IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- v -

WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMPSON

Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence delivered by The Honourable Justice L.A. Charbonneau, sitting in Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on the 17th day of September, 2018.

APPEARANCES:

Ms. A. Piché: Counsel for the Crown

Mr. P. Harte: Counsel for the Accused,

William Joseph Simpson

(Charges under s. 5(3)(a) of the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act)

1 THE COURT: As counsel know, it is my
2 usual practice, after I hear sentencing
3 submissions, to take some time to formulate
4 reasons to put the sentencing decision in
5 context.

In this particular case, this matter has been going on for a very long time, and I think it would be best to bring it to a close this afternoon. Accordingly, I am going to give a brief decision.

Rather than have you come back, Mr. Simpson, prolong this any longer, I think the best thing for me to do today is to impose sentence now. I do not think there is any benefit in me issuing a very long decision or making you wait any longer for the outcome of these long proceedings.

This is a very unusual case, and part of the reason why I do not see a need to write a long decision is that I cannot imagine circumstances coming up where quite the same factors would be at play.

The first thing I need to say is that the law is very clear that, when counsel present a joint submission, unless the Court finds it to be completely unreasonable and something that would bring the administration of justice into disrepute, the Court is required to follow it.

As Crown counsel has said, and as I think both counsel realize, what is being proposed here is very much on the lenient side when one takes into account the starting point that applies to wholesale trafficking of cocaine, the fact that Mr. Simpson has been convicted several times in the past for drug-related offences, and the significant harm that trafficking in hard drugs has caused in this community.

I talked about that in one of the cases counsel referred to, *R v Baker* 2009, NWTSC 75.

Mr. Baker had no prior record. He had tremendous support from various people in the community.

Mr. Baker made one very, very bad mistake. It was not pleasant to have to sentence him for that crime.

In sentencing Mr. Baker, I talked about the very real impact that drug trafficking has caused in this community. And, without repeating everything I said then, I think it is worth repeating that drug trafficking has done harm to this community, and this has manifested in different ways. Those of us who have lived here for a while know the stories of reputable business people whose lives spun completely out of control after developing addictions to drugs. We have heard of gratuitous and very violent

things happening and finding out, after the fact, that those crimes were connected with drugs, either because the people committing the offences were under the influence of those drugs, or because they were so desperate to get more that they were ready to do just about anything to get their hands on money to buy more drugs. This is a small community; so, when these things happen, we hear about them.

As I said in Baker, anyone who gets themselves involved in any way in this kind of activity is participating in something that causes a lot of harm, and that cannot ever be forgotten. That is why the sentencing regime, in this jurisdiction, has not historically been particularly lenient in drug-trafficking cases. All that remains true, and all that is why people generally get sentenced for significant jail terms when they engage in these activities. That is why the starting point is what it is.

Now, having said all of that, as I referred to already, the first question I have to ask myself is whether the joint submission that is being presented here is unreasonable. I cannot say that it is. It is definitely lenient, but it is not unreasonable. I think in fact it is far from unreasonable under these specific

circumstances. Sentencing is an individualized exercise, and a judge always has to take into account the specific circumstances of each case.

So what are the specific circumstances of the case? Well, first there is the information set out in the Pre-Sentence Report. I will not quote from it, but it discloses that Mr. Simpson faced some major challenges when he was still very young. He was not treated well by those who should have looked after him. He certainly did not start life with the best of chances. Sadly, that is not necessarily unusual, but it does have to be taken into account.

The second factor is that this matter has a long, convoluted procedural history; and I agree with what has been said that, under the circumstances, this being a circumstantial case, the guilty plea is significantly mitigating. It is especially mitigating because, given the passage of time and what I have heard, by pleading guilty, Mr. Simpson has given up, not just his right to have a trial and have the Crown prove his guilt, beyond a reasonable doubt, but he has given up the opportunity to assert a right that is protected by the Charter, which is to have his trial within a reasonable time.

Everyone has been very candid this afternoon

that a significant part of the delay in this matter would have been attributed to the Crown if an unreasonable delay application had been made. So, in a very real way, Mr. Simpson gave up his right to ask the Court to order a stay of proceedings based on delay and get out of even having to face trial. That is a very significant thing as well under the present circumstances.

There is another aspect that must be considered. There is always impact on family and often a lot of innocent indirect victims of crimes when people are sentenced and sent to In this case, it is very clear that there is a direct victim and someone who bears no responsibility for what happened: Mr. Simpson's daughter. It is very tragic that a 14-year-old is going to be in that situation, and I can only hope that the people who support Mr. Simpson and who have been there for him will be able to be there for her and will find a way to explain to her why her father has to be sent away. But that is a very sad thing, and I have a feeling that knowing that this is going to happen is going to be, in all of this, probably the worst punishment of all for Mr. Simpson.

Mr. Baker received a sentence of
two-and-a-half years' imprisonment for his

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offence. What is being proposed here is very close to that. I think I still have to take into account parity and proportionality and the quantity of drugs and the criminal record. For that reason, the sentence I impose will be at the high end of the jointly proposed range.

Mr. Simpson, this will still be a very light sentence considering what this offence is. It probably does not feel like a light sentence to you, but believe me, it could have been a lot worse; and after trial, I do not even want to take a guess as to what the sentence would have been if you had been convicted.

