Action No.: 110779394P1 E-File No.: ECP13CHALMERSBRAD

Appeal No.: \_\_\_\_\_

## IN THE PROVINCIAL COURT OF ALBERTA JUDICIAL CENTRE OF EDMONTON

#### HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

v.

#### **BRADLEY EDWARD CHALMERS**

Accused

#### PROCEEDINGS EXCERPT

Edmonton, Alberta April 23, 2013

Transcript Management Services, Edmonton 1000, 10123 99th Street Edmonton, Alberta T5J-3H1

Phone: (780) 427-6181 Fax: (780) 422-2826

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_	Proceedings taken in the Provincial Court of Alberta, Law Courts, Edmonton, Alberta		
2 3 4	April 23, 2013	Morning Session	
	The Honourable	Provincial Court of Alberta	
6	Judge Stevens-Guille		
7			
8	C.M. Lim	For the Crown	
9	J. Johnson	For the Accused	
10	S. Daniele	Court Clerk	
11			
12			
	THE COURT:	Good morning.	
14	MD I DA		
15	MR. LIM:	Good morning, Your Honour.	
	MR. JOHNSON:	Sir.	
18	WK. JOHNSON.	511.	
	THE COURT:	Mr. Lim.	
20	THE COCKT.	WII. Ziiii.	
	Speaking to Sentence by Mr. Lim		
22			
23	MR. LIM:	Thank you, Sir. With respect to sentencing,	
24	•		
25	•		
26			
	THE COURT:	Yes. I will direct that the victim impact	
28	statement be opened.		
29			
	MR. LIM:	And I can inform this Court I have a copy of	
31	-	Honour. I'd like to file it for sentencing, unless	
32	this Court has a copy of the transcript.		
33	THE COURT:	I have a copy of the transprint. Is yours	
35	different from mine?	I have a copy of the transcript. Is yours	
36	different from filline:		
	MR. LIM:	It shouldn't be, no, Sir.	
38	ALLEN ALLEN	i shouldn't be, no, bit.	
	THE COURT:	Okay.	
40			
41	MR. LIM:	All right.	

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1
 2 THE COURT:
                                               There is only one session that was transcribed,
      as I recall. I mean, it wasn't a separate --
 4
 5 MR. LIM:
                                               No, there's -- yeah, that's correct, Sir.
 6
 7 THE COURT:
                                               -- day that -- yeah. Okay.
 9 MR. LIM:
                                               Right. And then I also have a couple of cases,
      Your Honour, for the Court to look at.
10
11
12 THE COURT:
                                               All right. Let's deal with the victim impact
      statement. I would like counsel to look at it and satisfy themselves that it is a proper one.
13
14
15 MR. LIM:
                                               Thank you, Sir.
16
17 THE COURT:
                                               Before I look at it.
18
19 MR. LIM:
                                               On the cover, Sir, those are unreported cases.
20
21 THE COURT:
                                               All right.
22
23 MR. LIM:
                                               If I may be seated, Sir, just to review these?
24
                                               Yes.
25 THE COURT:
26
                                               Thank you, Your Honour. Your Honour, it's
27 MR. LIM:
      my understanding that my friend has no issue with the two victim statements being filed
28
      to this Court as an exhibit, Your Honour. I believe that would be for sentencing, Sir.
29
30
31 THE COURT:
                                               Fine. I will look at it, and if I have no problem
      with it, we will mark it. Is the author of it present in court and wishing to read it?
32
33
34 MR. LIM:
                                               Yes. She's asked me, Your Honour, to read it
35
      out for her. She's present in the courtroom, though.
36
37 THE COURT:
                                               Thank you. She understands it is her right to
      read it if she wishes?
38
39
40 MR. LIM:
                                               She does, Sir. I've gone over that with her.
41
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1 THE COURT: Thank you.

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3 MR. LIM: She has asked me to read it. Would you allow

4 me to read it, Sir, at this point?

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6 THE COURT: I understand.

8 MR. LIM: Perhaps, Your Honour, we can -- I can read the

9 one, first of all, dealing with Eradia (phonetic).

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11 THE COURT: Yes.

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13 MR. LIM: All right, Sir. This is the victim impact

statement of the individual Shera Ramcharan: Emotionally, I had become very attached to Eradia, female cat, as if she were my child. Although being allergic to the animals, I felt it was my responsibility to care for her until she was fully healed and I could provide a proper home for her care. I cry every day I think about her and the things she went through, feeding her every day and seeing how sad she looked. Not having someone to

care for her all the time broke my heart. So finding a new home and letting her go was

very difficult physically.

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I had to travel back and forth to a suite I had rented for the two cats to live in, and it was challenging. The drive took a toll on my back and neck across the -- on my back and neck across the city twice a day. I've had to travel to feed and clean up for them as well as all the bending, kneeling, and stretching to get them out of hiding places if they were scared or to clean up extra messes. I've also had to go through an amount of allergy pills or limit my visiting time because of the allergies to the animals that I have. I spent a lot of time and money as well as hours of having a stuffy nose to make sure Eradia was comfortable and happy until I could find a loving home.

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I have spent the last year feeding and cleaning up after her and had her fixed as well. I feel that she's a little baby I had to raise and take care of because I feel it was my fault for letting her be a part of a broken home where she was broken before she could even grow up.

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The next victim impact statement again is from Shera Ramcharan with respect to Consie (phonetic). Consie, male cat, I considered my baby boy. I feel he had the most trauma in his short life, and he became my special friend. I sat with him every day to watch him play and make sure he was eating and playing without pain. He always knew when I was there in the suite I rented for him and Eradia to spend time with. I sat through many tears and apologies to Consie while I watched him very slowly heal. I felt I had to pick

him up and hug him. Because of his punctured lungs, he would still wheeze. It was 1 2 extremely hard to give him away. 3

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Physically my body hurts and aches when I think about Consie and wonder if he's okay. I was stressed every day and had to make sure twice a day that I could drive to the suite to feed, clean, and visit both Consie and Eradia. I had to pick him up from the hospital and see for him until I found him a home, as well as Eradia from the Humane Society. I felt it was my responsibility to love and care for him as much as I could until the right people could take over the care for him.

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This crime has been an emotional roller coaster. I feel I was put into a position to love and care for a life in which I was allergic to. I find it has been unfair to me to put so much love into two loving animals in which I feel I couldn't save until the worst happened to them, only to have to give them away in the end. It was unfair to them to put them in a home where they were abused. I was never a cat person, but Consie and Eradia were more than just cats to me, and I always think about them.

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18 THE COURT:

The victim impact statements collectively will

become Exhibit S-1 in this sentencing.

