

Sex Crimes, Family Offenses, Related Offenses

Classroom Hours: 2 hrs.

Instructional Goals:

The focus of this course is to familiarize both returning officers and officers who have been certified in states other than Oregon with:

1. Sex offenses involving minors, according to ORS.
2. Offenses involving the well-being of minors and the differing degrees of those offenses, according to ORS.

Learning Outcomes:

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Define sex offenses involving minors.
2. Determine offenses committed involving the well-being of minors and the degree of the offense.

Applicable Job Task Analysis Tasks (From 2009 Police JTA)

55 – Administrative Rules

56 – Civil Violations

58 – Criminal Law

63 – Juvenile Law

64 - Legal Updates/Evolving Law

70 – Stops, Detentions and Arrests

100 – Complete ongoing training

There are 11 test questions involving Sex Crimes, Family Offenses, Related Offenses.

Kidnapping and Related Offenses

1. Kidnapping II – ORS 163.225
 - a. Case law discussion
 - As to the “intent requirement,” the court in *State v. Wolleat*, 338 Or.469 (2005), considered whether there is some minimum distance a defendant must intend to move the victim before a reasonable juror can say defendant intended to interfere substantially with the victim’s personal liberty. It concluded that for a defendant to act with intent to interfere “substantially” with another’s personal liberty, defendant need not move the victim a substantial distance or confine the victim for a substantial period of time, but rather “must intend either to move the victim a ‘substantial distance’ or to confine the victim for a ‘substantial period of time.’”
 - In contrast, the history and wording of the “asportation element” in ORS 163.225(1)(a) indicate that the legislature did not intend to incorporate a “substantial distance” requirement into the statute when they used the phrase “from one place to another.” The state is not required to prove that defendant actually took a victim a “substantial distance,” in order to prove that defendant took the victim “from one place to another.” *State v. Sierra*, 349 Or 506 (2010). However, a defendant can be said to have moved a victim from “one place” to “another” only when the defendant changes the position of the victim such that, as a matter of situation and context, the victim’s ending place is qualitatively different from the victim’s starting place.
 - Case law has also identified an additional requirement contained within the “act” element. The taking of the victim must not be only “incidental” to another crime.
 - b. Examples:
 - Child under age of 16, who is taken without consent of lawful guardian. See ORS 163.215 (1)
 - Intended rape
 - c. Note: If the suspect has the purpose of forcibly raping the victim, he has the purpose of causing physical injury. Therefore, correct charge may be Kidnap I. See *State v. Strickland*, 36 Or. App. 119 (1978)
2. Kidnapping I – ORS 163.235 Custodial Interference II – ORS 163.245
3. Custodial Interference I – ORS 163.257

Sexual Offenses

1. Rape III – ORS 163.355
 - a. Sexual intercourse definition ORS 163.305 (7)
 - b. Example: Twenty-year old suspect has consensual sexual intercourse with a 15-year old victim.
2. Rape II – ORS 163.365
Example: Suspect has sexual intercourse with his family’s 13-year old babysitter.
3. Rape I – ORS 163.375
 - a. Forcible compulsion definition ORS 163.305 (2)
 - b. Examples:
 - Suspect has sexual intercourse with victim by threatening to kill her if she refuses
 - Suspect has sexual intercourse with an 11-year old.
 - Suspect has sexual intercourse with 15-year old stepchild.
 - Suspect has sexual intercourse with the victim, who is comatose and a resident of a nursing facility.
4. Sodomy III – ORS 163.385
 - a. Deviate sexual intercourse definition ORS 163.305 (1)
 - b. Example: Twenty-year suspect has consensual anal intercourse with a 15-year old.
5. Sodomy II – ORS 163.395
Example: Suspect convinces a 13-year old to orally copulate suspect.
6. Sodomy I – ORS 163.405