R v Dick, 2018 NWTSC 15

S-1-CR2017000040

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- vs. -

GARRETT DICK

Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence by The Honourable Justice S. H. Smallwood, at Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, on February 9th A.D., 2018.

APPEARANCES:

Mr. T. Johnson: Counsel for the Crown

Mr. T. Bock: Counsel for the Accused

Charge under s. 271 Criminal Code

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

Official Court Reporters

THE COURT: Garrett Dick has pleaded 1 guilty to one count of sexual assault. The 2 3 charge arises from an incident which occurred 4 on November 16th, 2013 in Inuvik. Mr. Dick 5 entered his guilty plea on December 4th, 2017, 6 and the matter was adjourned to February 6th, 2018 for sentencing and a pre-sentence report was ordered. It is now my responsibility to 8 9 sentence Mr. Dick for this offence. The facts of the offence are as outlined 10 11

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in the Agreed Statement of Facts and, briefly, they are:

On November 16th, 2013, Garrett Dick and the victim were at a party at a home in Inuvik, Northwest Territories. The two did not know each other prior to this.

After drinking alcohol, the complainant went to sleep on a mattress in the home. She was alone on the mattress and fully clothed when she went to sleep.

Mr. Dick pulled down the complainant's pants and underwear while she was asleep and had sexual intercourse with her. When she awoke the next day, the victim's pants were down around her ankles and she had "a funny feeling" in her vagina that made her believe that her vagina had been penetrated. She got up out of bed, pulled up her clothes and left
the house. She went home and a shower.

The next day on November 18th, the victim went to the hospital in Inuvik and reported the sexual assault. The RCMP were notified and a sexual assault examination was performed. Samples obtained during the sexual assault examination, as well as the clothing that had been worn the night by the victim, were sent for forensic testing by the RCMP.

DNA analysis determined that the underwear that the victim was wearing had human semen on them which matched the DNA of Mr. Dick.

Mr. Dick had vaginal sexual intercourse with the victim while she was asleep and unable to consent.

The Crown is seeking a sentence of two years and five months incarceration followed by two years probation. Mr. Dick has been in custody for 105 days, which amounts to 157 and a half days of credit at the rate of one and a half days for every day spent in pre-sentence custody. The defence is seeking a sentence of two years less a day after credit for remand credit time and to be followed by two years probation.

Mr. Dick has a criminal record. He has 17

convictions starting in 2000 and continuing up until this year. There are three property offences, three offences of violence, and 11 offences against the administration of justice on his record. He has a conviction for assault in 2008, another in 2009, and a third in 2011. He has received sentences for those offences, ranging from a fine and probation to 40 days in custody. His last conviction was entered in January of this year for failing to comply with conditions of his recognizance.

Mr. Dick is of Inuvialuit descent and this requires me to consider section 718.2(e) of the Criminal Code which states that all available sanctions, other than imprisonment, that are reasonable in the circumstances should be considered for all offenders, paying particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal offenders.

I have considered the principles set out
by the Supreme Court of Canada in Gladue and
Ipeelee and the requirement to consider the
unique systemic or background factors which
may have played a part in bringing an
Aboriginal offender before the courts and the
types of sentencing procedures and sanctions
which may be appropriate in the circumstances

- 1 because of the Aboriginal background.
- In this case I have the benefit of a
- 3 pre-sentence report and I have heard from
- 4 defence counsel about Mr. Dick's background
- 5 and circumstances.
- 6 Mr. Dick is 39 years old and has lived in
- 7 Inuvik for most of his life. He reportedly
- 8 had a good childhood that he viewed as mostly
- 9 positive. His parents did drink and he noted
- 10 that there was a lot of drinking that he
- 11 observed. They drank until he was seven and
- 12 then quit and so they have been sober for some
- 13 31 years. Mr. Dick recalled seeing a lot of
- drinking when he was a child.
- 15 He did not attend residential school but
- 16 both of his parents did. Both parents were
- 17 subjected to various forms of abuse at
- 18 residential school.
- 19 While he was a child, he did traditional
- 20 activities, going to whaling camp and bush
- camp, learning how to hunt and clean game. He
- 22 has not carried on with those activities as an
- 23 adult for the most part.
- Mr. Dick was in a common-law relationship
- for a number of years and has four children.
- 26 This relationship that he was in recently
- 27 ended and was not described as a positive one.

It involved substance abuse by both parties and violence by both parties. Mr. Dick also had to deal with the loss of his daughter in a house fire several years ago which has been very difficult for him to deal with and has resulted in a significant amount of guilt.

In the pre-sentence report, Mr. Dick acknowledged that he has a substance abuse problem. He began drinking alcohol when he was 16. He smoked marijuana when he was 14 and he began using crack cocaine in 2002 and over the years it has since become his drug of choice. His substance abuse has become a significant problem and he now realizes that he needs to deal with it.

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 courts have consistently said that in cases of sexual assault, and "major sexual assaults" as defined in Arcand, 2010 ABCA 363, that deterrence and denunciation are to be given considerable weight in sentencing.

The principle of denunciation involves denouncing unlawful conduct, sending the message that the sexual abuse of sleeping or

unconscious women will not be tolerated by the
people of Inuvik or the Northwest Territories.

Deterrence involves deterring the offender and
other persons from contemplating committing
this type of offence, imposing a sentence that

will make Mr. Dick and others think twice

about committing this type of offence.

