

Criminal Procedure - Crimes Against Property

I. Burglary

- A. Breaking and entering
- B. Building or occupied structure
- C. Without consent or permission
- D. Intent to commit a felony

II. Arson

- A. Malicious
- B. Burning
- C. Dwelling, house, structure
 - 1. Modern expansion, to include all buildings.
 - 2. See Washington's statute, "knowingly and maliciously causes fire."
 - a) Dangerous to human life
 - b) Damages building
 - c) Sets fire to a building which is occupied by a person
 - d) Sets a fire to a building worth \$10,000 or more, intending to collect insurance.

III. Theft

IV. Larceny

- A. Personal property
- B. Caption and asportation
- C. Intent to convert'
- D. Deprive owner of property permanently

V. Shoplifting:

- A. For caption and asportation, substitute
 - 1. Remove from store
 - 2. Hide merchandise on person or inside other merchandise

3. Alter price tags or exchange tags

- VI. Receiving stolen goods.
- VII. Theft of services
- VIII. Embezzlement:
 - A. Unlawful taking of property
 - B. Defendant originally has lawfully
 - C. Intent to convert
 - D. Permanently deprive owner of property
- IX. Robbery (aggravated larceny)
 - A. Caption and asportation
 - B. Property of another
 - C. From person of another, without permission
 - D. By force, threat, intimidation
 - E. With intent to convert to the use of the taker
- X. Fraud and false pretenses: (obtain both title and possession)
 - A. intentional
 - B. False statement of a past or present material fact
 - C. Knowing the untruth
 - D. With intent that the auditor will rely on the false statement
 - E. And the auditor does in fact rely on the false statement
 - F. With purpose to obtain possession of the auditor's property.
- XI. Forgery:
 - A. False signature
 - B. Negotiable instrument
 - C. Uttering.
 - 1. Modern, all phony documents on which others rely