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2	OPENING REMARKS
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4	THE COURT: Mr. Levesque.
5	MR. LEVESQUE: Yes, good morning, Your Honour.
6	THE COURT: Morning.
7	MR. LEVESQUE: I'm ready to make my submissions on
8	sentencing
9	THE COURT: Yes.
10	MR. LEVESQUE:if Your Honour is ready.
11	THE COURT: Yes.
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           SUMMATION BY MR. LEVESQUE
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           I'd just like to confirm, Your Honour, that you received a
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    book of authorities that my office mailed to the court here.
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    Hopefully you got that. And I believe my learned friend got a
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    сору.
          MR. POWER: Correct, Your Honour.
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           THE COURT: Okay. Proceed.
          MR. LEVESQUE: If you could just hand that up. There were
10
    16 cases that I cited in my book.
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          THE COURT: Yes.
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          MR. LEVESQUE: I'll just be referring to two of them this
14
    morning...
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           THE COURT: Sure.
          MR. LEVESQUE: ...in particular. Okay. Thank you, Your
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17
    Honour.
           THE COURT: Go ahead.
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          MR. LEVESQUE: Your Honour, this has been adjourned a few
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    times. But we're proceeding this morning with Mr. Carson, and I
    believe he's on the phone conference this morning.
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THE COURT: Mr. Carson is here on the phone. Is that 1 2 correct, Mr. Carson? GLEN CARSON: Yes. I had my phone on mute, but I'm here. 3 THE COURT: Thank you. Go ahead. 4 5 MR. LEVESQUE: Okay. Great. So Mr. Carson has been 6 convicted of committing a sexual assault under a section 271 of 7 the Criminal Court of Canada. A lot of times, in assessing the 8 gravity of the offence, we look at what the statute provides as a penalty. This matter, to my understanding, was preceded by 9 summary conviction. And under 271(b), the maximum punishment 10 here is a maximum of 18 months incarceration. So if you're 11 under 16, the victim is under 16, there's some other sentencing 12 13 provisions, but that's not applicable. So we can see that the parliament thought this was a serious offence when a person 14 would be subjected to a year and a half of jail at the upper, 15 16 upper range of sentencing. 17 Also, Your Honour is well aware, I'm sure, that the common 18 law principles of sentencing, which existed for a long time, 19 were codified in the Criminal Code in sections 200 - 718 to 20

718.21, codified all of these prior common law principles.

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So the court today, Your Honour, is dealing with an individual. I believe the presentence report indicates he's 58-years-old, if I recall correctly. And the Crown is submitting that this is an individual who abused the position of authority regarding a female employee to touch her in an inappropriate sexual manner. Mr. Carson was the owner operator of a

in a position of authority over her, and abused that position by sexually assaulting her.

This is an aggravating feature in sentencing under 718.2(iii). It provides that an offender who abuses the position of trust or authority in relation to the victim is an aggravating factor. And the Crown would submit that what makes this even more egregious is the manner in which Mr. Carson reacted subsequent to these actions. And how he really, we would submit, trivialized and made fun of the situation by, by not taking this seriously and telling the victim, well call the Labour Board, which was a gratuitous comment thrown off the cuff. You know, if you don't like what I'm doing, call the

Labour Board. It shows a complete lack of compassion or remorse
towards the, the employee in this situation.

So in trying to come up with a sentence, one of the guiding principles is the principle of parity. And that's been recognized under 718.2(b) of the *Criminal Code*. And that says basically a sentence should be similar to sentences imposed on similar offenders for similar offences committed in similar circumstances. So when we're trying to assess parity, the way most Crowns proceed, most counsel, is by looking at case law and jurisprudence to try to get a range of sentencing so that we can give the court what we consider to be an appropriate range of sentences which respects the parity principle.

So what I've done is, in fact, presented a book of authorities, and there's a total of 16 cases in that book of authority. And we can see the range of sentences going from a low to a middle to a high. There's, out of 16 cases, there's seven cases where a suspended sentence and probation was given, which is the low end of the range. And then we go to the middle ground. There's three cases where there's a conditional sentence order that was given with probation, and on the high

end, there's six cases that giving incarceration and probation.

So that's the range we're working in going from a suspended sentence up to incarceration.

One of the factors that stands out, and I'm sure Your
Honour is aware of this, and I'm speaking more for the record
than probably for the court, but when you look at all of these
cases, it's clear that courts have consistently recognized that
in regards to sexual assault, the primary consideration in
sentencing is denunciation and deterrence. So when I was
looking at the cases that I had found, there's two cases that
really jump out that seem to address parity principle very well.

