14-934. Criminal sexual contact of a minor in the [third] [second] degree; force or coercion; aided or abetted by another; essential elements.¹

	ou to find the defendant guilty of criminal sexual contact of a minor when
	tted by another [as charged in Count] ² , the state must prove to
•	tion beyond a reasonable doubt each of the following elements of the
crime:	
1.	The defendant
	ed or applied force to the [unclothed]3 of
(name of vict	tim)] ⁴ ;
[OR]	
	ed (name of victim) to touch the3 of the
defendant;]	
2.	[The defendant used physical force or physical violence;] ⁴
[OR]	
[The c	defendant (used threats of physical force or physical violence against
	(name of victim or other person)) ⁴ (OR) (threatened to
	5); AND [(name of victim) believed that
the defendar	nt would carry out the threat;]
[OR]	•
Ì	(name of victim) was (unconscious) ⁴ (asleep)
(physically he	elpless) (suffering from a mental condition so as to be incapable of
	ng the nature or consequences of what the defendant was doing); AND the
	new or had reason to know of the condition of (name
of victim);]	(
3.	The defendant acted with the help or encouragement of one or more
persons;	γ το του συνομού του του συνομού του σ
4.	(name of victim) was at least thirteen (13) but
	hteen (18) years old;
	The defendant's act was unlawful;] ⁶
6.	This happened in New Mexico on or about the day of
0.	The happened in Hen mexico on or about the day of
	,,

USE NOTES

- 1. This instruction sets forth the elements of all three types of "force or coercion" in NMSA 1978, Section 30-9-10(A) (2005): (1) use of physical force or physical violence; (2) threats; (3) mental or other incapacity of the victim. If the evidence supports two or more of these theories of "force or coercion," this instruction may be used.
 - 2. Insert the count number if more than one count is charged.
- 3. Name one or more of the following parts of the anatomy touched: "buttocks," "breast," "groin," "anus," "mons pubis," "penis," "testicles," "mons veneris," or "vulva." When definitions are provided in UJI 14-981 NMRA, they must be given after this instruction; otherwise, no definition need be given unless the jury requests one.

- 4. Use only the applicable alternative or alternatives.
- 5. Describe threats used against the victim or another in layman's language. See Section 30-9-10(A)(3) for examples of types of threats.
- 6. Use the bracketed element if the evidence raises a genuine issue of the unlawfulness of the defendant's actions. If this element is given, UJI 14-132 NMRA, "unlawful defined," must be given after this instruction.

[As amended, effective January 20, 2005; as amended by Supreme Court Order No. 10-8300-039, effective December 31, 2010; as amended by Supreme Court Order No. 18-8300-012, effective for all cases pending or filed on or after December 31, 2018.]