The Crown and Defence have both presented reasonable, realistic, and compassionate submissions at this sentencing hearing. As far as what the sentence should be today, their positions are not that far apart.

Restraint is always a consideration on sentencing. The Criminal Code mandates that it be given special attention in the sentencing of aboriginal offenders. The positions taken by counsel in this case reflect Mr. A.'s exceptionally tragic background and recognize that this case calls for exceptional restraint.

Mr. A. has already spent a considerable period of time in custody and, on balance, I agree with counsel that the goals of sentencing can be achieved without him having to be subject to a further jail term of any great significance. In my view, those goals can be achieved through a sentence amounting to something very close to time served, followed by a lengthy period of probation that will support, hopefully, his rehabilitation.

I do think there is merit in having a short additional period of imprisonment so that the global sentence reflects the seriousness of the offence but also for reasons actually related to Mr. A.'s rehabilitation.

If I sentenced him to "time served" today and he walked out of the building, he would not have any time to decide what he is going to do, where he is going to go, and develop perhaps a strategy or plan to transition back into life

outside of jail. It is clear from what his counsel told me, and what Mr. A. said himself, that there are a lot of unknowns at this point as far as what will happen when he is released, as far as where he will live, as far as his relationship with his common-law, and other things as well. I am not sure it would be in the interests of his rehabilitation and well being to have him simply walk out of here today. At the same time, for reasons that I already referred to, I do not think a lengthy further term of imprisonment is necessary to achieve the goals of sentencing.

The Crown has sought ancillary orders and those will issue. There will be a DNA order because this a primary designated offence. There will be an order that Mr. A. comply with the Sex Offender Information Registration Act for a period of 20 years.

We did not discuss this during submissions, but the date of this offence pre-dates the amendments to the provisions of the Code that deal with the victim of crime surcharge, so I do have jurisdiction to waive the surcharge. I am going to do that in this case considering the amount of time Mr. A. has already spent in custody and his overall circumstances and

- everything he will have to deal with when he is released.
- Mr. A., can you stand up, please. Mr. A.,
- 4 if it had not been for the time you have spent on
- 5 remand and taking into account your
- 6 circumstances, I would have imposed a jail term
- 7 of 13 and a half months imprisonment. For the
- 8 time that you have already spent on remand, the
- 9 253 days, I am going to give you credit for 12
- 10 and a half months, and what that means is that
- there will be a further jail term of one month.
- 12 You understand?
- 13 THE ACCUSED: (No verbal response).
- 14 THE COURT: You can sit down.
- This is going to be followed by a period of
- 16 probation for three years and those will include
- 17 only three conditions: You will have to report
- 18 to Probation Services within 24 hour of your
- 19 release; you will no contact direct or indirect
- 20 with A.B.; and you will take counselling as
- 21 recommended by your probation officer as long as
- 22 you consent. This has to be with your consent.
- 23 Counselling treatment cannot be forced on you,
- but given everything that you have been through,
- 25 I think that it would be great if you could
- access some help.
- 27 It is not up to me to decide, but this

- additional month, I am sure, will not translate
 into another full month in custody. I am quite
 certain you will be released before that. You
 will be released soon. So you have some time to
 decide what you are going to do and where you are
- going to go, and hopefully your case worker in
- 7 jail can assist you with that.
- 8 The probation order is there to protect A.
- 9 through the no contact condition, but it is also
- 10 there to assist you and I hope you will access
- 11 that help.
- 12 What I heard earlier this week is that you
- have a lot of skills, and it is not too late to
- 14 have a productive life and to be there for your
- 15 son, and I sincerely hope that that is what you
- 16 will be able to do.
- 17 As I have said, this abuse has to stop
- 18 somewhere. The courts can stop it for a little
- 19 while by sending people to jail so they cannot
- 20 hurt anybody, but the true solution comes from
- 21 people, and I hope, in time, you can be part of
- that solution.
- Is there anything that I have overlooked,
- Mr. Moore?
- MR. MOORE: No, I don't think so.
- 26 THE COURT: Ms. Piché?
- 27 MS. PICHÉ: No. Thank you, Your Honour.

1	THE COURT: I thank both of you for your
2	work in resolving this case and for your very
3	fair submissions. Close court.
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7	Certified Pursuant to Rule 723
8	of the Rules of Court
10	Tana Damanawi ah (GCD (A))
11	Jane Romanowich, CSR(A) Court Reporter
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