19 20

#### 21 EXHIBIT S-1 - Victim Impact Statements

22

23 MR. LIM: And I'm not sure if the criminal record

24 would --

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26 THE COURT: There is a Pre-sentence -- I'm sorry.

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28 MR. LIM: I apologize, Sir.

29

30 THE COURT: No, you go ahead.

31

32 MR. LIM: Sorry. I'm not sure if the criminal record was

33 already marked as an exhibit.

34

35 THE COURT: I don't know either.

36

37 MR. LIM: Perhaps Madam --

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39 THE COURT: Is there a criminal record that has been entered,

40 Madam Clerk?

1	THE COURT CLERK:	I don't have a criminal record.
2		
3	MR. LIM:	Okay. All right. Then the Court's right. It
4	should be collectively Exhibit S-1.	
5	THE COLUMN	
6	THE COURT:	Is it admitted, Counsel?
7	MD TOTINGON	<b>V</b> 7
	MR. JOHNSON:	Yes.
9	THE COURT.	Thonk you Ewhibit C 2
11	THE COURT:	Thank you. Exhibit S-2.
	MR. LIM:	And then I'd suggest the next exhibit, Sir,
13	would be the Pre-sentence Report.	And then I'd suggest the next exhibit, Sii,
14	would be the Tie-sentence Report.	
	THE COURT CLERK:	Do you have a do you have a copy of the
16	record?	Do you have a do you have a copy of the
17	2000201	
	MR. LIM:	Of the sorry. Your Honour, if we can orally
19	admit the criminal record. It's just an ob-	
20	J	
21	THE COURT:	I think that is not necessary
22		
23	MR. JOHNSON:	Yes.
24		
25	THE COURT:	to have all of that on the record.
26		
	MR. LIM:	Yes, Sir.
28	THE COLUMN	T. 1. 1. 1. D
	THE COURT:	Let's make the Pre-sentence Report Exhibit S-2.
30	MD IIM.	Lagraga Sin
32	MR. LIM:	I agree, Sir.
	<b>EXHIBIT S-2 - Pre-sentence Report</b>	
34	Exilibit 5-2 - Tre-sentence Report	
	MR. LIM:	And the Court has also a book of photographs.
36	That's already been entered in the trial as	
37		·, · · ·
	THE COURT CLERK:	That is correct.
39		
40	MR. LIM:	Thank you, Your Honour.
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1 THE COURT:

I will hear submissions now, Crown.

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3 MR. LIM:

Yes. Your Honour, the Crown is dealing, of course, with the sentencing of two charges before this Honourable Court. One of them is in respect to unnecessary pain and suffering to two animals, that being two cats, Eradia and Consie, as well as the production of an illegal controlled substance, to wit: cannabis marihuana, commonly known as marihuana, Sir. There were 12 plants, as you'll note, in respect to the -- in respect to the facts here.

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The Crown's position on sentencing considers the Pre-sentence Report, the accused's background, the gravity of both the offences, as well as the current case law. In respect to the actual unnecessary pain and suffering or causing injuries to Eradia and Consie, the cat, the Crown is suggesting a sentence of 9 to 12 months actual incarceration, to be followed by 15 to 18 months probation.

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Your Honour, the Crown fully recognizes the Pre-sentence Report and the need for rehabilitating this individual, which is also in the provisions of the Criminal Code. We're suggesting, besides the statutory terms, the main terms would be assessment and treatment as directed by the probation officer, looking at psychiatric and psychological issues, anger management, substance abuse.

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Your Honour, we are also seeking, pursuant to section 447.1, that is section 447.1, a lifetime pet prohibition in respect to animals. I'm going to suggest the wording to be something to the effect of the accused shall not own, control, or possess any pet, including but not limited to dogs, cats, birds, ferrets, and rodents.

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Your Honour, in respect to the production of cannabis marihuana, the Crown is suggesting that the sentence which normally would be a conditional sentence order, that in this case, considering that it was dealt with, shall we say, at the arrest in dealing with the last injury of the cat, that being Eradia, that seven days concurrent to the animal cruelty charges -charge, Sir, would be appropriate.

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I am also suggesting, Your Honour, that a forfeiture order should be made, and the Crown makes that application that all exhibits be forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen. Pursuant to section 109, Sir, the Crown would be seeking a ten-year weapons prohibition and a DNA sample, Your Honour.

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Your Honour, it is the Crown's position that this is a situation, because of the charge is animal cruelty or the unnecessary pain and suffering and the injuries, under the Criminal Code of Canada that really we're put into a situation where we have nothing but to ask for incarceration, actual gaol time, rather than any other disposition. The Crown and undoubtedly mindfully is aware of the generally -- of course the favourable Pre-sentence Report in respect to the accused getting some community help, and that's why we're suggesting the probation order.

1 2

However, Your Honour, like the Court of Appeal has suggested, there are some cases where simply a period of incarceration is required. We are suggesting, Sir, that it is required in this particular situation when you look at the case law, particularly here in Edmonton, Alberta, and the prevalence of this, Your Honour, on animals, and even with the domestic overtones, Your Honour, that this is a situation where really the Court needs to look at what kind or how long should the period of incarceration be, Your Honour.

In looking at this situation, Your Honour, and, again, specifically the animals of -- the cruelty to the two pets, that being Eradia and Consie, you will need to note, Your Honour, that this is the sheer brutality of an unprovoked, violent attack on not one but two innocent pets who were in no shape or form able to defend themselves against or protect themselves against Bradley Chalmers. This happened not on one occasion but two different occasion. The results were very serious injuries, Your Honour, and I'm saying serious injuries not only just on the -- shall we say the public state, but when you compare it to other crimes in the past, Your Honour, all which I note at least in the Edmonton area since 2010 have rendered a sentence of actual period of incarceration, Your Honour, where the Courts could not give a -- felt that a conditional sentence order was appropriate, considering the gravity of the offence and needing to emphasize deterrence and denunciation.

It is the Crown's submission, Your Honour, that the logical deduction is when you look at the case law and the facts that are here that gaol needs to be imposed, followed by probation.

The Crown proceeded by indictment, Your Honour. The maximum sentence, of course, is five years. We agreed, Your Honour, and of course this will be of the benefit of the accused, to roll it into one charge here, but we really have two separate offences. And had they been in differently -- separately, there would have been a maximum of ten years. We're not suggesting, of course, Your Honour, that ten years or five years is the appropriate sentence for an individual who does not have a related record. However, this is a violent crime and needy and worthy of a period of incarceration.