The first case is R. v. Giovannelli. It's a 2017 decision of the Ontario Court of Justice. Mr. Giovannelli was convicted of a sexual assault. He was the owner of a restaurant, and the complainant was a, was a waitress. It's at tab six of the book, Your Honour, Giovannelli. There was a staff party, and I'm just highlighting here, there was a staff party. He kissed the waitress, touched her breasts, inserted his fingers in her in her vagina. That constituted the sexual assault. He was 50-

1	years-old.												
2													
3	There's a difference in the sense that Mr. Giovannelli had												
4	four previous convictions, although they were not sexual												
5	assaults. He had been convicted of threats, mischief, assault												
6	and breach of conditions. He was in a position of authority.												
7	He had this prior criminal record, and he was sentenced to 90												
8	days incarceration, 1 year probation, a DNA order, a 10 year												
9	SOIRA, and a victim fine surcharge of \$100. He had plead not												
LO	guilty. The court had issue with some comments, which I found												
l1	to be illuminating. And I'm just going to cite a few of them.												
12	When you look at paragraph 26, Your Honour, the bottom line												
13	there, it just says:												
14 15 16 17 18	While not a pure breach of trust situation, I find that there was an abuse of position of authority component to the offence that is aggravating.												
19 20	And then when we go to paragraph 30, this is what it says:												
21 22 23 24	The most important consideration in this case given the nature and gravity of the offence are deterrence and denunciation. With respect to specific deterrence, this appears to have been												
25	addressed with Mr. Giovanelli's arrest and												

1	prosecution of this matter. I must ensure,
2	however, that a clear message is sent to
3	employers who would be tempted to engage in
4	unwanted sexual acts with employees.
5	
6	Then paragraph 31:
7	
8	I am of the view that a suspended sense with
9	probation is inappropriate in the circumstances
LO	of this offence. The question I must decide is
L1	whether a jail sentence is required or whether
L2	a conditional sentence is an appropriate
L3	sentence.
L4	
L5	And then he goes on, Your Honour, at paragraph 38 and 39
L6	and says this:
L7	
L8	Mr. Giovannelli works long hours and often
L9	works weekends. To allow Mr. Giovannelli to
20	serve his sentence at his restaurant would have
21	a minor impact on his current day to day
22	routine and do little to deter him or others.
23	
24	Paragraph 39:
25	
26	I am of the view that a conditional sentence
20 27	would not adequately address the gravity of
- 1	would not adequately address the gravity of

1	this offence and the fundamental principles of											
2	sentencing engaged in this case. I find that the appropriate sentence in this case is a											
4	consent custodial sentence of 90 days.											
5	<u> </u>											
6	And then at the bottom, we see that there was a DNA sample											
7	ordered SOIRA for 10 years, and \$100 victim fine surcharge. The											
8	distinction the Crown makes here is that Mr. Giovannelli had a											
9	criminal record.											
10	THE COURT: And one for, for violence.											
11	MR. LEVESQUE: Yes, exactly. And Mr. Carson has no											
12	criminal record.											
13	THE COURT: And the offence was, I would submit, insert,											
14	inserting digitally penetrating.											
15	MR. LEVESQUE: Right.											
16	THE COURT: The victim is, is, not to say this isn't											
17	serious, but a far more serious offence than this one.											
18	MR. LEVESQUE: Right. So the other case that I found to											
19	be very illustrative, and it's at tab nine, it's the case of Her											
20	Majesty the Queen v. J.P. This is a decision of the Nova Scotia											
21	Provincial Court by His Honour Judge Marc Chisholm. It's got											
22	quite a lot of similarities also. The accused was convicted of											
23	two sex assaults. He was a supervisor at a motel and the											

complainant was an employee, a housekeeper. Both assaults
coccurred on the same day.

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The first incident he put his hand up her skirt and tried to pull down her tights. And in the second incident, he kissed her on the cheek and fondled her breast. Pretty close to what we have here. In this case though, he plead guilty, so there was no, no trial. He was 51 years old, had no criminal record, there was a power imbalance that was noted, and he was given a four month CSO for each offence, consecutive, for eight months conditional sentence order. The victim in that case was similar to the ones we deal with here, in her early twenties. There's some paragraphs here that I found to be interesting. Paragraph 54, the court noted the aggravating factors; two offences of sexual assault, accused being 46 to 49, and the victim in her early twenties, accused being a supervisor at her place of employment, and then the position authority vis-à-vis the victim. The accused's abuse of the power imbalance in the workplace. The abuse of interpersonal trust, example, a hug would lead to fondling of breasts, that the accused knowingly isolated the victim, further enhancing the victim's sense of

