

Solicitation, Conspiracy, Attempts, Principals, and Accessories Offenses

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Crimes of Preparation

Solicitation
Conspiracy
Attempt

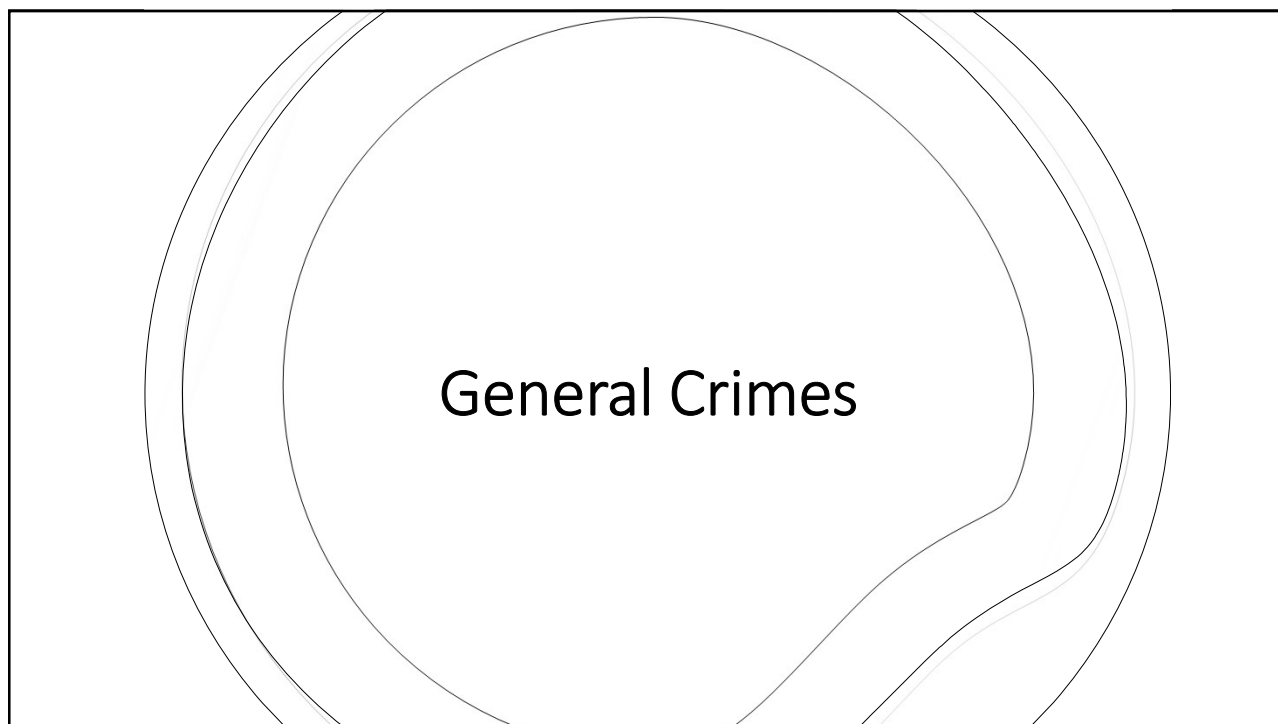
After-the-Fact Crimes

Accessory after the fact
Compounding a felony

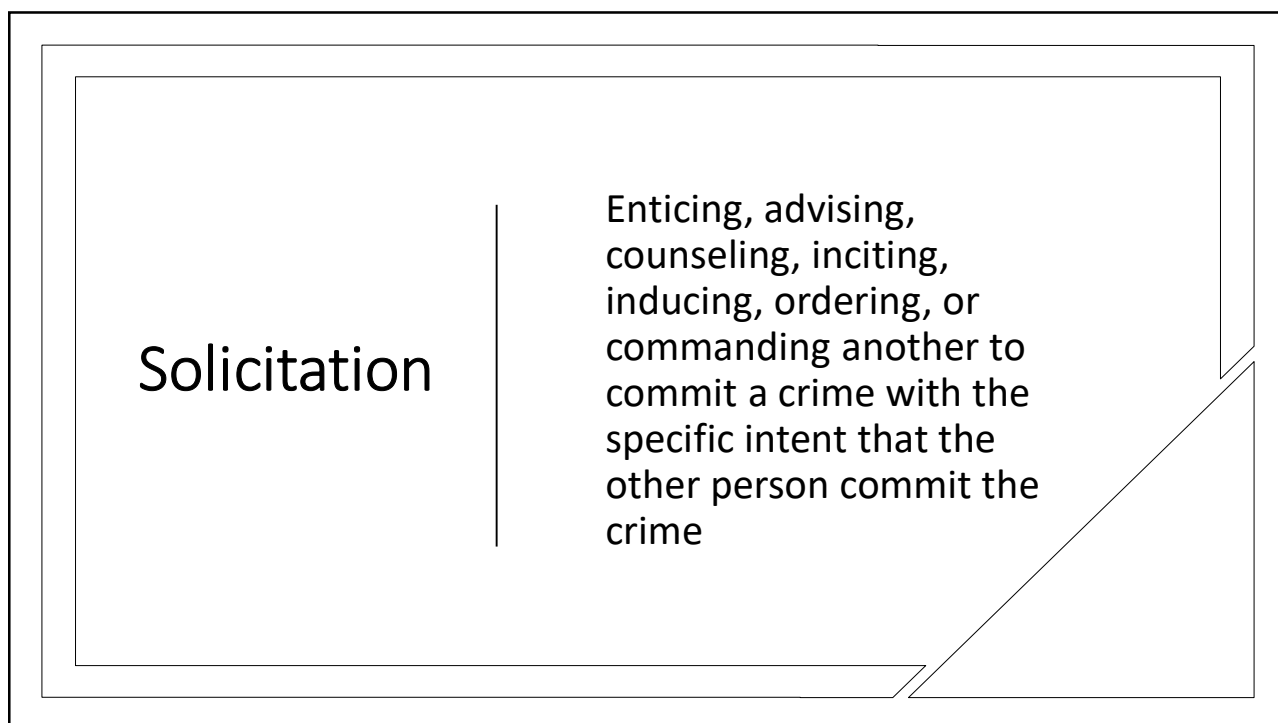
Responsibility as Principal

Accessory before the fact
Aiding and abetting
Acting in concert

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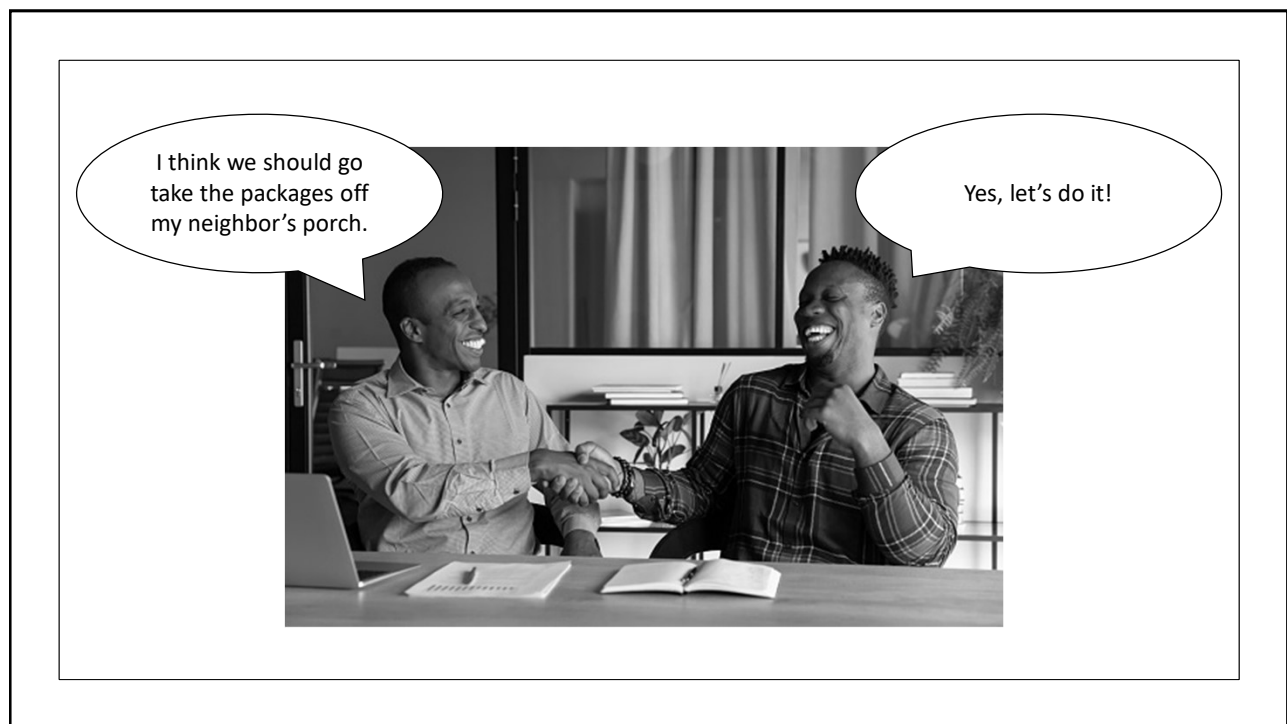
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<h2>Conspiracy</h2>	<p>Entering into an