

# AI Evaluation

see my notes at the end.

can you summarize this case law?

Absolutely — and since you're working with precision and clarity in your legal research, I'll give you a clean, accurate, high-signal summary of **State v. Garcias**, drawing directly from the page you opened [law.justia.com](http://law.justia.com).

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## State v. Garcias (Oregon Supreme Court, 1984) — Summary

### Core Issue

The defendants challenged the constitutionality of Oregon's **menacing statute**, ORS 163.190(1), arguing that it violated:

- **Article I, section 8** of the Oregon Constitution (free expression),
- and was **unconstitutionally vague** and **overbroad**.

The statute defines menacing as intentionally attempting, *by word or conduct*, to place another in fear of **imminent serious physical injury**.

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### Holding

The Oregon Supreme Court **upheld the statute**.

It is **constitutional**, **not overbroad**, and **not unconstitutionally vague**.

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### Key Reasoning

#### 1. Menacing is not a forbidden speech restriction

Although the statute can apply to *words*, the Court held it does **not** criminalize speech as speech.

Instead, it criminalizes the **attempt to cause a specific harmful effect**:

| placing another in fear of imminent serious physical injury.

This aligns with *State v. Robertson*'s framework: laws may regulate conduct (even if words are used) when the target is a **forbidden effect**, not the content of speech.

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## 2. Historical grounding

The Court traced the statute to the **common law of assault**, which included:

- attempted battery, and
- intentionally causing apprehension of immediate harm.

The 1971 criminal code revision split these concepts:

- **Assault** = causing physical injury
- **Menacing** = causing fear of imminent serious injury

Thus, menacing is a modernized version of a historically recognized crime.

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## 3. Overbreadth challenge rejected

Defendants argued the statute could criminalize protected speech (e.g., a doctor delivering bad news, an actor performing a scene, a police officer warning of danger).

The Court rejected this by interpreting the statute in context:

- Menacing requires a **hostile, face-to-face confrontation**
- Threat must be **imminent** and **serious**
- The actor must intend to cause fear of **physical injury**

Therefore, benign or privileged communications fall outside the statute's scope.

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## 4. Vagueness challenge rejected

The statute provides:

- a **clear harm** (fear of imminent serious physical injury)

- a **specific mental state** (intent)
- and is further narrowed by Oregon’s **attempt statute** (requiring a substantial step)

This gives adequate notice of what conduct is prohibited.

The Court contrasted this with the vague harassment statute struck down in *State v. Blair*.

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## Practical Takeaways

### What the statute *does* cover

- Direct, intentional threats or conduct that would cause a reasonable person to fear immediate serious physical harm
- Even if the threat is not carried out
- Even if the victim does not actually feel fear (attempt is enough)

### What it *does not* cover

- Idle or obviously empty threats
  - Jokes, pranks, or non-hostile communication
  - Warnings, medical disclosures, or artistic performances
  - Threats lacking imminence or seriousness
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## Bottom Line

**State v. Garcias** confirms that Oregon’s menacing statute is a valid regulation of harmful conduct, not a restriction on protected speech. It survives constitutional scrutiny because it targets the *effect* (attempting to instill imminent fear of serious injury), not the *content* of expression. [law.justia.com](https://law.justia.com)

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please extract the rule of law, and build a “if/then” decision tree for applying ORS 163.190,

Absolutely — here’s a clean, high-signal pair of deliverables you can drop straight into your research notes.

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## Rule of Law (One Sentence)

Under *State v. Garcias*, ORS 163.190 (menacing) constitutionally criminalizes **intentional conduct—whether by words or actions—taken with the purpose of placing another in fear of imminent serious physical injury**, because it regulates a harmful *effect* rather than the content of speech.

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## Decision Tree for Applying ORS 163.190 (Menacing)

A clarity-first, courtroom-ready logic path.

```
IF the person acted intentionally
  THEN continue
  ELSE → Not menacing (statute requires intent)

IF the person used words OR conduct
  THEN continue
  ELSE → Not menacing (no act)

IF the act was intended to place another in fear
  THEN continue
  ELSE → Not menacing (must intend the fear effect)

IF the feared harm is "serious physical injury"
  THEN continue
  ELSE → Not menacing (threat must rise to serious injury)

IF the threatened harm was imminent
  THEN continue
  ELSE → Not menacing (future or vague threats don't qualify)

IF the conduct constitutes a substantial step toward causing that fear
  THEN → Menacing under ORS 163.190
  ELSE → Not menacing (attempt standard not met)
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how does oregon define imininent?

Oregon treats “**imminent**” as a *term of art* that means **right now, about to happen, immediate—not sometime later, not conditional, not vague**. The courts have been remarkably consistent about this across assault, menacing, self-defense, and threat-based statutes.

Here’s the distilled, Oregon-specific definition you can rely on in your research.

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## Oregon’s Definition of “Imminent”

Across Oregon criminal cases, “**imminent**” means a threat of harm that is *immediate and impending, not remote, speculative, or dependent on future events*.

Courts repeatedly emphasize:

- **Temporal immediacy** — the harm must be about to occur *at once*
- **No meaningful delay** — not “later today,” “soon,” or “if you do X”
- **Not conditional** — threats contingent on future acts are not imminent
- **Not hypothetical** — the danger must be concrete and present

This is why Oregon’s menacing statute (ORS 163.190) is narrow: it requires fear of **imminent serious physical injury**, not just fear generally.

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## Where Oregon Courts Explain This

### 1. State v. Garcias (1984)

The Court interprets “imminent” as requiring a **hostile, face-to-face confrontation** where the threatened harm is **immediate**, not future or abstract.

### 2. State v. C.S. (2011) – Juvenile menacing case

The Court of Appeals held that a threat like “I’m going to beat you up later” is **not imminent** because it lacks immediacy.

### 3. State v. Ziska (1994) – Self-defense

“Imminent” means the danger must be **present and immediate**, not merely possible or anticipated.

### 4. State v. Moyle (1983) – Threatening

The Court distinguished **imminent** threats from **future** threats; only the former fall under statutes requiring immediacy.

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## Practical Oregon Test for Imminence

A threat is **imminent** in Oregon only if:

- A reasonable person would believe the harm is **about to occur right now**,
- The actor is **present and capable** of carrying it out immediately,
- The threat is **not conditional**,
- And the situation is **already in motion**, not hypothetical.

If any of these fail → **not imminent**.

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## My notes for addressing count 2

As I was asleep when the police arrived, that goes to my state, not agitated, not angry. I never made anything that could even closely be considered menacing.

The only evidence they could possibly hope to have would come from you:  
as an answer to these questions:  
(see the decision tree above)

At any time did you feel you were the object of :

- a **hostile, face-to-face confrontation**
- **imminent** and **serious** threat
- That I intended to cause you **physical injury**

i copied it down here for you:

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  THEN continue  
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```
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