1	vulnerability in the workplace, and deterring a complaint by											
2	telling her he controlled the video recording. And I would add											
3	here, I think the same situation existed by the accused here											
4	saying, well, call the Labour Board. The accused stopped, his											
5	conduct stopped only because of the charges. He did not stop of											
6	his own accord.											
7												
8	Then when we go on at paragraph 65, I would just refer to											
9	the bottom three lines of that paragraph states:											
10												
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A discharge would fail to give proper emphasis to denunciation and deterrence and would fail to address the seriousness of the offences and fail to address the accused's moral blameworthiness. The application for a discharge is denied.											
18 19	Then at paragraph 66, the court said again that:											
20 21 22 23 24	In sentencing the accused in this case, the primary factors to be considered are the denunciation of the accused's behaviour and deterrence, specific and general.											
25	And at the bottom line, it says the following:											

1 2 Women's sexual integrity must be respected. 3 Sentences for persons who sexually assault a woman must reflect this. 4 5 6 And when we go to paragraph 68 the court there, His Honour 7 Judge Chisholm said: 8 9 A message of general deterrence must be sent to others who would violate a woman's sexual 10 integrity (or a man's). I conclude that a non-11 12 custodial sentence would fail to adequately 13 address the need for denunciation and deterrence, both specific and general. The 14 15 sentence must be of imprisonment. 16 THE COURT: Do you think Judge Chisholm is saying that, 17 there that anytime there's sexual integrity that's been 18 19 interfered with you have to have jail? 20 MR. LEVESQUE: I don't believe so. I don't believe the judge is going that far. I think he's saying in this case, 21 22 because, you know, there's no cookie cutter approach to sentencing. And each case has its different components. So 23 here, you had two incidences of sexual assaults, and I think 24 25 what the judge is saying here is that in this particular

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    situation, the sentence must be of imprisonment. But I don't
    think that can be stretched to the point of saying all the cases
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    have to be imprisonment, because as I mentioned, in the book of
3
    authorities, there's seven cases of suspended sentence, there's
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5
    three cases of CSO.
6
           THE COURT: It's a wide range.
7
           MR. LEVESQUE: Oh, exactly. Yeah. So at paragraph 69 the
8
    court said:
9
                While deterrence and denunciation are primary
10
                factors, the Court must consider all factors.
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                In addition to the mitigating factors, I have
12
                considered that the sentence will include:
13
                *A SOIRA order, registration for life.
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15
           That's because there was two offences. So the second
    offence has to do....
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17
           THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah, we only have one here.
           MR. LEVESQUE: Yep. DNA sample, there was a firearm
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    prohibition order there and a victim fine surcharge. And then
    other comments at paragraph 76, 78, 79 are interesting. 76 it
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21
    says:
                To impose a Conditional Sentence, the Court
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23
                must be satisfied that the accused would not
24
                pose a danger to the community and such a
                sentence would address the purpose and
25
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principles of sentencing.

THE COURT: And at paragraph 78 it states:

The more difficult question is whether a Conditional Sentence would address the need to denounce the offences and deter the accused and others who may act as he did. While I have some hesitation in so concluding, I am persuaded that a Conditional Sentence Order for a period of eight months with sufficient restrictions on the accused's liberty can address the need for denunciation and deterrence. In reaching this conclusion, I have considered how a sentence of straight time would negatively affect his wife and four children.

And then at 79:

The Court has determined that a fit sentence is four months' imprisonment on each offence, consecutive, for a total of eight months to be served on a Conditional Sentence Order. There will be a SOIRA order for life, a DNA order, a victim fine surcharge of \$1,000 on each count and a firearms prohibition order for 10 years.

So the court really gave a fairly high victim fine surcharge that's, in my experience, it's sort of way above what, what we normally see. But in any event, that was the finding of

1 the court in regards to that. So it boils down to four months, a conditional sentence order, per offence. 2 3 Now in trying to work out a sentence here, Mr. Power and I 4 have had several discussions, and I believe and leave it to him 5 6 to confirm, but I believe we have a joint recommendation... 7 THE COURT: Oh, okay. 8 MR. LEVESQUE: ...to make to the court. 9 THE COURT: Okay. MR. POWER: Correct. Your Honour. 10 **THE COURT:** Great. 11 MR. LEVESQUE: Yeah. So the joint recommendation is 12 13 within the range of sentences that I've just submitted to the 14 court in our book of authorities. And that range of sentence, as I mentioned, goes from suspended sentence up to 90 days 15 incarceration. And relying on the Nova Scotia Provincial Court 16 case of R. v. J.P., what we're recommending to the court is a 17 four month conditional sentence order of house arrest. And I'll 18 provide the court with some paperwork. What we're suggesting 19 for exceptions are medical emergencies and one period of four 20 hours per week for personal necessities. There would be no 21