The Court must also look at the intention of Parliament, Your Honour. I provided two cases to this Honourable Court, that in the matter of the *Connors* case, Your Honour, as well as the *Rodgers* case in respect to animal cruelty or unnecessary pain or suffering or wounding or maiming an animal. In both cases, Your Honour, it should be very clear to this Honourable Court that the focus is on deterrence and denunciation and that even

because of the injuries, Your Honour, and because of the vulnerability of animals that, while the Court can look at a conditional sentence order, when you look at it because of a need for deterrence and denunciation, the Court will conclude logically that a period of actual gaol is required.

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In the *Connors* matter we turn to page 11, Your Honour, that's page 11 of the *Connors* matter, paragraph number 51. That's page 11, paragraph 51. It reads:

To fulfil Parliament's intention in making these more serious offences requires in this case that a longer period of incarceration be imposed than the majority of cases decided prior to the amendments. However, this case is also to be distinguished from *R. v. Munro*, where the events occurred after the amendments and the offender received a one-year sentence. In that case the offender perpetrated extended multiple acts of varying forms of torture on two animals over many months.

Your Honour, it's very clear here that in 2008, when the actual amendments were made here, that the Court were putting a greater emphasis on the actual need for deterrence and denunciation, hence why, Your Honour, the sentences increased and the charges were made -- and there were additional charges put into the *Criminal Code*.

I turn to the *Rodgers* case, Your Honour, which enunciates it even further here. First of all, Your Honour, on page 5 of the *Rodgers* matter, and I'm going to quote paragraph 25. It states, Your Honour -- the Court concluded in citing the criminal -- looking at the *Criminal Code* provisions:

In increasing the penalties, Parliament did conclude that the previous maximums were wholly inadequate and failed to represent the prevailing view in society as to the seriousness of these offences. To fulfil Parliament's intention in making these more serious offences requires in this case that a longer period of incarceration be imposed than in the majority of cases decided prior to the amendments.

It then goes on at the bottom of page 5, Your Honour, to cite the case of R. v. White.

It has been held that an increase in the statutory maximum is a clear indication to sentencing Courts of the seriousness with which the criminal conduct addressed by the changes is viewed by contemporary society.

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So, Your Honour, in considering -- looking at the -- shall we say the direction of the Courts and looking at these matters here, they are to be considered certainly in a more serious nature, certainly than before 2008. I note on page 10 again of this decision, of *R. v. Rodgers*, paragraph 76:

After citing the Ontario Court of Appeal decision in *R. v. Power*, 176 C.C.C. (3d) 209, the Court upheld a 90-day sentence under the old legislation for torturing and killing a cat, and the B.C. Provincial Court decision in *R. v. Connors*, which is found in the Crown's brief and which I have already referred to, he found, as I have indicated, that the seven-month sentence for a first time offender with the accused's otherwise impeccable antecedents recognize the change in the appropriate range of sentence brought about by the April 17, 2008 legislative reforms.

So, Your Honour, even a person with a very limited criminal record and basically impeccable record, as a result of animal abuse, received a period of actual incarceration, Your Honour.

And, finally, Your Honour, on page 11 of the same case, Your Honour, of *Rodgers*, paragraph 86:

The *Criminal Code* makes it clear that the wilful infliction of unnecessary pain and suffering on animals violates one of the basic tenants of our society and is deserving of punishment. It is also conduct which most members of our society find repugnant and morally reprehensible.

I'm going to suggest, Your Honour, that doesn't even look at the fact that there were overtones -- here we have two animals on two separate occasions and shall we say -- when I say in a domestic context, that obviously, as you can tell by the victim impact statements, that an individual has been seriously affected about it. And, as we know by the facts, she witnessed, that being Shera Ramcharan, the assault or the attack, the violent attack, on Eradia and practically tried to stop the choking of Eradia as it was underneath the tap, Your Honour. I think those are very significant considerations that we look at in respect to sentencing.

To assist this Honourable Court here, I have provided the Court an outline of all the cases since the Crown's office here in Edmonton has created the animal protection portfolio. The animal protection portfolio was created in September of 2010. It does take a while

for cases, of course, to go to court. I can inform this Honourable Court that every single decision that has been a *Criminal Code*, whether it be unnecessary pain and suffering or wounding a maiming an animal under the *Criminal Code*, has led to a period of incarceration.

1 2

Now, I certainly wouldn't just say that's the reason why the Court should give a period of gaol, actual gaol, to Mr. Chalmers because of that, but when you look at the decisions and the logic behind it, Your Honour, here, you'll see situations which are far less -- not as violent and not with as serious injuries. And I would point out to this Honourable Court, Your Honour, as we go through them, there's the case of *Cardinal*, first of all. *Cardinal* there was a situation where it was an aboriginal individual. There was some type of domestic argument, if I use the term, Your Honour. There were these two Chihuahuas that were ready to basically go out shopping with the -- with the wife or the girlfriend that were in some kind of carry-all bag. The accused got mad, picked up the bag, and tossed it against the wall. There were no injuries to these dogs. They were yipping or yelping, as one can understand, but they were not injured. The Court in that case gave -- rendered a decision of 15 days actual incarceration because they said it was a senseless attack.

Now, *Dudar* was a little more clearly -- it deals I think with the conditional sentence order even more so because here have an individual who was walking his dog, Your Honour, it's my understanding. This is a case before Judge Anderson, and this is about two months ago. Where he was walking his dog in an area just not too far from here, the Courthouse. A police officer was in his car, was my understanding, happened to look up and see the accused yank at the dog's chain three times. And then the accused took the leash and essentially whipped the body of the dog three or four times. The dog whimpered, whined. It was noted that his tail was between his legs, so to speak here, and he sort of sauntered off and was obviously cowering, was the description I think of the officer. There were no injuries, certainly no broken bones or any such thing requiring medical attention.

The Court in that particular situation stated that -- originally the idea was to a joint submission, Your Honour, for 15 days following the case of *Cardinal*, but the Court said, no, they had to set that apart, that behaviour, that it was a senseless attack on a dog that -- and it basically was -- the Court described it as defenceless and a vulnerable animal and, therefore, a sentence of 90 days incarceration, actual incarceration, was put on that particular accused. And that's in the matter of *Dudar*.

However, those cases are far less -- shall we say the gravity of the offence is not nearly as bad as the situation at bar, which I would suggest to this Honourable Court, looking at the cases since 2010, are the worst situation of abuse and animal cruelty that we have had sentenced up to this point.

