IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

WILLIAM BEAULIEU

Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence delivered by The Honourable Justice V.A. Schuler sitting in Fort Smith, in the Northwest Territories, on the 18 day of May, 2017.

APPEARANCES:

Counsel for the Crown Mr. B.W. Green:

Mr. C.B. Davison: Counsel for the Accused A.C.E. Reporting Services Inc.

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       THE COURT CLERK: Court is now reconvened.
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           Please be seated.
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       THE COURT:
                               Good morning. Before I
          proceed to sentence Mr. Beaulieu, do counsel have
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          anything further?
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      MR. GREEN:
                               I think the only issue we left
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          unresolved yesterday, Your Honour, was the
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           application of the victim of crime surcharge. I
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           looked into this last night, and the -- the
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          mandatory wording came into force in October of
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          2013.
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      THE COURT:
                              And -- and is still in force,
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           I take it?
      MR. GREEN:
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                              And is still in force, yes.
       THE COURT:
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                               Okay. Good. All right.
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                Do you agree with that?
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      MR. DAVISON:
                               I do, yes.
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       THE COURT:
                               All right. So I -- I need not
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           do anything, it applies automatically, or do I
           still need to make the order?
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       MR. GREEN:
                               I -- I think the practice is
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          to make the order on the record, yeah.
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      MR. DAVISON:
                               Yes.
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William Beaulieu now stands

convicted on the single-count Indictment that is

before the Court. He is convicted of having

committed an aggravated assault on Martin --

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THE COURT:

Marlin Shae, and an aggravated assault on Daniel

Jackson, in two separate incidents on the same

night into the early morning hours from September

to 17 -- excuse me, 2015.

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Although I have not yet filed written reasons for conviction, as I indicated I will do, I have heard submissions on sentence and -- and will now pronounce the sentence.

I will deal first with the circumstances of the offence. On the night in question,

Mr. Beaulieu was drinking, contrary to one of the terms of the probation order he was on at the time. He was outside Rocky Beaulieu's house, here in Fort Smith, and came up behind Marlin Shae and hit and kicked him.

The only evidence of a possible motive comes from what Daniel Starr said Mr. Beaulieu told him, that he beat up a guy who was going in and out of Rocky Beaulieu's house. Presumably, this was objectionable to either or both Rocky Beaulieu and William Beaulieu.

Mr. Shae suffered serious injuries, multiple facial fractures, a skull fracture, and an epidural hematoma. He had a laceration to the back of his head that required five stitches to close.

He testified that his eye throbbed for a

month or two after the assault, and he lost
feeling in the side of his face for a while. He
also had sore ribs for about a month. He was
treated in hospital in Edmonton but did not have
surgery.

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Later, in the early morning hours of September 17, 2015, William Beaulieu met up with Lorne Napier and Daniel Jackson. They ended up drinking in Daniel Jackson's basement.

Mr. Jackson wanted everyone to leave. He and Mr. Beaulieu argued and Mr. Beaulieu punched or hit him in the face two or three times.

Mr. Jackson did not fight back, and, after a few minutes and some further words exchanged between them, Mr. Beaulieu hit him in the face again, two or three times.

Mr. Jackson's injuries were a fractured cheek bone and eye socket. He testified that he continues to suffer numbness in the right side of his face and his jaw. He was sent to Edmonton for treatment, he did not require surgery.

Subsequent to the assault on Mr. Shae,
Mr. Beaulieu told Mary Abraham and Daniel Starr
about that assault. Mary Abraham did not
describe Mr. Beaulieu as bragging about the
assault, just that he said, "I just beat the shit
out of Marlin Shae".

Daniel Starr did describe Mr. Beaulieu as bragging that he beat up and kicked the guy going in and out of Rocky's.

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I accept that Mr. Beaulieu was bragging or boasting, at least to Mr. Starr. He may have been, in effect, boasting when he told Ms. Abraham. He clearly was not telling them about the assault on Mr. Shae in the hopes that they would get help for Mr. Shae.

Mr. Beaulieu was arrested on these matters on October 1st, 2015, and has been in custody since then; a period of 19 months and 17 days. As to Mr. Beaulieu's circumstances, I have the benefit of a very thorough presentence report.

Mr. Beaulieu is now 40 years old, he is

Métis. His childhood can be described as truly
sad and terrible. The family was split up, he
was exposed to alcohol and drug abuse and general
chaos in his mother's home. He was apprehended
by Social Services.

