

**Criminal Law
Lecture 27 Study Guide**

The category of crimes against property generally includes two groups of offenses:

1. _____

2. _____

General Notes About Property Crime (Not AR Specific)

Arson and vandalism are common examples of crimes involving the _____ of property.

Arson is the _____ burning of another person's property.

In most states it is a crime to burn any building or structure, even if the person setting the fire is the _____.

_____ is the unlawful taking and carrying away of another person's property with the intent never to return it to the owner.

Most states identify larceny as either _____ or _____.

_____ is the unlawful entry into any dwelling or structure with the intention to commit a crime.

Under traditional classification systems, a person who is entrusted with property but then takes it unlawfully is guilty of _____ .

_____, which is also called blackmail, takes place when one person uses threats to obtain another person's property.

_____ is the taking of property from a person's possession by using force or threat of force.

Why is robbery usually treated as a crime against the person rather than a crime against property?

What is the purpose of *theft consolidation statutes*?

Arkansas Specific Property Crimes

Under Current Arkansas law, the conduct previously constituting the separate offenses of larceny, embezzlement, false pretense, extortion, blackmail, fraudulent conversion, receiving stolen property, and other similar offenses are now more

simply _____.

The theft consolidation statute also creates a presumption of law that *the knowing concealment (upon his or her person or the person of another) of store merchandise indicates that*

The punishment for theft offenses is determined in large part by the value of the property taken. For legal purposes, the value involved in a theft is the

If several individual items are taken in one “scheme” or “course of conduct,” then the value of the property may be _____ in determining the grade of the offense.

§5-36-103 defines the offense of Theft of Property as knowingly coming into the possession of the property of another by any of the following means:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Regardless of means, the actor must have the purpose of _____ the owner of the property.

The most serious grade of theft of property is classified as a Class _____ felony. Theft of property falls into this category when any of the following conditions are met:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

A *fiduciary* is a person who _____

Theft of property is a Class C felony if any of the following conditions are met:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Theft of property is a Class D felony if the value of the property is \$500 or less and the property was unlawfully obtained during a criminal episode.

For the purposes of this subdivision, *criminal episode* means a _____

Theft of property is a Class A misdemeanor if any of the following conditions are met:

- 1. _____**
- 2. _____**

Upon the proclamation of a *state of emergency* by the President of the United States or the Governor, or upon the declaration of a local emergency by the executive officer of any city or county and for a period of 30 days following that declaration, the penalty for theft of property shall be enhanced if the property is:

- A _____ intended for use by:
A public facility, A nursing home or hospital, An airport, A public safety device, A communication tower or facility, A public utility, A water system or sewer system, A public safety agency, Any other facility or use providing a vital service**
- Any other equipment used in the transmission of _____ or telephone service.**
- The _____ penalty under the state of emergency penalty enhancement is a fine of at least \$5,000 and not more than \$50,000.**
- If the theft would have been classified as a Class A misdemeanor, it will be classified as a Class _____ felony under this penalty enhancement section.**