IN THE TERRITORIAL COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

IN THE MATTER OF:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

- and -

DANIEL NORRIS

Transcript of the Reasons for Sentence Delivered by
Her Honour Deputy Judge D.M.M. Hansen, sitting in
Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, in Friday,
August 7th, A.D., 1992.

APPEARANCES:

MR. J.A. MACDONALD:

MR. A. MARSHALL:

Counsel for the Crown

Counsel for the Defence

THE COURT:

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The accused has pleaded quilty to a charge under Section 253(b) of the Criminal Code. Without reviewing in detail the circumstances surrounding the commission of the offence, the accused was stopped by the R.C.M.P. at about 6:50 p.m. driving home having just picked up a bike for one of his children. Following a breathalyzer his blood alcohol readings were 170 and 180.

The accused testified that the day prior to the incident in question he had buried his mother, and on the morning in question had consumed four or five beers.

The accused also testified that between 1982 and 1990, he had not consumed alcohol as a result of being diagnosed as a diabetic. In 1990 he started drinking again which continued until February of 1992. He described his drinking during this period of time as consisting of two or three drinks during the week, and two or three drinks on weekends. He stated that there were periods of abstinence but that they became of shorter and shorter duration.

In February of 1992, he voluntarily entered a residential treatment program in Ontario. This was prompted by his own feelings of guilt about his drinking and concerns being expressed by his wife and friends. At the time he attended the program in February, he felt that he could handle his problem

through a combination of will power and information which he received at the residential program. He testified that he did not consume any alcohol following his discharge from the treatment program until the date in question.

During this period of time he also tried to contact Dr. Wheeler in Yellowknife on the recommendation of a Dr. Cunningham. Following the incident in question, he consulted with a Dr. Wong, and attended a 28 day residential treatment program in British Columbia. Upon his return to Yellowknife, he contacted Dr. Wheeler, a physician specializing in addiction counselling, and has seen him on three occasions for an approximate total of three hours.

Mr. Norris has acknowledged that he has a problem with alcohol, and is prepared to continue in treatment.

The accused now applies for a conditional discharge for curative treatment pursuant to Section 255(5) of the Criminal Code. Before granting such a discharge, the court must be satisfied on a balance of probabilities that the accused is in need of curative treatment, and that a discharge would not be contrary to the public interest.

In <u>The Queen and Ashbury</u>, the Ontario Court of Appeal set out a number of considerations relevant to this type of application. First the circumstances of the offence. In this case there was no accident or

injury to any person. Second, the motivation of the offender as an indication of probable benefit from treatment. Mr. Norris acknowledges that he is an alcoholic. He has known for some period of time that he has a problem, and in fact attended a treatment program prior to the incident in question. Dr. Wheeler described Mr. Norris as being in a compliance stage of treatment, but has not yet reached the acceptance stage.

Three, the availability and caliber of the proposed facilities for treatment and the ability of the accused to complete the program. Mr. Norris has already completed two residential programs and is under the care of Dr. Wheeler as a follow-up to the residential programs. I am satisfied that the program outlined by Dr. Wheeler will certainly meet the continuing treatment concerns and that Mr. Norris is highly motivated to continue in treatment and will be successful this his endeavor.

I am also satisfied that the court process has brought home to Mr. Norris the seriousness of this offence and the extent of his problem. While one can never predict human behavior with absolute certainty, I am satisfied that Mr. Norris will not drink and drive again.

Mr. Norris does not have a prior related record.

But this should not preclude a court from granting a

discharge. A curative discharge is not limited legislatively to individuals with multiple convictions for alcohol related motor vehicle offences. In my view, it is not a remedy of last resort. Surely it is in the public interest to ensure that issues of alcohol addition are addressed earlier rather than later.

In <u>The Queen and Ashbury</u>, the Ontario Court of Appeal stated and I quote:

"In those narrow circumstances where the evidence demonstrates that the accused is in need of curative treatment, and that his or her rehabilitation is probable, that it would not be contrary to the public interest to grant a discharge."

Crown counsel argued that Mr. Norris by his own evidence was not a heavy drinker, and that his evidence does not disclose an alcohol addiction.

In my view, Mr. Norris was minimizing the extent of his drinking. The fact that his friends were sufficiently concerned to have talked to him about his drinking, this does not usually occur with a social drinker. His blood alcohol readings, again his own evidence of consumption, and the time of consumption on the day in question, his voluntary attendance prior to this incident at a residential treatment program, in my view, these are all indicia of a person with a serious problem with alcohol.

For these reasons I am prepared to grant the conditional discharge for a curative treatment.

During this period, Mr. Norris will be bound by the terms of a probation order. The terms of the probation order are as follows. That you are to keep the peace and be of good behavior. You are to report to the court when required by the court. You are to report to and be under the supervision of a probation officer. You are to abstain absolutely from the consumption of alcohol. You are to attend for as much treatment and counselling as may be recommended by Dr. Wheeler and the probation officer assigned. The period of the discharge will be for two years.

Further, there will be a prohibition from driving for a period of six months. Sir, I have to advise you that if you were found driving during the period of this prohibition, it is an indictable offence and you can be charged with that offence.

Mr. Marshall, does Mr. Norris have his driver's permit with him? If he would surrender that to the clerk of the court, please.

MR. MARSHALL: Yes, he'll do that, Your Honour. He did bring it with him today.

22 THE COURT: Thank you. Is there anything further?

23 MR. MACDONALD: Nothing further, Your Honour.

24 THE COURT: Thank you, very much.

26 (AT WHICH TIME THESE PROCEEDINGS WERE CONCLUDED)

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