IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- v -

WILLIAM DILLON

Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence delivered by The Honourable Justice A.M. Mahar, sitting in Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on the 3rd day of February, 2017.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. A. Paquin: Counsel for the Crown

Mr. P. Harte: Counsel for the Accused

(Charges under s. 271 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 of Canada

1	THE	COURT: A jury trial was scheduled in
2		Tuktoyaktuk to begin on October the 17th, 2016.
3		On the day of trial, Mr. Dillon entered a guilty
4		plea to a single count of sexual assault. He was
5		remanded in custody approximately a week later,
6		and he has been in custody, awaiting sentencing
7		since then.
8		The facts underlying the plea are as
9		follows, and I am reading from an Agreed
10		Statement of Facts:
11		William Dillon is the biological
12		father of IT, the victim. "I" was born on May 28th, 1983.
13		On or between November the 1st, 2013, and November 30th, the same
14		year, IT and DF, her common-law at the time, went for
15		drinks at a friend's house in Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories.
16		In the early hours of the morning, Ms. T and Mr. F decided to go to
17		sleep at William Dillon's place, as they thought this would be
18		a safe place. Once at William Dillon's place,
19		both Ms. T and Mr. F eventually fell asleep in the living
20		room, each of them on a different couch. Sometime later, Ms. T awoke
21		to someone touching her between the legs. She felt a finger or
22		fingers inside her vagina. She moved, and she felt the hand come
23		out. She opened her eyes and saw her father, William Dillon, close to her,
24		moving away from her taking a step back. William Dillon was
25		approximately 3 or 4 feet from her facing her.
26		She was scared and did not know what to do. She got up. Her ski
27		pants were undone. She buckled and zipped her pants. She woke up
		Mr. F, and they both left the

1 residence immediately. As a result of the incident, Ms. T left Tuktoyaktuk 2 approximately one week after it 3 happened. She moved to Alberta. I believe she is now back in the 4 5 Northwest Territories. About four months later, on April the 6 9th, 2014, she reported the sexual 7 assault to the RCMP in Edmonton. 9 No victim impact statement was provided, 10 because Ms. T found the process of the 11 interview for the presentence report "grueling 12 enough", and she did not see the need to go 13 through it again. 14 I indicated, during the comments on 15 sentence earlier, that I agreed and that there was substantial information in the presentence 16 report. The impact on the complainant or victim 17 has been profound. It includes depression; an 18 inability to work or take care of her children; 19 thoughts of suicide; she left her community; and 20 21 it has had a devastating impact. I can do no 22 better than to read, for the record, what she had 23 to say to the writer of the presentence report, in her own words. 2.4 25 I am repeating the section that was read in earlier by the Crown attorney, but since this 26 27 is now going to be the formal record of these

1	proceedings, this should form part of it. And I
2	quote:
3	I had a great job at the time,
4	working with The Commissionaires in cells in Tuktoyaktuk. At the time, I
5	was in a three-year relationship. After I got hurt, I gave up my
6	daughter for adoption because I couldn't deal with it and raise her.
7	I couldn't work for two years. I felt so embarrassed. I felt betrayed
	and scared. I bottled up all those
8	emotions I had. When I got angry, I took it out on those who didn't
9	deserve it. When I was making my statement in
10	Alberta, I became emotional, and I
11	had nowhere to turn. I was in a relationship with a guy, and I don't
12	know where I'd be without him. I took it out mainly on him. I
13	couldn't work. I was mentally lost and ended the relationship and came
	home. I drank a lot.
14	When I got the papers for my trial, the drinking picked up again.
15	I was angry. I noticed I started taking things out on my daughter.
16	That's when I went to counselling.
17	I've been down a negative road for too long. I know what it's like, and
18	I don't want to die yet. I have a lot to accomplish.
19	On the day of trial, I had to fly out. I didn't want to. I wanted to
	keep drinking and kill myself. I do
20	anything and everything now to keep my mind occupied. I get really
21	depressed. I'm so angry.
22	There is no question this is a serious
23	crime. The nature of the sexual assault is
24	digital penetration. While not intercourse, this
25	is a serious violation of the physical integrity
26	of the victim. This occurred while she was
27	sleeping in her father's home. One has to wonder

1 where she could possibly have been safer.

Under the circumstances, a denunciatory sentence is called for. I note, as well, that Mr. Dillon has a criminal record with one entry from 1996 where he received 60 days in jail for a sexual interference charge.

In mitigation, there must be substantial credit given for the guilty plea. While the timing of the plea could have been earlier, the Crown candidly conceded that it would have been very difficult for the complainant to testify in this case, if not impossible. So, obviously, there is a need for great credit.