Sexual assault is an offence that occurs far too often in the Northwest Territories.

There are far too many incidents and many that involve the abuse of someone who is sleeping or passed out. In this case, the victim was sleeping and unable to defend herself from the offender. A woman should be able to expect to go to sleep alone, fully clothed, and wake up in that same state untouched.

Looking at the factors that are applicable in this case, there are mitigating factors and aggravating factors.

Mr. Dick has entered a guilty plea. It is not a guilty plea at the earliest opportunity but Mr. Dick did waive the preliminary inquiry in this matter and entered a guilty plea to this offence. It spared the victim from having to testify and provided the certainty of a conviction so the guilty plea is deserving of credit. Mr. Dick, as well, in

the pre-sentence report indicated that he accepted responsibility for what he had done and expressed his remorse in the report and through his counsel.

In speaking to the Court on Tuesday, he apologized to the victim. The comments of the offender in the pre-sentence report demonstrate that he is sorry for what he did and has gained some insight into what occurred and the underlying causes with respect to his behaviour as well as the impact that this offence had on the victim.

There are also aggravating factors.

Mr. Dick has a prior criminal record so this is not his first offence. He has a number of convictions, including convictions for offences of violence, albeit none as serious as this offence.

It is aggravating that this sexual assault was committed on a sleeping victim. As noted in Arcand, a sexual assault on a person who is asleep or passed out elevates an offender's degree of responsibility. The victim is vulnerable sleeping or unconscious and is not able to consent, to defend themselves, or to call for help.

This offence happened in November of 2013

and the victim has been waiting since then for resolution this matter. She reported this offence promptly and submitted to a sexual assault examination and then had to wait years for the police to charge Mr. Dick. The delay was not because of the actions of the victim or of the offender.

The offender was a suspect initially and the sexual assault examination kit was sent for analysis. However, a DNA report was misinterpreted by a police officer and it was felt that there was not sufficient evidence to proceed with charges. A later review by a supervisor discovered the mistake and charges were laid.

That there has been significant delay in this matter is unfortunate. To the victim I say I am sorry that you have had to wait so long to see a charge laid and a conviction in this matter. No victim should have had to wait this long.

The victim completed a Victim Impact

Statement in which she described the effects

that this offence has had on her. Not

surprisingly she has been upset and anxious.

Shortly after the offence, she left Inuvik and

moved elsewhere and she attempted to carry on

- with her life. When the charge was eventually laid against Mr. Dick, she had to deal with the stress of this again the stress, the
- 4 anxiety, and the depression that has resulted
- 5 and has had a significant affect on her work
- 6 and her home life.
- 7 Looking now at the ancillary orders that
- 8 the Crown has requested, I will deal with
- 9 those first.
- 10 This is a primary designated offence so
- 11 there will be a DNA order pursuant to section
- 12 487.051 of the Criminal Code.
- 13 It is mandatory, pursuant to section
- 490.012 of the Criminal Code, that the
- offender comply with the Sex Offender
- 16 Information Registration Act. That order will
- be in place for 20 years.
- There is a mandatory firearms prohibition
- order pursuant to section 109 of the Criminal
- 20 Code. It will be in place for ten years
- 21 following Mr. Dick's release from
- 22 imprisonment.
- 23 There will also be the victim of crime
- 24 surcharge of \$200 payable in accordance with
- 25 the regulation.
- Mr. Dick has been in custody for 105 days
- 27 which amounts to 157 and a half days credit at

the rate of one and a half days credit for

every day spent in pre-sentence custody. That

equates to just over five months of remand

credit which will be deducted from the

sentence that I am about to impose.

Please stand, Mr. Dick.

Taking into account the circumstances and the applicable sentencing principles, I am satisfied that an appropriate sentence is one of two years and five months imprisonment.

Five months will be deducted from that sentence for your remand time, leaving two years left to be served.

I have given some consideration as to whether you should be put on probation because you do not have a good history of following court orders. But I have decided to follow counsel's recommendation and impose probation because I believe that attending counselling will be an important part of your rehabilitation. If you do not address your substance abuse issues, I expect that you will simply end up before the courts again.

There will be a probation order for two years which will commence when you are released from imprisonment, and it will include the statutory conditions and some

- 1 additional conditions.
- 2 The conditions are that you keep the peace
- 3 and be of good behavior. You are not to
- 4 communicate directly or indirectly with the
- 5 victim. You are not to attend at the victim's
- 6 home or place of work. You are to appear when
- 7 required to do so by the Court. You are to
- 8 notify the Court or the probation officer in
- 9 advance of any change of name or address and
- 10 promptly notify the Court or the probation
- officer of any change in employment or
- 12 occupation. You are to report to the
- 13 probation officer within two days of your
- 14 release from jail and after that as directed.
- You are to take any counselling that has been
- directed by the probation officer.
- Do you understand those conditions?
- 18 THE ACCUSED: Yeah.
- 19 THE COURT: You may have a seat.
- Is there anything else, counsel?
- 21 MR. JOHNSON: Not from the Crown, Your
- Honour.
- 23 MR. BOCK: No, Your Honour, thank you.
- 24 THE COURT: All right, thank you, and we
- 25 will adjourn Court.
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2	Certified to be a true and accurate transcript pursuant
3	to Rules 723 and 724 of the Supreme Court Rules,
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9	Lois Hewitt, Court Reporter
10	double Reported
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