1 2

In the case of Loyer (phonetic), Your Honour, and I believe this one was also an aboriginal situation here, Judge Matchett actually looked at the issue of a conditional sentence order, whether it was appropriate for an individual with no criminal record. This case here, again, was another domestic argument. The accused was mad and was leaving the residence, and he takes the cat, family cat, and throws it out the window, breaking its leg. There was a three-months period of incarceration and probation rendered on that particular sentence, and that's where the Court actually looked -- considered a conditional sentence order but agreed that actual gaol was required in such an unnecessary attack on an innocent victim because, again, the focus was on deterrence and denunciation. And I note that is following the -- of course the change in legislation since 2008.

In the case of *Johnny St. Laurent*, which is another unreported decision here again in Edmonton in the last two years, in that case the accused, for whatever reason, out of anger, sprayed the dog with bleach in the eyes. It actually required treatment to flush out the irritants out of the eye. The dog actually had to be anesthetized to get the actual bleach out of his eyes. But, again, in rendering a decision with respect to a period of incarceration of three months and probation, the Court considered the vulnerability of the dog and deemed that it actually had to be a gaol sentence.

The case of *Bull*, Your Honour, is -- I believe it's Charles Bull. In that particular case here we're dealing with an aboriginal individual, and in this case here he did have a criminal record, not related, though, I should note. And he got six months' incarceration for bashing a bottle over a dog's head that required stitches because of multiple cuts. Again, an actual period of incarceration was deemed required.

This is not me picking and choosing. These are all the cases that we have had, Your Honour, at least that I've had, since the portfolio has been created. So I'm suggesting that, Your Honour, that they're also, like in this case here, in some cases positive Pre-sentence Report, *Gladue* influences, and certainly people here who admitted -- all of them had pled guilty. And I notice that I believe all of them had pled guilty, Your Honour, whereas in the case at bar here we actually have the accused pleading guilty on one charge or part of it, sort of the facts during -- midway during a trial after the witness had testified.

But that being said, Your Honour, the Crown doesn't have to rely upon that for a reason why gaol should be appropriate when you consider this case law, Your Honour, the intentions of Parliament, and even the weighing of, shall we say, the mitigating and aggravating factors. And that's considering the lack of criminal record of the accused, considering the guilty plea on -- essentially to the charges, and considering the positive Pre-sentence Report, that this is a situation where gaol is required.

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I will admit, Your Honour, that had this been only a charge of the production and the amount that we're dealing with of marihuana that a conditional sentence might -- would be appropriate. However, because of the animal cruelty, the animal abuse, and clearly, Sir, you know, this situation here where it is quite a horrific and vile attack on two innocent animals here, that was what takes the situation where we basically are looking at how much gaol is appropriate.

This Court may note that we're often dealing with cats and dogs, and there have been some comments I know in the past about how to treat them or almost value them. The case of *Pappa* and *Henkel*, is a Provincial Court unreported decision here in Edmonton, Alberta. That was under the *Animal Protection Act*, but it was very clear that the Court had considered, Your Honour, that ferrets at least and cats and dogs should all be treated in respect to the gravity of offence on them as equal. We are not to value a cat more than dog or a dog more than a cat or such, and that's -- so, Your Honour, you'll note that we're dealing with all cat and dog cases, but I'm saying that there's no -- that the cat should be treated -- or these two cats, actually, should be treated with fairness and not considered lower or higher than any of the other sentences involving dogs.

In looking at the sentencing, certainly we see the Pre-sentence Report and looking at the background of this accused here. This Court -- and I do have some cases, but it's well aware the Courts -- the Court of Appeal in Alberta here has looked at -- and there's some situations where a non-custodial or -- shall we say a conditional sentence order is not adequate to deal with the actual offence, and that's what the Crown was saying here. And when you look at that, Your Honour, here it says, you know, sometimes the circumstances are not that unusual enough to warrant a CSO, in other words, out of consideration for the accused that it's something so unique that needs to be considered here.

Your Honour, it's not uncommon that people have hard lifestyles or life backgrounds with their family. There's nothing really particularly unusual in this particular case here. Certainly he's had some challenges, but the problem is that, Your Honour, you'll note that in these other cases here which often have aboriginal backgrounds and unique challenges -- in the case of *Bull*, for example, Your Honour, and in the case of *Cardinal*, both of them had hard backgrounds, not only because of their aboriginal background but also just because of their life situations.

The Court still said that the paramount need and requirement was deterrence and denunciation, that meaning gaol time, even on the case where there's absolutely no injuries on one animal. Those cases that I've talked to you about, the two cases of *Rodgers* and *Connors*, they deal with one animal. I would suggest, Your Honour, when you look at the actual injuries to the animals, to Eradia, first of all -- Eradia is the cat that

was allegedly -- or that was thought by the accused -- appears that may have been on the countertop and broke something and he wakes up. Your Honour, you have to consider the fact that he was choked and put under water here, and despite the attempts by Ms. Ramcharan to get him to stop, the accused didn't stop. And he actually tossed the cat 15 to 20 feet into a wall.

1 2

We know by the end result that that was enough force to cause this cat to have a broken leg or arm, depending what you want to call it. But certainly that required surgery and a pin.

In the case, Your Honour, of Consie, again, a second case involving the same accused here, so we're not just talking a momentary lapse of judgment here -- and the first one where he had time to stop when Shera Ramcharan tried to get him to stop, he didn't do that. Here we have a situation where he hit the dog (sic) three times into the wall, Your Honour. And you'll -- and if you look at the actual photographs between 43 and 52 of the actual book of photographs, you will clearly see the progression, if you want to call it that, of the actual amount of force that was obviously applied because it actually breaks the drywall. You'll see, shall we say, as we go to the second hole or damage to the wall that there's more blood and more fur in the actual damaged drywall. And finally, according to the evidence -- or according to the agreed statement of facts, that the cat is found just a couple feet from the last hole here, Your Honour. You'll see the blood splatter in those pictures.

So this is obviously of an extreme nature here. He could have stopped after one time. He didn't, Your Honour. This is not simply a one shot or a one-punch thing here, and that's something that also needs to deal, I'd suggest, in sentencing here. That's what makes it so serious and so violent, Your Honour, and particularly disturbing, Your Honour, here, that the public demands justice. And the public need to know that this is not acceptable behaviour.

One can also argue, Your Honour, furthermore, that this is a situation because we have two very violent attacks on basically -- very violent and cowardly attacks on innocent little animals, Your Honour, that it's a situation here where you have a pattern of abuse. It wasn't just simply I got made one day, which we're not -- of course the Crown is not advocating, and it was just one quick slap or punch. And there were, of course, very real consequences.

Unlike the case in *Cardinal*, Your Honour, where there were no injuries, or in the case of Dudar, which he had 90 days' incarceration, we have a situation here where we have very serious injuries that required medical attention. In the case of Consie, we had internal injuries, Your Honour, we had injuries to head, we had broken bones, Your Honour. We

know that even afterwards, according to the victim impact statements, the cat was still having trouble breathing because of the punctured lung. It was so much force, Your Honour, it caused internal injuries.