More generally, a guilty plea is an indication of remorse. While that remorse could have been somewhat clearer in the presentence report, it was present. I so find. And I can do no better than to quote from the decision of Justice Charbonneau in R. v. Holman, 2014 NWTSC 13 heard January the 10th, 2014, in Yellowknife. I am quoting from paragraph 47:

... guilty pleas do more, and this is especially important in a case like this one where there are family or other connections between the offender and the victim. Because no matter what the outcome of a trial is, there can always remain doubt in the minds of some about whether the allegation was really true. Even after conviction, there can still be victim blaming and assertions that the complaint was false. There are

1	situations where even after a conviction some of the offender's
2	loved ones can simply not accept that
3	the allegation is true and they continue to believe that the victim
4	is lying. And this can cause more tension, more division, more pain
5	long after the court proceedings are over, particularly so in small
6	communities, and many of our communities in this jurisdiction are small and close knit. So when a
7	person comes forward and admits the
8	wrongdoing, it puts an end to that type of uncertainty. It removes the
9	lingering doubts that some may have. It means that everybody has to believe the victim. It makes it
10	clear who was at fault and who was in
11	the wrong and hopefully it means everyone can try to move on, on that
12	basis.
13	Mr. Dillon is of Inuvialuit decent. This
14	requires me to consider section 718.2(b) of the
15	Criminal Code. I must give particular attention
16	to the circumstances of Aboriginal offenders in
17	determining an appropriate sentence. The Supre

requires me to consider section 718.2(b) of the Criminal Code. I must give particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal offenders in determining an appropriate sentence. The Supreme Court of Canada has made it clear in cases like Gladue and Ipeelee that a sentencing Court must consider the unique systemic or background factors which may have played a part in bringing an Aboriginal offender before the Court and the types of sentencing procedures and sanctions which might be appropriate in the circumstances because of an Aboriginal offender's background.

I have had the benefit of a presentence report. It is very complete. Mr. Dillon is

currently 60. When he was only 6 years old, he was taken away from his parents to residential school where he spent approximately 14 years. He has suffered abuse, both physical and sexual, there, as well as in Tuktoyaktuk. His parents died in a house fire when he was only 20 years old. He has suffered many losses in his life. He grew up in an atmosphere of violence and drinking in the home.

From the presentence report, and I alluded to this earlier in comments to counsel, I see a quiet, lonely man with few real social supports and no particularly close relationships. He seems somewhat erratic in his thought process, which I gather from the comments he made to various persons, including the writer of the presentence report.

The Crown attorney is asking for two and a half years in jail. Mr. Harte, on behalf of Mr. Dillon, suggests either two years less a day or two years, which would allow the Court to impose a period of probation.

Mr. Dillon has served 103 actual days in jail giving him credit on 1.5 to 1 basis. The time he gets credit for is 155 days. I am taking into account the guilty plea; the personal circumstances of the accused, both in terms of

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the *Gladue* factors and personal circumstances; obviously, the damage that was done to the complainant or victim; and the case law that has been provided, although I do make a note that every case is unique, as is every offender.

The sentence of the Court is two years in jail. Mr. Dillon, giving you credit for 155 days, that leaves 575 days remaining. I will place you on probation for a period of three years.

Following your incarceration, you are to keep the peace and be of good behaviour; report to a probation officer within three days of your release and after that, as directed; you are to have no contact, directly or indirectly, with the victim, unless: One, it is initiated by her in writing to the probation office; two, it is with the written permission of your probation officer. Both of those conditions have to be present before you can have contact with her. I am not sure if she is going to want to. But we are talking about a period of time close to five And, three, any permission is revokable by either the victim or the probation office. Meaning they can remove the permission if the permission is granted. And you will take counselling, as directed by your probation

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1 officer. 2 Those are the only conditions. I will make 3 an order under section 743.21(1) that you have no contact, directly or indirectly, with the victim 5 while you are incarcerated. You will be placed on the Sex Offender Registry for a period of 6 20 years. 7 Mr. Harte, does Mr. Dillon hunt or otherwise 8 require a firearm for employment? I know that he 9 10 worked for Environmental Services up until about 11 two years ago. 12 MR. HARTE: Your Honour, my expectation is 13 that Mr. Dillon would hunt if he has an 14 opportunity to do so. At this point, I don't 15 think he has a machine, so he would be hunting with others. But, in any event, when he is back 16 in the community, my expectation is that he would 17 hunt. And so if the Court is considering a 18 firearms prohibition, which I expect is the case, 19 20 I'd ask that the Court make an exemption under 113. 21 22 THE COURT: Crown, any comment? 23 MS. PAQUIN: No, Your Honour. 24 THE COURT: There will be a section 109 25 firearms order. It is mandatory, under the circumstances. You are to see to it that any 26 27 firearms or ammunition in your possession in