When he was 13 years old, both his parents who had separated by then, died violent deaths within a month of each other. He was moved around among family members, and, eventually, adopted by his grandparents and spent some time on the land with his grandfather, who was a trapper. He was sexually abused by a female

relative and later by another youth at a treatment centre. He was physically disciplined by being slapped by various relatives.

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He started getting into trouble with the law around age 13. He reports that he began experimenting with alcohol at age 8 or 9, and drugs at age 13. Mr. Beaulieu has suffered further tragedy and trauma as an adult arising out of the deaths of other relatives, and also some close relatives suffering sexual assault.

He has been through homelessness and he has lacked financial stability. He has several children, but does not see all of them, nor do they all live in Fort Smith. He has been in a common-law relationship since 2011, and, prior to being arrested, lived with his common-law spouse, their biological child, and some of her five children. Although it is reportedly a committed relationship, Mr. Beaulieu and his spouse have struggled to maintain a home and resources to raise their family.

Mr. Beaulieu has had employment as a labourer, and is considered by at least one employer who was interviewed by the probation officer as a hard worker.

Mr. Beaulieu also has a lengthy criminal record, beginning with a conviction for assault

in 1992, when he would have been 15 years old. As a youth, he also had convictions for sexual assault in 1993, break and enters, breaches of court orders, and then robbery and escaping lawful custody spanning the years 1993 to 1994.

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He received, as punishment, various short terms of secure custody, but, for the robbery, was given two years and six months secure custody. But the facts of the robbery are not before me, but I would assume, in the circumstances, that it was fairly serious.

As an adult, he has convictions for break and enter, mischief, and other property crimes from 1998 to 2013. But of more concern on this sentencing are his adult convictions for assault. First, the conviction for assault causing bodily harm in 2000 for which Mr. Beaulieu received four years in jail. Although I have not been told any facts of that offence, the sentence suggests that it was very serious.

Then there was an assault in 2006 for which Mr. Beaulieu was sentenced to a jail sentence of eight months and probation for two years. There is a conviction in 2010 for uttering threats for which 14 months jail was imposed concurrent to sentences imposed on other offences. There is a conviction in 2011 for an assault for which he

was sentenced to five months jail and 12 months probation.

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Mr. Beaulieu also has convictions as an adult in 1998 and 2010 for carrying a concealed weapon and possession of a weapon for a purpose dangerous to the public peace.

The crimes of violence, the assaults, and the threats, are, obviously, relevant as they disclose a continuing pattern -- pattern of violent behavior by Mr. Beaulieu against other people.

I note that his last conviction of September 4, 2013, for two break and enters and taking a motor vehicle without consent, resulted in a total 24-month conditional sentence order, followed by a suspended sentence of 18 months probation. Mr. Beaulieu was still on that probation when he committed the offence for which I must now sentence him.

Although he was, according to the presentence report, able to do quite well on the conditional sentence order, it was not long at all after it expired, in fact, by my understanding, it would just have been a matter of days that Mr. Beaulieu committed the assaults on Mr. Shae and Mr. Jackson.

I accept, as the presentence report

indicates, as do the certificates that were filed as Exhibit S-3, documenting Mr. Beaulieu's completion of anger management and substance abuse and other programs, that Mr. Beaulieu has made an effort to change his behavior and his life. He seems to have some insight into his behaviour and the bad choices he makes, as referred to in the presentence report. However, there is definitely an angry side to Mr. Beaulieu, one that seeks to blame others, as revealed in his interview with Constable Long.

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The aggravating factors in this case are, first: That Mr. Beaulieu was on probation at the time of the assaults. With respect to the assault on Mr. Shae, it is aggravating that he came up behind him, leaving him no opportunity to defend himself. The fact that after assaulting Mr. Shae, he went on to assault Mr. Jackson, is also an aggravating circumstance, as is his bragging to Mr. Starr about assaulting Mr. Shae. And, of course, assaulting Mr. Jackson in Mr. Jackson's own home is an aggravating circumstance.

As to mitigating factors, normally, a guilty plea is mitigating and will result in some and often substantial reduction in the sentence that would otherwise be imposed. And that is because

it indicates remorse, and that the offender is taking responsibility for his actions. In this case, Mr. Beaulieu tried, unsuccessfully, to have his guilty plea withdrawn, and so I do not consider and cannot consider that the plea indicates remorse.

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We did have a hearing on the facts, although it was somewhat shorter than a full trial would likely have been because the *Rules of Evidence* are less stringent at this type of hearing.