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Likewise in the case of Eradia, I think the most disturbing here is the issue of power, Your Honour, here in the domestic context. There was a domestic argument, again, much like the other cases that I have said it to you, Your Honour, with some domestic overtones. And that's something that's in the provisions of the sentencing provisions of the *Criminal Code* as well. We have to look at it as a domestic, shall we say, context. But what's disturbing is that Shera Rancharan is trying to get the accused to stop from choking this cat under water, and he didn't stop. Instead, he then tosses it.

The Court, I'm going to suggest, not only needs to look at -- when you're looking at the aggravating and the mitigating circumstances, but look at the aggravating factors here are now -- we actually have repeated offences, very serious injuries, in a domestic situation. And perhaps one of the most significant things which the Courts have been looking at, I would suggest, Judge Matchett and Judge Anderson in Dudar particularly looked at that, is the trust or the dependency situations. This is a situation where it was the owner who is basically like a lifegiver, the caregiver to these two animals. These animals are not even like children, which are vulnerable enough. They cannot talk and they cannot call for help. They cannot take themselves to a vet and get medical attention.

And what's recently more, shall we say, amplified, the horrificness of the situation is screaming out for deterrence, I'm going to say specific deterrence because it happened twice, is that you have a situation where the -- at least on the second occasion with Eradia you have Shera Ramcharan watching that. And, as you can tell, she has been affected by the loss and injuries to the cat. There's been guilt on her as a result of these injured cats here. These are things that I know that are not lost on this Court.

And so while we need to show humanism and be somewhat understanding of the accused's situation and certainly consider the Pre-sentence Report, we cannot forget that these are two real lives that are unable to stand up for themselves, in many ways literally in this case, Your Honour, here. We need to make sure that justice is served properly, so even though we want to of course really look at the sentencing provisions, try to avoid gaol time, to look to see if there's something else that can deal with it here, however, when you look at the cases here, Your Honour, specifically the ones here in Edmonton that are most recent here, it is clear that cases with injuries -- and here we have two cases with severe injuries, I'd say the worst situation -- to the worst of even one of those situations at the very best, but we have two of them with major injuries here, we have to look at almost each situation where it's not an issue of is this a conditional sentence order. The issue is how much time, gaol time, actual gaol time, is going to be done to

get that message clear, which Parliament has invoked in 2008.

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3 Your Honour, in closing here, I'm suggesting to this Honourable Court here is that we 4 need to take this matter really seriously. I recognize -- or we recognize as the Crown 5 fully that the accused has his rights, and I understand why he wants to avoid gaol time. 6 And maybe he even has employment opportunities here, but we need to stand up here and 7 make a clear statement to the communities that abusing -- in this case not just abusing, 8 violently attacking two animals unproved who were unable to defend themselves needs to 9 be taken seriously and that it is a violent offence and we will not tolerate this in our 10 society. As a result, a period of incarceration is required to make that point clear. That gets out deterrence, that gets out denunciation, and that gets out justice. 11

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Those are my comments, Your Honour, unless you have any questions.

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15 THE COURT: Where are these cats now, Crown?

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17 MR. LIM: Your Honour, the cats were -- as you may recall by the victim impact statement, they were eventually put up for essentially

adoption. They found suitable homes for the cats.

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21 THE COURT: That is what I took from it.

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23 MR. LIM: Right.

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25 THE COURT: I just wondered if there was information beyond

the victim impact statement that the cats are alive, if not well, somewhere.

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28 MR. LIM: I can inform you I spoke to complainant. The cat Eradia with the broken leg, it took a while for her to obviously stop from limping, but she's doing better. The cat Consie apparently had changed quite a bit. It was quite afraid and cowering, which often happens, Your Honour, by the way for animals like this, and had trouble with his lungs for quite some time. So you should be aware of that. But certainly, Your Honour, it wasn't simply that it just went away. As you can appreciate, this required medical attention.

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The Crown is not seeking any financial restitution. As you know, there's sections to deal with the animal protection or cruelty. That's because mainly the complainant had paid for them. She just wants the cats -- she just wants the cats to have a good home. She could not basically look after the cats because of her allergies, Your Honour.

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41 THE COURT: I never thought that it was anything but

marginalizing these kind of offences when somebody says, well, I'm sorry to beat up on your animal, I will pay the vet bill.

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4 MR. LIM: And I'm just saying that they just had that on 5 there, and that's not -- I'm not seeking that.

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7 THE COURT:

I don't think I need to go on. Let me hear

8 from your friend.

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#### 10 Speaking to Sentence by Mr. Johnson

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12 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Sir. Sir, we have a well-enunciated Crown position on that one, and we've also had the benefit of previously reading the Pre-sentence Report. What you'll get from that, and I'll pick out highlights, is -- what I really do pick out is that the accused is shamed. He himself is remorseful. My friend refers to a message to get out there and be clear. Well, the message is clear to him. He understands it's him that's the problem. He understands that -- what he did, but he also -and we have to look at this as part of your consideration. He did more than learn from that. He's improved on that. He's picked up his act. He's turned himself around. He discovered the enemy, and the enemy was him.

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It's -- what we have to also look at here is that the community, as my friend refers to, doesn't look at this just in what you're doing to these poor animals. They also say, all right, let's send him to gaol. Well, if you just send him to gaol, I would submit that that is not where the community view is likewise. Yes, there should be a message sent that he goes to gaol, but do we just take him and put him away and let him sit there and fester on that? I'm looking at the -- what in your deliberations are the balancing act, and rather than go on, I'm looking at the fact that we have somebody here who is capable of being rehabilitated. He knows what the problem is. And, again, he is recognizing that.

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And he also has picked up his own personal act. He's got out of the -- the drugs that he was into and the alcohol and the quasi steroids, and he's got himself straightened out. Now, it's been two years since this happened. He's got himself, yes, the job. It's right there in the Pre-sentence Report, and he's got himself in a situation where he can move forward. And do we want to take that away from him?

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Now, he served two weeks approximately from the time of the incident on or about the 14th of that month until, as I understand, the 30th of that month. That's basically 15 days. Now, so he knows what the inside of a gaol cell is, and he's reflected at the time upon that, and he's acted upon it. I mean, this was in the middle of a domestic dispute with the -- Ms. Ramcharan. We get that. And this was -- this is a feature of his

personality that came out that he probably wasn't aware of or he should have learned better, but he's definitely learned from it.

