

Complicity and Anticipatory Offenses

Facilitator Guide

Session Overview

Introduction & Learning Objectives	05m
Discussion – Liability of Children	10m
Overview/Explanation of Offenses	20m
GROUP EXERCISE – Instructions	05m
Break (as needed)	10m
GROUP EXERCISE – Research & Answer	20m
GROUP EXERCISE – Presentations	30m
Closing/Questions	10m
End of Session / Break	10m

Learning Objectives:

- Articulate the circumstances required to be considered an accomplice.
- Recognize the trigger for arresting someone with an “attempted” crime.
- Explain the two critical ages categories used when determining if a child can be held responsible for a crime.

Total Session Time: 2 hours

Main Topics of Session:

- *Liability of Children*
- *Complicity/Collusion*
- *Criminal Attempt*
- *Criminal Conspiracy*
- *Criminal Solicitation*

Facilitators Needed: # (CL)

Location: Classroom

Materials Needed:

- *PowerPoint – Complicity & Anticipatory Exercises*
- *FG Supp- TEACHER’S GUIDE – Anticipatory & Complicity*
- *FG Supp – TEACHER’S GUIDE – Liability of Children*
- *FG Supp – ANSWER KEY – Anticipatory Complicity Exercise*
- *HANDOUT – Anticipatory vs Complicity*
- *HANDOUT – Anticipatory & Complicity Exercise Scenarios*

Students Should Already Have:

- *Pocket Press Books*
- *[THUMB DRIVE]*
- *Criminal Law Student Resource Guide*



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SAY TO CLASS

In this next session, we are going to address some key legal questions.

1. Who can be held responsible for committing a crime?
2. How much participation is enough to hold someone responsible for participating in a crime?
3. When the crime is not fully completed, can we arrest/prosecute a suspect for trying?

Sometimes, a criminal will commit the crime all by himself. But other times, several people all play a different part of the completed crime. The RCWs have established rules as to what level of participation is considered criminal. There are rules about how trying to commit a crime is sometimes a criminal act (even if the crime is not fully completed). There are also rules about how a person can “get out” of their responsibility for a crime they were taking part in.

These laws of liability and anticipatory offenses are incredibly important for law enforcement officers to understand, because they work hand-in-hand with every single crime in the book. Once we understand the legal mechanism of “Criminal Attempt” for example, we can use it with any crime.

Before we do your presentations, let’s spend a moment and examine when children can be held criminally accountable for “bad” behavior.

- Who can be charged with a crime?
- Sometimes there are more than one suspect
- Ways to “Terminate Complicity”
- These rules apply to ALL CRIMES
- First Up: Children



NOTE TO FACILITATOR

Have students find the “Liability of Children” RCW in the Criminal Law Student Resource Guide. Lead a 10-minute discussion on when children can be arrested/charged with crimes.

See file: [FG Supplemental - TEACHER’S GUIDE - Liability of Children](#)



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NOTE TO FACILITATOR

Provide the students with the **HANDOUT – Anticipatory vs Complicity**. Lead a **20-minute** discussion on Anticipatory Offenses and Complicity. Refer to the handout during the discussion.

See file: **FG Supplemental - TEACHER's GUIDE - Anticipatory & Complicity**



BREAK (BEFORE OR AFTER HANDING OUT THE EXERCISE SCENARIOS)



GROUP EXERCISE –

Time: **55 minutes** (5 prep / 20 work / 30 presentations & discussion)

Materials: **• HANDOUT – Complicity & Anticipatory Exercise Scenarios**
• Easel & Writing Utensils

Instructions: **Each squad will be given a scenario question to work through as a group. Within your group, you will have 20 minutes to decide what crime(s) has/have been committed and explain your answer.**

Prepare a single answer and be prepared to give a 5 minute presentation on the scenario and your answer.



DISCUSSION

Answer any remaining questions or concerns regarding Anticipatory and Complicity offenses.



END OF SESSION