I do want to make it clear that I am not punishing Mr. Beaulieu for attempting to withdraw his guilty plea, but that guilty plea, as a result, simply does not have the mitigating effect that it would otherwise.

I do take into account Mr. Beaulieu's statement yesterday here in court that he is sorry for what he has done. I take into account the Gladue and Ipeelee factors, which apply because of Mr. Beaulieu's Métis heritage. I have no doubt that Mr. Beaulieu is caught in a cycle of alcohol, negative effects from his terrible childhood, violence, and other challenges common in Aboriginal communities, and that these challenges have led him to where he is now. But because of the serious effect his behaviour has on other individuals, as in this case, and his

apparent inability, even as he was reaching his 40s, to break that cycle and overcome his violent behaviour, there is no question that the community has to be protected from him.

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I do not ignore the prospect of rehabilitation because Mr. Beaulieu has made efforts, as I said. However, at his age, and with the seriousness of the assaults, rehabilitation simply cannot be the Court's primary concern.

The fact that any aggravated assault is to be considered and treated as serious, is reflected in the fact that parliament has set a maximum sentence for aggravated assault at 14 years in jail.

I agree completely with Crown counsel's submission that when an assault involves kicks or punches to the head, it is only luck that the assault does not result in death and a homicide charge because of the vulnerability of that part of the body.

The principles of sentencing are well-known. They include rehabilitation, which I have already mentioned. They include denunciation and deterrence. Clearly, individual deterrence, in other words, deterring Mr. Beaulieu from committing further offences, has to be an

objective in this case. A sentence must be proportionate to the gravity of the offence and the degree of the responsibility of the offender.

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Here, as I have said, the assaults are serious. They are grave. Mr. Beaulieu, after all these years, must know that when he drinks, he is aggressive and violent. He knew he was not supposed to be drinking because his probation prohibited it, yet he drank and then attacked these two individuals, whom he did not even know. That is very blameworthy conduct.

I am satisfied, however, that the assaults were not premeditated, rather, they were likely spur-of-the-moment or uncontrolled reactions by Mr. Beaulieu to things that he did not like. For example, Mr. Shae being at Rocky Beaulieu's house; Mr. Jackson wanting everyone out of his home.

I also have to consider restraint pursuant to section 718.2(e) of the *Criminal Code*, and consider whether any sanctions, other than imprisonment, would be appropriate, especially because Mr. Beaulieu is Aboriginal and his circumstances give rise to the principles in *Gladue*.

In this case, it is clear that a sentence of imprisonment is called for, but the restraint

factor is relevant to its length and I will bear that in mind.

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Counsel have submitted a number of cases, all of which I have read. I concur with the remarks made by Justice Shaner in R. v. Thorn, 2013 NWTSC 8, that the range of sentences for aggravated assault is very broad, which reflects that such assaults can take many forms and individual circumstances have to be taken into account.

The assaults, in those cases, raise -- range from a matter of months; for example, the <code>Jeremick'ca</code> case, to several years, for example, the <code>Thorn</code> case, which illustrates how widely sentences for aggravated assault, even with serious consequences to the victim, can vary.

In this case, Crown counsel seeks a sentence of eight years, less credit for remand time, which he concedes should be credited at a rate of 1.5 to 1. Defence counsel seeks a sentence of between 30 and 36 months, less credit for remand time.

Crown's position would effectively reflect a four-year sentence before remand credit for each of the assaults, which was the sentence imposed on Mr. Beaulieu for assault causing bodily harm

in 2000, some 17 years ago. The defence

submission would reflect a sentence of 15 to 18

months on each of the assaults.

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After his four-year sentences for assault causing bodily harm -- sorry, after his four-year sentence for assault causing bodily harm was imposed in 2000, the two assaults of which Mr. Beaulieu was later convicted resulted in eight months and then five months plus probation. So I can reasonably conclude that they were much less serious assaults than the one that resulted in the four-year sentence.

It is of great concern that Mr. Beaulieu now, again, with the assaults that I am dealing with today, has increased the seriousness of his behaviour. When he spoke to the Court yesterday, he said that he is learning in regarding to controlling his behaviour, but, clearly, he still has a lot to learn, and he has -- he now is at an age where he has to learn, or he will not be spending much, if any, time in the community.

