May 7, 2014

The DA’s office “no-filed” charges in a sexual assault case in which several University of Oregon basketball players allegedly forced a female University of Oregon student to have sex. The no-file decision is based entirely upon analysis of the available evidence and it’s insufficiency to prove the allegations beyond a reasonable doubt.

A no-file decision is not a statement about who we believe or don’t believe. It is simply an analysis of the available evidence and its sufficiency to meet the State’s burden of proof. From time to time, additional evidence becomes available after an initial no-file decision. When that happens, the evidence is reviewed and, if sufficient, a case may be revived and prosecuted.

**Recent investigation of sexual assault involving UO basketball players:**

All three suspects report having consensual sex with the alleged victim. The alleged victim, claims that some or all of the sexual contact was involuntary. In such cases our analysis centers on any evidence of force, the absence of consent, or victim inability to consent. In this case, it’s important to note that the alleged victim and the alleged assailants describe substantially similar sexual activity, timing and order of events. The principal differences between the versions of events told by the alleged victim and the alleged assailants center on the apparent level of victim intoxication and whether and at what point the victim expressed a desire to either not have sex, or stop having sex. For purposes of this investigation, we are equally concerned with evidence that the victim was forcibly compelled, or unable to consent by reason of intoxication.

The alleged sexual assaults took place at different locations over a period of many hours. According to the victim, the first sexual assault took place at the hands of two of the three suspects in the bathroom of a house where a party involving about thirty people was taking place. She reports the assault being comparatively brief and interrupted when she asked to get a drink of water. The first assault allegedly ended at that point, after which the victim reports resting on a couch with a drink of water, mingling briefly with other partygoers, and then returning to the bathroom with the same two assailants and a third individual who, she reports, engaged in a second assault similar in nature to the first bathroom assault the.

During the second alleged sexual assault episode, the victim reports getting a text from a friend telling her that it was “time to go”. According to the alleged victim, the assault promptly ended when the victim told her assailants “I need to go”. At that point, all four people reportedly left the bathroom and the victim went outside where one of her friends was waiting with her ride home. The friend reports waiting for the alleged victim, repeatedly warning her that the man/men “just want you for sex”, and encouraging her to leave the party with friends. According to the alleged victim, this is the point at which one of the assailants grabbed her and pulled her back towards the house. (At this point the victim’s friend and others describe a playful, flirtatious interaction between the alleged victim and her assailants, with no element of force, no indication of victim fear or apprehension, and no indication that the alleged victim was physically or mentally impaired by alcohol.) The alleged victim then went back towards the party-house and, shortly thereafter, got into a taxi with the same men who had allegedly assaulted her (now twice). The taxi took the group back to a residence shared by two of the alleged assailants. Shortly thereafter, the alleged victim and the three men from the second bathroom assault
went into one of the bedrooms and resumed various sex acts similar to those that had taken place twice in the bathroom at the party house. A fourth man was allegedly present and watching the sex acts, but did not participate.
According to the alleged victim, she started crying during the third sexual assault and the men promptly stopped. She then reportedly spent the rest of the night sleeping with one of the three men who had assaulted her, but she reports no further sex between them. (This is an area of material disagreement concerning the sex acts themselves. The man who slept with the alleged victim reports having consensual sex one more time in the morning. When reminded of this, the alleged victim confirms that they had oral sex the following day, but can’t remember whether they also had intercourse.)

The following day the alleged victim reports being tired and upset. When she goes to visit friends she finds two of her alleged assailants at the friend’s residence playing video games, so she withdraws outside. While waiting there another friend walks up, consoles her, and they end up having sexual intercourse.

There are multiple sources of information in this case. Since consent is the issue, not whether the sex acts took place, DNA is of little or no value. The investigative focus was on evidence of consent or the inability to consent. In making the initial determination we evaluated the presumption of innocence and the State’s burden of proof in light of the following:

1) Several interviews with the alleged victim,
2) Interviews with victim’s friends and associates who saw her before and after various critical points during the time in question
3) Surr uptitiously recorded phone calls with the alleged suspects
4) Police interviews with the suspects and others.

A) Although the alleged victim reports being impaired by alcohol prior to any sexual contact, there is no evidence, from her or from others, that suggests she drank enough alcohol to become substantially impaired prior to the first two sexual encounters in the bathroom.

B) There is also no independent behavioral evidence that the victim appeared physically impaired at any relevant point in the evening: nobody reports her having slurred speech, difficulty walking or any other symptom of impairment from intoxication at any point in the evening.

C) Friends and associates of the alleged victim describe her as friendly and flirtations, both before and after the first and second alleged assaults in the party-house bathroom. Moreover, all witnesses agree the alleged victim had the opportunity to leave the party, or at least ask for help, after the first and second sexual assaults. Friends and others report her “walking and talking fine” both before and after both sex-in-the-bathroom events.

D) The alleged victim recalls extensive detail about all aspects of the evening, including the timing, order of events – even the exact amount of the cab fare and her decision to have another drink of alcohol during the ride to the alleged assailants’ residence, and most of the detail is consistent with the events reported by others (so she does not appear to have been affected to the point of perception or memory impairment. Similarly, there’s no evidence she was ever unconscious during the sex acts, nor is there any evidence she was ever impaired to the point where it adversely effected her balance or stability.)

E) The alleged assailants stopped the sex acts several times – first when the alleged victim asked for a drink of water, next when the alleged victim said she “had to go” and, finally, at the second
residence, when the alleged victim started crying (the first point at which suspects claim they realized she wasn’t “in to it”).

F) Victim returned to isolated locations with her alleged assailants repeatedly, although she had friends nearby and she was in a crowded party.

G) Telephone calls between alleged victim and alleged assailants were recorded surreptitiously. The contents of those conversations are consistent with suspect’s version of consensual sex, or at least their belief that the sex was consensual sex.)

H) Friends of the alleged victim say she did not appear to be impaired by alcohol at any time during the evening.

I) Alleged victim had consensual sex with one of the suspects the morning after the alleged assaults and, later the same day, she had sex with another friend.

J) The alleged crimes are reported by victim’s father days after the alleged assaults took place and the alleged victim is angered by the reporting (due to timing).

K) Alleged victim indicated a desire to only have her assailants’ “wrists slapped”, not ruin their lives.

L) Subsequent police interviews with alleged suspects are consistent with prior recordings made without their knowledge and statements made by other witnesses

None of the above would be individually inexplicable, but collectively, and in the absence of additional evidence, they provide an insurmountable barrier to prosecution.

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“We do the right thing, and we do it for the right reasons.”