agreement with at least one other person to commit an unlawful act with intent that the agreement be carried out</p>
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Attempt

While specifically intending to do something that is a crime, performs an overt act calculated and designed to bring about the crime, and the act falls short of the completed offense

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After-the-fact Crimes

11



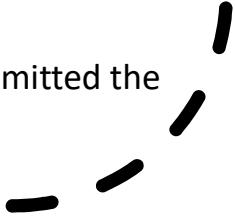
Accessory after the Fact

A person is guilty of this offense

when a felony was committed by another
person (the principal) and

after the felony was committed, the person
knowingly gave the principal personal
assistance in escaping or attempting to
escape detection, arrest, or punishment


knowing that the principal committed the
crime



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I've been stealing packages from my neighbor for weeks now. The police have been patrolling the neighborhood recently, and I don't want them to know it's been me. Do you think I can move them over to your place?

Sure, bring them on over.



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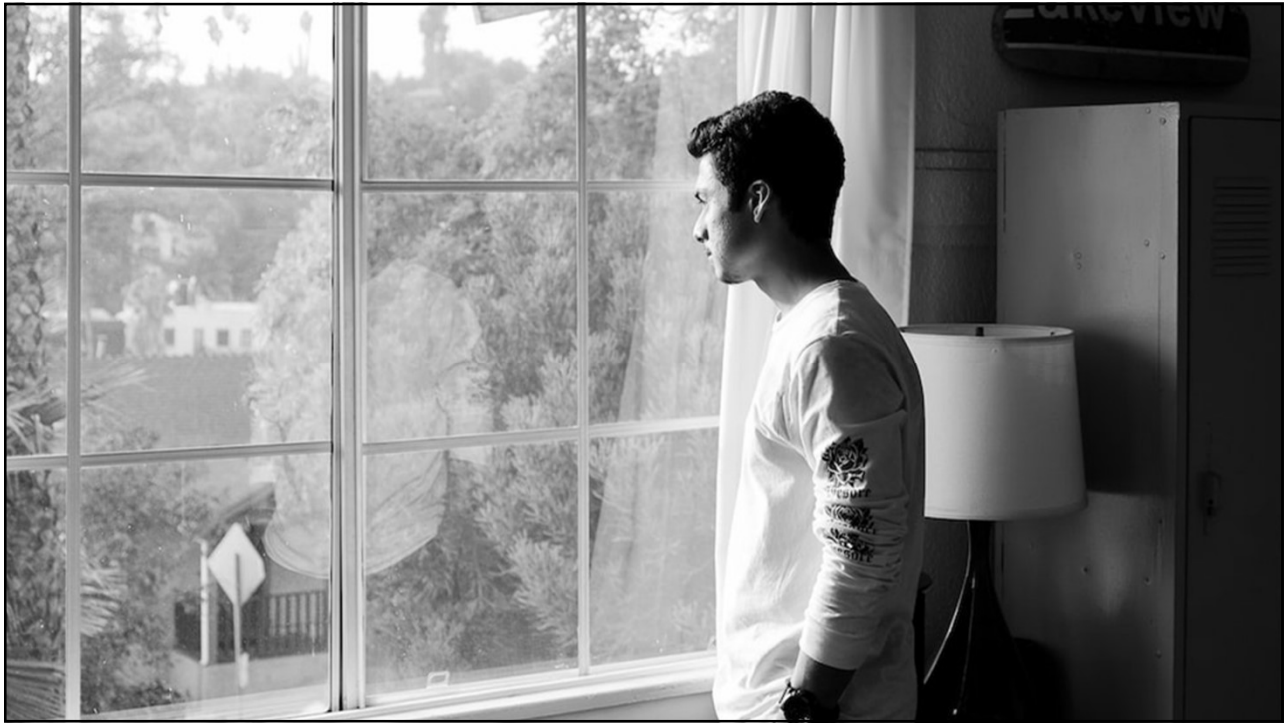
Compounding a felony