Where we're coming here from is let's do justice but let's look at what we got to do for the accused here. We don't have to do anything, but recognize that on his own he's picked it up and he's learned from this incident.

Now, I can sit here and argue for a CSO, and I'll put that down that, yes, the defence requests a CSO. The case law here from your brothers here in Alberta makes that a hard row to hoe. However, let's be clear, is that a CSO, a conditional sentence order, is available. It should be considered, and we would say that, based upon the Pre-sentence Report, based on the fact that he's done some time, based on the fact that, yes, we're going to have to send a message out that this kind of offence is not to be tolerated, but in the total circumstances we got to remember he's going to be under house arrest and it's going to be for a longer time than go to gaol, do whatever time, then they let you out whenever. He's going to have to go with conditions. He's going to have to come back every night and sit in the house. He's going to be restricted in his freedoms. So he will be serving but serving in his home.

Now, I would ask you -- invite you to consider the fact that he can do intermittent sentences. He does have a Monday, Friday. His boss, employment, is onside, and we do have the restriction of 90 days. That's just -- that's the way it's set up. That's the way the legislation is set up. There's other legislation that we could refer to, but let's look at the totality of it all, and I would make the submissions that in the -- all the circumstances of this particular case that an intermittent sentence is appropriate and that it's doable. It sends a message to society that here's a person who has done his short (INDISCERNIBLE), here's a person that has had two years of supervision, here's a person that actually is going to be going to gaol in the future.

It also serves the purpose of, in this particular person, continuing his good behaviour. I mean, it's part of the sentence. It's a penalty. Call it what you wish. Punishment. I'm going to search for a word, and I'm not going to find it, okay.

Now, we then take a look at these particular cases here in Alberta, and, I mean, I can get into the exercise of perhaps distinguishing them. This is what I'm dealing with, basically the submissions of the Crown, and I respect that. But if we take a look at something like *Dudar* where, again, it was referred to -- that's the one where the police are yelling at this person to stop and then he -- so what? I'm going to whip my dogs anyway right in front of the police. Now, that is -- that's above the board. I mean, to be given a sentence of three months in gaol, well, that's basically he's snubbing his nose at everybody, and that's a factor that should have been considered, that probably was considered by Judge

Anderson.

Next I'll take a look at the case of R. v. Loyer, your brother Judge Matchett. Now, that one has some similarities with this particular case as it's set out by my friend. It's a sympathetic background. Well, I'm not submitting a sympathetic background, I'm submitting a positive Pre-sentence Report that this person -- he came out of this thing changed. He came out of this thing remorseful. It's kind of hard to believe that he's capable of doing it, the beast within. Okay. That -- he turned it around, and, again, that's the favourable report.

We're talking about his probation officer, who has seen this person over the last two years. He knows this person. This person here is somebody that will learn from it. He knows that he's going to be punished, but yet, all things considered, a conditional sentence is appropriate in the circumstances there. And I'm going back to R. v. Loyer. Again, what we have here is a -- I'm going to use the word favourable Pre-sentence Report, and I would say that that should be largely considered in your deliberations.

Now, we have one count, and we have the marihuana. The marihuana in the home of the complainant -- not the -- well, I'll call her the complainant, and the accused. He accepts responsibility that, yes, the marihuana was there. He's pleading guilty. My submissions there with that would be this would be an appropriate place for a concurrent sentence. It was in the home, but it was not out in public or in any manner affecting the public.

I further -- so I'm saying in your deliberations consider, well, whether or not this person can have anything less than 90 days. That's the cut-off on the intermittent. Now, if it's going to be over, greater than 90 days, he's going to gaol. The job's gone. He's got to go out and find something new to set up, a new place to live, get re-established. Is that the message we want to send? I think we want to send the message of he's got it. He did wrong. He admits it. Broadcast to the world. He's guilty. He will serve time. He has served time. He's done two years under interim release. He's going to probably do another two years. This is going to be affecting him greatly. What more does the community want?

As for the other matters such as not owning an animal, I do believe the case law here says five to ten years for much worse than this. We don't take a position on that. I'll say five years.

As far as anything else, well, we can bring that up when the time comes.

Those are my submissions. Thank you.

1	THE COURT:	Is there any Gladue principle that I need to
2	consider in this situation?	is there any Gradue principle that I need to
3	consider in this situation:	
	MR. JOHNSON:	No.
5	WIK. JOHNSON.	140.
	THE COURT:	Thank you. This is a serious matter and there
7		n to take any less time than I ought to take with
8	-	I will give you my decision at 2:00, okay.
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10	MR. LIM:	Your Honour, I'll just inform the Court that in
11		e prohibitions, actually on the ones where there's
12	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ndardly getting anywhere from 10 to 25 years to
13	lifetime on those matters, Sir.	
14	,	
15	THE COURT:	Okay.
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17	MR. JOHNSON:	Frankly, my I take no position on that.
18	That's not why we're here.	
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20	THE COURT:	Very well, gentlemen.
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23	PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED UNTIL 2 PM	M
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#### 1 Certificate of Record

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I, Samantha Daniele, certify that the recording is the record made of the evidence in the proceedings in Provincial Court, held in courtroom 354 at Edmonton, Alberta on the 23rd day of April, 2013, and that I was the court official in charge of the sound-recording machine during the proceedings.

#### 1 Certificate of Transcript I, Brandy Coyes, certify that (a) I transcribed the record, which was recorded by a sound-recording machine, to the best of my skill and ability and the foregoing pages are a complete and accurate transcript of the contents of the record, and (b) the Certificate of Record for these proceedings was included orally on the record and is transcribed in the transcript. Digitally Certified: 2013-08-07 16:32:21 Brandy Coyes, Transcriber Order No. 41424-13-1 35 Pages: 36 Lines: 37 Characters: 38 — 39 File Locator: a49ae26effa411e2a69b0017a4770810 40 Digital Fingerprint: feec8d267a3aac377cb0bcb096d55fece7b0c9e7fa82f7f36eee5314b3a5d448 41 —

1 Proceedings taken in the Provincial Court of Alberta, Law Courts, Edmonton, Alberta

3 April 23, 2013

Afternoon Session

4

5 The Honourable

Provincial Court of Alberta

6 Judge Stevens-Guille

8 C.M. Lim For the Crown 9 J. Johnson For the Accused 10 S. Daniele Court Clerk

11 -12

13 THE COURT:

Good afternoon.

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15 MR. LIM:

Good afternoon, Sir.

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17 MR. JOHNSON:

Good afternoon, Sir.