1 other exceptions. It would be -THE COURT: And I assume all your conditions have been 2 checked off on a... 3 MR. LEVESQUE: 4 Yeah. THE COURT: ...on a form? 5 6 MR. LEVESQUE: Yeah. 7 THE COURT: Good. Okay. 8 MR. LEVESQUE: I'm pretty sure. The conditional sentence 9 order would be followed by a six month's probation order, which would compel him to report to probation services, and also no 10 contact direct or indirect with There would be a 11 10 year SOIRA order and a DNA order also, which is a mandatory 12 13 order under a primary designated offence. A victim - a victim 14 fine service (sic) victim fine surcharge. I think I'd just leave that to the court's discretion. 15 16 I would make a few comments on the presentence report. 17 It's generally favorable in regards to Mr. Carson. There's been 18 some complementary comments made from him. And, and that's not 19 really surprising because they're made by the offender's friend, 20 his daughter, his mother, and his former common-law partner. So 21

1	it's not surprising to, to see that these people have, I guess,
2	a high regard in regards to, to Mr. Carson.
3	
4	
5	not share that kind of attitude or view towards, towards Mr.
6	Carson. And also, the court here heard, I guess, one witness, A
7	
8	and also a former employee, , they
9	certainly had a different view of Mr. Carson than what the
10	mother, friend and, and daughter had. What, what I found I
11	guess, interesting and when, when, when you've done a number of
12	sex assault cases it, it really doesn't surprise you. At page
13	six of the PSR, when we're looking at character behavior and
14	attitude, the second paragraph there. It says:
15	
16	[As Read] The offender sees himself as the
17 18	victim of false allegations and spent quite a bit of time and energy attempting to convince
19	the writer of his innocence, as well as in his
20	efforts to discredit the victim. He is adamant
21	in his denial of any wrongdoing.
22	
23	And that is something that we see -
24	THE COURT: Yeah. He has a right to, to say that. I

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can't...
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          MR. LEVESQUE: Oh, definitely. He has a right to say
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    that.
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          THE COURT: ...I can't take a negative aspect...
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          MR. LEVESQUE:
                         No.
6
           THE COURT: ...to that.
7
          MR. LEVESQUE: Not at all. But it's not surprising to see
8
    that attitude because the majority of sex assault cases, when
9
    there is a conviction, the accused keeps professing his
    innocence. And when I was looking here, at the case law,
10
    there's 16 cases there. There's only 3 accused who pled guilty.
11
    There's 13 accused who plead not guilty. So we often times see
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13
    individuals, charged with sex assaults, pleading not guilty and
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    continuing to maintain their, their innocence -
           THE COURT: As they have an absolute constitutional right
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16
    to do.
17
          MR. LEVESQUE: That's, that's completely correct. And I
18
    don't...
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           THE COURT: So.
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          MR. LEVESQUE: ... I don't take opposition to that. I'm
    just pointing out that this kind of comment, that adamant denial
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   of wrongdoing -
           THE COURT: What are you telling me I should take from
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    that? That it should be -
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          MR. LEVESQUE: It's, it's a common occurrence. It's, it's
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   Mr. Carson has the right to say, you know, I'm still professing
6
   my innocence, but I'm just saying that that's not out of the
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8
    did not choose to file a victim impact statement. So we don't
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    have that before the court. What I have here, Your Honour, is a
    disposition form, the listing of the agreement. There's a form
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    for the conditional sentence order. There's a form for the
11
    SOIRA order. And there's a form for the DNA order. And I
12
13
    provided my learned and frank -
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          MR. POWER: I've reviewed those, Your Honour.
           THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
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          MR. LEVESQUE: So I'll just provide the court with these.
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17
          THE COURT: Okay.
          MR. LEVESQUE: And as I mentioned to Your Honour, Mr.
18
    Power and I have had several discussions regarding this, and I
19
    believe this is a true joint recommendation made by counsel...
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           THE COURT:
21
                       Sure.
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1		MR.	LEVESQU	<u>E</u> :		after	havi	ing (deli	ber	ated	the	issue	and	Ι,
2	and co	nside	ered all	of	the	e purp	oses	and	pri	inci	ples	of s	enten	cing	J.
3		THE	COURT:	Tha	nk	you.									
4		MR.	LEVESQU	<u>E</u> :	Ιf	Your	Honoi	ar h	as a	any (quest	cions	, I'l	l be	;
5	please	d to	address	the	em,	but t	those	are	•						
6		THE	COURT:	Oka	у.	Mr.	Power	r.							
7		MR.	LEVESQU	<u>E</u> :	Tha	ınk yo	ou.								
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