A person is guilty of this offense

- when another person (the principal) has committed a felony and
- the person knows that the principal has committed a crime and
- agrees
 - not to prosecute,
 - not to inform, or
 - to dismiss the prosecution
- in exchange for something of value



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Participants in Crimes

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Principals

A person is a principal to a crime when

with the required state of mind,
he or she commits all of the acts
necessary to constitute the crime

OR

with the required state of mind,
he or she causes the occurrence
that constitutes the crime by
using another who is not himself
or herself guilty but brings about
the occurrence in the person's
absence

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Acting in concert

A person is a principal to a crime
when he or she

is actually or constructively
present at the scene when the
crime is committed and

acts together with another
who does acts necessary to
constitute the crime

pursuant to a common plan or
purpose



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Aiding and abetting

A person is a principal to a crime when

a crime is committed by another person,

he or she knowingly advises, instigates, encourages, procures, or helps the other person commit the crime, and

his or her actions or statements caused or contributed to the commission of the crime by the other person



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The neighbor gets so many amazon packages every day. I know it's some good stuff, I saw a box shaped like a TV once! The amazon truck always comes around 10 am and the neighbor is always at work until 5, so the package just sits there on the porch all day! If you want something good, you should get it off his porch.



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⊙

Accessory
before the
fact

○

A person is a principal to a crime when

before a felony is committed by another person, he or she counsels, procures, commands, or knowingly aids the other person to commit the felony,

the felony is committed by the other person,

he or she is not present when the other person commits the felony, and

his or her actions or statements caused or contributed to the commission of the crime by the other person

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Accessory
before the
fact

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A person is a principal to a crime when