1 Tuktoyaktuk, meaning in a residence controlled by 2 you, are to either be turned over to someone with 3 a valid Firearms Acquisition Certificate or to the authorities, within the next 30 days. 4 5 I will make an exemption under section 113 allowing you to apply to a regional firearms 6 7 office for a limited permit for the purposes of 8 either sustenance hunting or employment, upon 9 your release. All that does is allow you to 10 apply. I am not granting you a licence, but it 11 does allow you to apply to the regional firearms 12 office for a licence. 13 THE ACCUSED: Excuse me, Your Honour. 14 have a hard time hearing everything you've just 15 said, because of one of the guards in Fort Smith yelled in this ear and damaged my hearing a bit. 16 THE COURT: Which part would you like me 17 to start at? 18 THE ACCUSED: I'm sorry, Your Honour. 19 about everything you said, I could not hear 20 21 properly. I am very sorry, Your Honour. If it's 22 all written down, I will read it later. 23 THE COURT: Mr. Dillon, what I am going to 2.4 do is start again at the sentence part of it. 25 What I have done, you will be able to read, and I 26 do not propose to start again at the beginning. 27 I gave you credit for your guilty plea.

took into account all of the circumstances. The sentence of the Court is two years in jail. Not two and a half years. Two years. It falls more or less in the middle of the range of sentences that I concede to be appropriate in a case like this. And, again, giving you substantial credit for the guilty plea and taking into account the substantially aggravating factor of you being the father of the victim.

I have given you credit for the time you have served in custody on a 1.5 to 1 basis, so you have credit for 155 days, and that leaves you with 575 days to serve.

After your sentence is completed, you will be on probation for three years. The only conditions of your probation are that you are to keep the peace and be of good behaviour; you are to have no contact, directly or indirectly, with the victim, your daughter, unless two things happen: One, she has to provide her written authorization to probation services; and, two, you have to have the written permission of Probation Services before you can have contact with her. Permission by either one of them can be revoked by either one at any time. So they can take it back. That is what you need before you can have contact with your daughter.

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You are to report to Probation Services within three days of your release, and you are to take whatever counselling is recommended for you by the probation officer.

There are some other orders that I have made. There is one that you should know about immediately, is that you are ordered to have no contact, directly or indirectly, with the victim while you are incarcerated. You are going to be placed on the Sex Offender Registry for a period of 20 years. That is a mandatory order. I have no say in that. Simply mandatory.

I also have no discretion about the imposition of a firearms order. You will be on a firearms order for a period of ten years. I have allowed you to apply to the regional firearms office for a limited permit under section 113. But you still have to apply to the regional firearms office. And that is for either subsistence hunting or for jobs. You are to turnover any firearms or ammunition that is in your control, in other words, in a residence that is in your control in Tuktoyaktuk, within the next 30 days, either to someone with a valid Firearms Acquisition Certificate or to the authorities.

And I think that is as far as I got before

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           you raised the issue of not hearing me.
 2
                There has to be a surcharge of $200.
                                                        I will
 3
           give you five years to pay that.
                Crown, is there anything I have neglected?
 5
       MS. PAQUIN:
                               I'm not sure that you
 6
           mentioned if -- whether there was a DNA order or
 7
           not.
                               There is a DNA order.
        THE COURT:
                                                       Thank
 9
           you. I might have mentioned it the first time
10
           through.
                      There will be a DNA order.
                                                   Thank you.
11
       MS. PAQUIN:
                               Thank you, Your Honour.
12
       THE COURT:
                               Anything else?
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       MS. PAQUIN:
                               No, thank you.
14
       THE COURT:
                               Mr. Harte, anything?
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       MR. HARTE:
                               Sir, for the sake of clarity,
           I'm wondering if the word "verbal" should be
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17
           referenced in the revocation of permission, just
           to make that clear. I'm in the Court's hands.
18
19
           It may be clear the way it is. But just that
           it's clear that permission has to be given in
20
21
           writing, but it can be revoked verbally.
22
       THE COURT:
                               I will put a comma in there
23
           that permission for contact may be revoked by
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           either probation services or the victim, "comma",
25
           either verbally or in writing.
26
                Thank you, Mr. Harte.
27
                Anything else?
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1	MR. HARTE: No, sir. Thank you.
2	THE COURT: Mr. Dillon?
3	We will close court. Thank you.
4	we will close coult. Thank you.
5	CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIPT
6	CHRITICATH OF TRANSCRIFT
7	I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the
8	foregoing pages are a complete and accurate
9	transcript of the proceedings taken down by me in
10	shorthand and transcribed from my shorthand notes
11	to the best of my skill and ability.
12	Dated at the City of Edmonton, Province of
13	Alberta, this 6th day of March, 2017.
14	
15	Certified Pursuant to Rule 723
16	Of the Rules of Court
17	
18	Jenne Maria
19	Jenna Mearns, CSR(A)
20	Court Reporter
21	
22	
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