But I recognize that you have given up your right to trial; you have given up your right to raise other issues in this case. You are taking responsibility.

I am not sure I understand how you got yourself involved in this after such a long stretch of staying out of trouble. You obviously have a very good working record. You are able to lead a responsible lifestyle. You are able to be a good father, and I just hope that this really truly is the last time you make a mistake like this one because they are costly.

For these reasons, I am going to go along with the joint submission.

	Now, Ms. Piché, you did not say, but there	
	are two counts on this Indictment. What had you	
	contemplated as far as the breakdown of the	
	sentence as between those two counts? Or had you	
	thought about this?	
MS.	PICHÉ: Certainly, three years on the	
	cocaine charge. For the marihuana, I would	
	suggest a lesser sentence would be appropriate.	
THE	COURT: But concurrent?	
MS.	PICHÉ: Yes.	
THE	COURT: All right. Thank you.	
	Can you stand up with Mr. Simpson? On the	
	charge of possession of cocaine for the purpose	
	of trafficking, the sentence will be three years'	
	imprisonment.	
	And, on the charge for possession for the	
	purpose of trafficking of marihuana, it will be	
two years concurrent, which means served at the		
same time. You can sit down.		
The firearms prohibition order is mandatory		
in these cases, so it will be commencing today,		
	ending ten years after your release from	
	imprisonment.	
	There is a provision in the Criminal Code	
	that Mr. Harte can explain to you that gives you	
	THE MS.	

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an opportunity to apply for an exemption for

sustenance purposes. In other words, if you are

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1 hunting and that is how you are feeding your
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- 2 family, you can make a request to have the ban
- 3 lifted for that purpose. So that is an option
- 4 that will be available to you; and Mr. Harte, I
- 5 am sure, can tell you how to go about doing that.
- It is something that comes up fairly frequently.
- 7 There will also be a DNA order. And there
- 8 will be a Victim of Crime Surcharge on each
- 9 count.
- 10 Is there anything I have overlooked in what
- 11 you have asked?
- 12 MS. PICHÉ: No, not from the sentencing
- perspective. But we still have forfeiture to
- 14 address.
- 15 THE COURT: Yes. Yes.
- Mr. Harte, anything I have overlooked from
- your perspective?
- 18 MR. HARTE: No, Your Honour. Thank you.
- 19 THE COURT: All right. So, with respect
- 20 to the forfeiture and return orders, Ms. Piché?
- 21 MS. PICHÉ: Yes, I do have an affidavit
- from Mr. Shushack with respect to property that
- 23 was -- because everything was seized in his
- residence, so I will file that.
- 25 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
- 26 MS. PICHÉ: And it does give you the basis
- 27 for the return order part of the order that the

- 1 Crown is seeking, so I have a draft order here.
- 2 THE COURT: Now, this -- there is a lot of
- 3 exhibits listed in there. I -- I can -- I assume
- 4 counsel have reviewed this carefully and it
- 5 matches the orders you are going to give me?
- 6 MS. PICHÉ: Yes, it does, Your Honour.
- 7 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
- 8 MS. PICHÉ: And so I have the -- I have
- 9 three copies of the draft order.
- 10 THE COURT: So this orders the forfeiture
- of the items that were mentioned in the Agreed
- 12 Statement of Facts, the return of those,
- conversely that there is no interest in --
- 14 MS. PICHÉ: Yes.
- 15 THE COURT: -- and it matches with
- 16 Mr. Shushack's affidavit.
- 17 MS. PICHÉ: Yes, it does.
- 18 THE COURT: Do you agree, Mr. Harte?
- 19 MR. HARTE: Yes, Your Honour. My client
- 20 has no interest in any of what was seized.
- 21 THE COURT: The affidavit will be filed,
- 22 Mr. Clerk.
- 23 THE COURT CLERK: Yes, Your Honour.
- 24 THE COURT: Not marked as an exhibit, just
- 25 filed.
- 26 THE COURT CLERK: Yes, Your Honour.
- 27 THE COURT: And the forfeiture and return

1	order will issue.	•	
2	Is there any	ything further on this matter?	
3	MS. PICHÉ:	No. Thank you, Your Honour.	
4	THE COURT:	Anything further from defence	
5	MR. HARTE:	No. Thank you, Your Honour.	
6	THE COURT:	Mr. Simpson, I hope things	
7	work out for you.		
8	THE ACCUSED:	Yeah.	
9	THE COURT:	And I hope we do not have to	
L 0	see each other ac	gain in these circumstances.	
L1	Thank you, o	counsel.	
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L3	<u>CERTIFIC</u>	CATE OF TRANSCRIPT	
L 4			
L5	I, the undersign	ed, hereby certify that the	
L 6	foregoing transcribed pages are a complete and accurate transcript of the digitally recorded proceedings taken herein to the best of my skill ability. Dated at the City of Edmonton, Province of		
L7			
L8		th day of October, 2018.	
L 9	Certified Pursuant to Rule 723 of the Rules of Court		
20	of the Rule:	s of court	
21		gazex Below.	
22		Janet Belma, CSR(A), B.Ed.	
23		Court Reporter	
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25			
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