I want to refer to Mr. Beaulieu 's testimony at the plea withdrawal hearing, and in that testimony, when he was talking to -- or speaking to the Court about the night in question, he stated that he was drinking at his auntie's place where he had gone with his spouse and children,

and, of course, he was not supposed to be drinking at all, and should not have been drinking in the presence of the children. Then you all went -- then Mr. Beaulieu, his spouse, and the children went home, they put the children to bed, and Mr. Beaulieu had a couple more beer. Then, he testified, at the plea withdrawal hearing, he went out. And when asked by Crown counsel, at that hearing, Why did you leave home? His answer was, I don't know. I wanted to go out and drink.

So the problem is, Mr. Beaulieu, that you put drinking before your family. That is really the root of the problem. And there has been -- there have been submissions made by your lawyer, which I accept, that witnesses say you are a good father. You speak about your family in the presentence report, and you talk about wanting to be a good father, but you are not putting your family first by this behavior, and that is something that you really need to spend a lot of time thinking about.

Stand, please, Mr. Beaulieu. In my view, considering all of the circumstances, all of the factors, and, in particular, the circumstances of the offences, and Mr. Beaulieu's criminal record, it would not be inappropriate to impose a

sentence of two years on the first assault, the one on Mr. Shae; and three years consecutive on the second assault, the one on Mr. Jackson. Because, as I said, it is an aggravating factor that having assaulted Mr. Shae, he went on, and, essentially, did it again. That would be a total sentence of five years. I have considered that carefully, and considered it globally, and, in my view, that is still an appropriate total sentence for Mr. Beaulieu's violent actions that night. 11 With credit of 29 months and eight days for remand time, that leaves a sentence of 30 months, plus 22 days, by my calculation, left to serve. And so that is the sentence that I impose today.

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There will also be a firearm and other specified weapons prohibition order pursuant to section 109 of the Criminal Code that will commence today and expire ten years of Mr. Beaulieu's release from imprisonment. And there will be the usual order for the taking of Mr. Beaulieu's DNA, and the application of the victim surcharge.

So, Mr. Beaulieu, I cannot -- you may sit down now. I cannot tell you how to conquer I do not know what the answer is. demons. You did well on the conditional sentence order, apparently, but, for some reason, you just could

not stick with it. And, as I have already said, you left your family at home and you went out and you drank, and you must have known, based on your past behaviour, that that could lead to nothing but trouble, nothing but trouble. Only you know did that, why you chose to do that that why you night. I -- I do not know. I cannot tell why you did it. But, as I said, you have to keep in mind that when you do that sort of thing, you are not putting your family first, you are not thinking about your family. Your being in jail means that your family suffers the consequences, and you need to see and understand, and you need to think about the fact that you are most likely, I am not going to say definitely, because there has always hope, but you are most likely contributing to your children getting caught up in the same cycle of alcohol and violence and a parent who is not around because you are in jail all the time. You are most likely contributing to them being caught up in that same cycle that you have been caught up in yourself. So you said yesterday you are trying, I will accept that, but you need to try a lot harder. And you also need to think about the fact

that if you commit another offence, like the one

that I am -- that -- that I have just sentenced

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you for, if you commit another assault on
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            someone, punch, kick someone in the head, there
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            is a very good chance that you will be looking at
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            a homicide charge. Because there is a very good
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            chance that a person that is subjected to that
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            kind of treatment from you would die. And if you
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            are looking at a homicide charge, you are likely
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            looking at a life sentence. So you need to think
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            about all those things. I mean, you are not a
            stupid man. I can tell that from the presentence
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           report. You have, obviously, thought about some
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           of these things in the past, and why you engage
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            in this behavior, but you need to think about it
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           a lot more and you need to do something about it.
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            So I am just going to leave that with you.
                 Counsel, I will thank you for your work on
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            this case. I do not know if you have anything
            further at this time, if not, we will adjourn.
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       MR. GREEN:
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                               Nothing from Crown, Your
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            Honour.
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       MR. DAVISON:
                               No, nothing else. Thank you.
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       THE COURT:
                               All right. Thank you. We
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            will adjourn court then -- we will close court,
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           rather.
                               All rise. I declare the
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        THE COURT CLERK:
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           Supreme Court closed.
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1	CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIPT
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3	I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the
4	foregoing pages are a complete and accurate
5	transcript of the proceedings taken down by me in
6	shorthand and transcribed from my shorthand notes
7	to the best of my skill and ability.
8	Dated at the City of Edmonton, Province of
9	Alberta, this 14th day of June, 2017.
10	
11	Certified Pursuant to Rule 723
12	Of the Rules of Court
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14	Same topedor D
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17	Leanne Harcourt, CSR(A)
18	Court Reporter
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