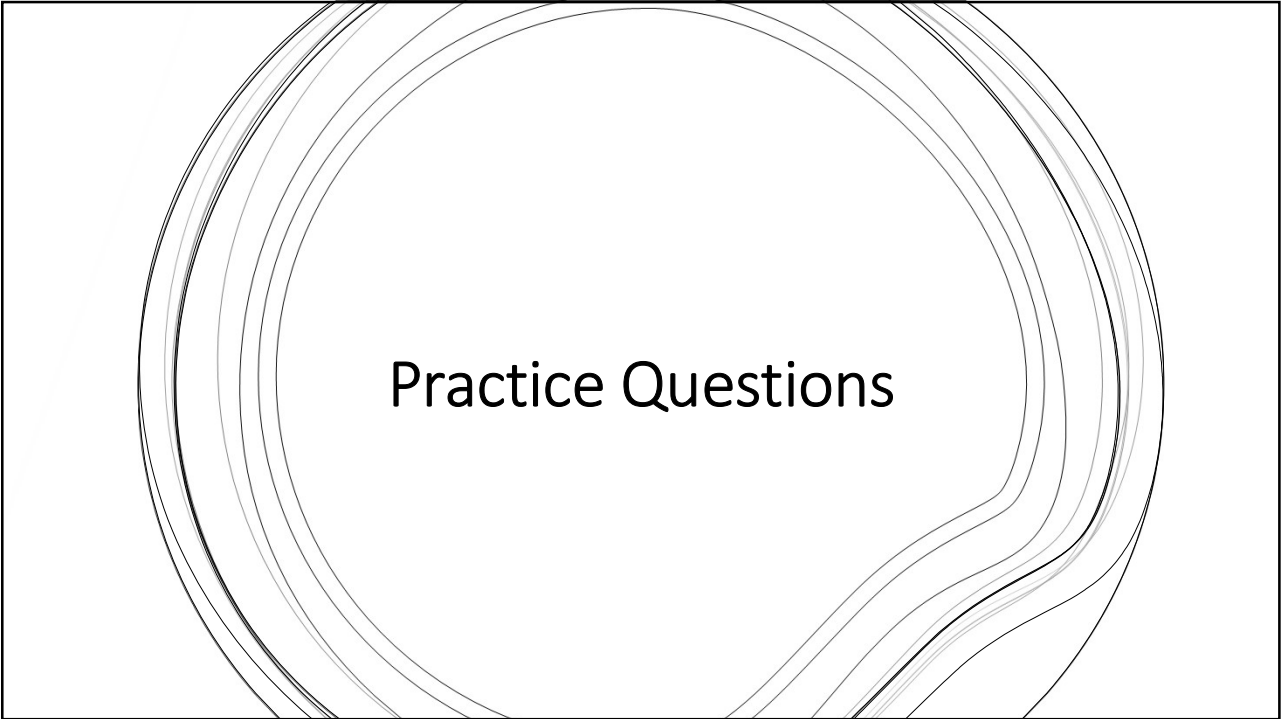
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the felony is committed by the other person,

he or she is not present when the other person commits the felony, and

his or her actions or statements caused or contributed to the commission of the crime by the other person

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A decorative graphic consisting of several concentric circles of varying line weights, creating a tunnel-like or ripple effect. The circles are centered on the page, and the text "Practice Questions" is placed in the middle of them.

Practice Questions

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Question 1

Tonya, world class roller skater, suspects that her husband, Jeff, and her bodyguard, Bill, are planning to assault Tonya's chief roller-skating rival, Bambi.

The plan is to break Bambi's nose with a baseball bat so that potential sponsors will not be interested in using her in commercials even if she wins the upcoming world roller-skating championship.

Tonya says nothing to the authorities, and Bambi is later assaulted. What crimes, if any, has Tonya committed?

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Question 2

Tonya is concerned that if the World Roller-skating Association (WSA) learns of her prior knowledge of the planned assault on Bambi, the WSA will not let her skate at the world roller-skating championship next month. After the assault takes place, Tonya agrees with Jeff that she will not report him to the police if he will not say anything to the WSA.

What crimes, if any, has Tonya committed?

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Question 3

Assume Bill, Tonya's bodyguard, goes to John and offers him \$10,000 to break Bambi's nose with a baseball bat. John says he's not interested. What crimes, if any, has Bill committed? What about John?

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Question 4

Same facts as Question # 3, except John accepts the money. However, three weeks later he changes his mind and does not commit the assault. What crimes, if any, have Bill and John committed? What if John returns the money?

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Question 5

Suppose Bill goes to Jim and makes the same offer. Jim accepts the money and agrees to break Bambi's nose. Two weeks later Jim follows through on the plan. At the time of the assault, Bill is home asleep. What crimes, if any, has Bill committed?

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