19 **Sentence** 

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21 THE COURT:

September 21st, 2012, this Court commenced a trial of Mr. Chalmers on a number of charges, but as is relevant today, a charge -- two

charges and a charge now under section 445(1)(A) of the Criminal Code. I will paraphrase it and not put in things that don't matter: Maim, wound, poison or injure, in this case a cat. In this case there were two cats, and he maimed, wounded, poisoned or injured and caused to be in pain both cats separately. That it is in one plea or one circumstances of a plea does not mean he did it twice. It means that he is not going to get sentenced consecutively, one after the other, but it is an aggravating factor.

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31 32 The maximum punishment for what he has pled guilty to with respect to the abuse of the cats, assault I call it, is five years in gaol, because it is proceeded with indictably. Had the Crown opted to proceed with it summarily, it is still a fine of \$10,000 and/or 18 months in gaol. All this reflects how seriously the Parliament of Canada views this.

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There is sort of a tendency for some to say, well, these are just animals, they are not people, what's the big deal? Both the Parliament and I think the majority of Canadians view the conduct that he has pled guilty to to be deserving of serious denunciation on their behalf and, if not, punishment -- a sentence which will let everybody else know, if he is past that and doesn't need to know it now, that if you abuse animals who are not able to defend themselves obviously and not able to speak out, they are very vulnerable, it is not going to be viewed as though they are just animals and you will face a significant

response if you are caught and convicted.

The Crown has submitted that what the Court ought to do here is to sentence him to 9 to 12 months in gaol, plus 15 month's probation, plus an order that he not possess animals for 10 years under the provisions of the *Criminal Code*.

I will deal with the grow op plea he made separately.

The offence, as I say, is wilfully causing unnecessary pain or suffering or injury to an animal.

Provisions of the -- provisions of the *Criminal Code* with respect to sentencing generally are found in section 718 of the *Criminal Code*, and I think it is always useful to look at them and reflect upon them before imposing a sentence. The purpose and principles of sentencing are these: A fundamental purpose of sentencing is to contribute, along with crime prevention initiative, to respect for the law and maintenance of a just, peaceful, and safe society by imposing just sanctions that have one or more of the following objectives: (a) To denounce unlawful conduct. There is no question that that factor has some paramountcy here. (b) To deter the offender -- I am not so sure that that is so significant anymore, from what I have heard -- and other persons, which is significant, it is called general deterrence, from committing offences such as assaulting innocent animals.

To assist in the rehabilitation of the offender, and that should never be lost sight of because this young man who in the evidence before me did not necessarily do this because he was so drunk he didn't know what he was doing. He has got some mental issues that contributed. It was what is sadly a situation akin to a lot of other cases of animal abuse, that is in the context of domestic dispute, to put the last word on a domestic dispute, hurt your spouse's pets, I guess.

It is to promote a sense of responsibility in offenders and acknowledgement of the harm to the victims and to the community, and I accept what I have heard, that has been accomplished given his two years and a very complimentary Pre-Sentence Report.

There was a Victim Impact Statement filed that speaks for itself, and it speaks I guess for everybody who has got any interest in pets and the general public because I think most people like animals. Many people love them.

There is also a provision which has to be talked about here, and it is this. Other sentencing principles: An offender should not be deprived of liberty if less restrictive sanctions may be appropriate in the circumstances, and all available sanctions other than imprisonment that are reasonable in the circumstances should be considered for all

offences -- all offenders, rather. The Crown is asking for incarceration. That must be given heed to, those provisions of the *Criminal Code*.

Lastly, there's a provision in the *Criminal Code* having to do with conditional sentences, section 742. This says this:

If a person is convicted of an offence other than a serious personal injury offence --

And I do not think that covers serious personal injury to animals, although I am not sure of that.

-- as defined by section 752, a terrorism offence or a criminal organization offence prosecuted by way of indictment for which the maximum term of imprisonment is ten years or more, or an offence punishable by a minimum term of imprisonment --

Which is not the case here.

-- and the Court imposes a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years --

I am not contemplating imposing a sentence of more than two years.

-- and is satisfied that the service of the sentence in the community would not endanger the safety of the community and would be consistent with the fundamental principles and purpose of sentencing set out in section 718 and 718.2, the Court may, for the purpose of supervising the offender's behaviour in the community, order that the offender serve the sentence in the community, subject to the offender's compliance with conditions imposed under section 742(3).

The key piece of that in a case such as this is this: Would not offend the principles of sentencing set out in section 718. And one of those, and what this is all about, in truth, is that one of the principles is deterrence, and the other principle of great note here is denunciation, but general deterrence. And you only send people to gaol, in my view, if they can be proved to be dangerous to the public. If you do not, and I do not accept that that is the case here, or that a message has to go forward, which I think is the case here, to people who contemplate committing the same offence or are careless whether they do or not, that the consequences are going to be unacceptable, and they are going to include

incarceration.

I do not consider a conditional sentence of imprisonment to be appropriate here.

We then come to the issue of whether or not the sentence should be such that intermittent service of it is not or is available. That is that the sentence of over 90 days intermittent service is not available. Under 90 days it is. It is not automatic, but it is within my discretion to grant it, and, indeed, a couple of these sentences -- or at least one of them, Judge Matchett's sentence in *R. v. Oyer* of three months in gaol included a provision that it be served intermittently.

Judge Anderson, a fellow judge in (INDISCERNIBLE), considered that real gaol time probably was more to the point. There has been a dispute, and our own Court of Appeal has rendered decisions on both sides of this, as has the Supreme Court of Canada. When we are talking about deterrence, it may be that a well-crafted conditional sentence order of two years less a day, which is as long as it could be, is effective as time in gaol. I suppose that is so unless you have ever heard the clang of the gaol door behind you in terms of the difference.

All of that said, I do give credit to Mr. Chalmers for, after we started the trial but nonetheless pleading guilty. I give him credit for a very positive Pre-Sentence Report. At this stage he has his right to stand up and say what he wants to say to the Court before I say what I am going to say.

Mr. Chalmers, have you got anything you want to say?

# Yes, Sir. I'd just briefly like to say I am so sorry for what I have done. I got myself into an unhealthy relationship. I didn't have the tools to deal with it, and I made huge mistakes, which are going to follow me for the rest of my life. And I just hope that the Court will see fit that I can continue with the positive

changes that I've started to make. That's all, Your Honour.

Thank you. I respect that. Nonetheless, I am driving, in my view, by established authority to interfere with your recovery to this extent. The Crown has sought 9 to 12 months of incarceration followed by 15 months' probation, and that is because of the aggravating factor of two cats and the unspeakable, unspeakable pain which, for whatever reason, you inflicted on these two animals, which the people would want me to tell you was so unacceptable that I should do something of some significance.

What I am going to do, Sir, I am afraid, is to sentence you to some time in custody.

Stand up, please. I think that I accept your remorse. I think it is honest. You had been in a bad place. I don't know if you have mental issues that need to be dealt with or other issues that need to be dealt with. I am inclined at the lower end of the Crown's recommendation, and I sentence you to 9 months in gaol.

I give you credit for what I understand to be about half a month, so making the net sentence for pre-trial custody time as a further 8 1/2 months.

In addition, because of the principle that we should help you with your rehabilitation -- you are working on it yourself, but whatever help you can get is not a bad idea -- that you be placed on probation for 15 months and that you report under that probation to adult probation in Edmonton within two working days of your release from custody and thereafter as required by probation and that you attend for and diligently follow up on such assessment, treatment, and counselling for any issues that you have. I am not going to make it any more complicated than it has to be. That you keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

I have not heard necessarily that alcohol or drugs would -- was part of this, but I do not want to set you up for failure. Have you got any issue with any drugs?

21 THE ACCUSED: Not at the moment, Sir, but definitely -- it definitely wouldn't hurt. I mean, I've been clean for just about two years now, but --

24 THE COURT: But would it help you if I told you you had better stay clean or you have to come back?

27 THE ACCUSED: Oh, absolutely.

29 THE COURT: Okay. I prohibit you, therefore, from possession or consumption of any alcohol or other substances that are prohibited under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, without a medical prescription.

Anything else you would like me to add? I am trying to help you here. This is a tough day for you, I understand that, but I am doing -- I am hopeful at the end of the day to sort of complete your exit from the other end of this tunnel.

37 MR. JOHNSON: I'll just interject for (INDISCERNIBLE) just 38 getting himself ready to go away for a stint. Could this commence May 1st?

40 THE COURT: I am not so sure what my jurisdiction is to say that a sentence -- defer the commencement of service of sentence. Mr. Lim, can you help

1 2	me there? I have been asked this the other	er day, and I had two opinions.
3 4	MR. LIM:	I think, Your Honour
5	THE COURT:	If it was an intermittent sentence, then I can
6 7	but it is not an intermittent sentence.	
8 9	MR. LIM:	That's my understanding, Your Honour, correct.
10	THE COURT:	I am afraid I will have to start now. You will
11 12 13	have to make some arrangements. I am all of that.	sure that the sheriff officers will help him with
14	MR. JOHNSON:	Maybe a short discussion after you leave,
15 16	before the sheriff takes him away.	
17	THE COURT:	Okay. I am going to waive surcharging. Now,
18		I do not think he should be paying money on
19 20	top of the other penalty that he is paying	for all of this.
21 22 23 24	_	ot say so, for not having any prior record. This sone that the Parliament of Canada requires be m afraid I have had to.
	MR. LIM:	Your Honour, he was of course would you
26 27	consider	,
28	THE COURT:	I am sorry. I have to deal with the other
29	matter.	
30		
31 32	MR. LIM:	Right. Sorry, Sir.
	THE COURT:	The grow op. I take the Crown's position to be
34 35	-	just going to make a sentence that I am going to happy, about sentences that grow ops need. I
36 37		m sorry. I am going to make it for six months m going to waive surcharges on that as well.
38	1	6 - 6 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
39	MR. LIM:	Your Honour, of course, there's the other
10	applications with respect to the forfeiture	

1	THE COURT:	Yes. There will be an order for forfeiting of
2	everything that was seized during the cou	2
3	•	
4	MR. LIM:	DNA sample.
5	THE COLUMN	
6		And there will be an order that he provide a
7 8	1	Criminal Code of Canada. Lastly, that there be a vided by section 109 of the Criminal Code of
9	Canada.	vided by section 10% of the Criminal Code of
10		
11	MR. LIM:	And the Court the Crown asks Your Honour
12	for consideration about the prohibition, w	hich is usually 25
13		
	THE COURT:	Well, I thought of that. I looked at that, and I
15		ny problem with not being able to have any pets
16	for	
17 18	THE ACCUSED:	That's fine with me.
19	THE ACCORD.	That 5 fine with the.
20	THE COURT:	You were asking for ten years. Those
21	provision	•
22		
23	MR. LIM:	Actually, Your Honour, I'd ask for 25 years on
24	this considering	
25	THE COLUMN	25
26 27	THE COURT:	25 years.
	MR. JOHNSON:	I'll say 10. I think the judicial authorities
29	WIR. JOHNSON.	This say 10. Tunink the judicial authorities
	THE COURT:	25 years is a long time, and it can be revisited,
31	but I will make the order under section 4-	•
32		
33	MR. LIM:	Point 1, Your Honour.
34		
35		That you be prohibited in the words of that
36	section from owning, possessing any anin	nals, domestic animals.
37	MR. LIM:	Thank you Sir
39	IVIIX. LIIVI.	Thank you, Sir.
	THE COURT:	Unless he is required you know, horses and
41		Part of his life isn't needing to be on the horse,
	<del>-</del>	·

1	is it, or is it?	
	THE ACCUSED:	It is.
5	THE COURT:	Or being around cattle.
6 7 8	THE ACCUSED:	(INDISCERNIBLE).
	MR. LIM: some reason there are some exceptions,	If I may assist the Court on that, Sir, if for he can always apply contact myself and then
11 12	we make application	
13 14	THE COURT: for in the Code	If you can't understand that, it is as is provided
	MR. LIM:	Right.
17 18 19	THE COURT:	which is sort of a blanket coverage.
	MR. LIM:	Right. Thank you, Sir.
	THE COURT:	All right. Thank you.
24	PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED	
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#### 1 Certificate of Record

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I, Samantha Daniele, certify that the recording is the record made of the evidence in the proceedings in Provincial Court, held in courtroom 354 at Edmonton, Alberta on the 23rd day of April, 2013, and I was the court official in charge of the sound-recording machine during the proceedings.

#### 1 Certificate of Transcript I, Brandy Coyes, certify that (a) I transcribed the record, which was recorded by a sound-recording machine, to the best of my skill and ability and the foregoing pages are a complete and accurate transcript of the contents of the record, and (b) the Certificate of Record for these proceedings was included orally on the record and is transcribed in the transcript. Digitally Certified: 2013-08-07 16:36:24 Brandy Coyes, Transcriber Order No. 41424-13-2 35 Pages: 36 Lines: 37 Characters: 38 — 39 File Locator: 9ec9fa7affb111e28a290017a4770810 40 Digital Fingerprint: eb65a66a4a58b5e038f99623122bbfe25ed2cf968d03a06638f6ac3c4de7533d 41 —

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