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§7–102.

(a) Conduct described as theft in this part constitutes a single crime and includes the separate crimes formerly known as:

- (1) larceny;
- (2) larceny by trick;
- (3) larceny after trust;
- (4) embezzlement;
- (5) false pretenses;
- (6) shoplifting; and
- (7) receiving stolen property.

(b) (1) A person acts “knowingly”:

(i) with respect to conduct or a circumstance as described by a statute that defines a crime, when the person is aware of the conduct or that the circumstance exists;

(ii) with respect to the result of conduct as described by a statute that defines a crime, when the person is practically certain that the result will be caused by the person’s conduct; and

(iii) with respect to a person’s knowledge of the existence of a particular fact, if that knowledge is an element of a crime, when the person is practically certain of the existence of that fact.

(2) The terms “knowing” and “with knowledge” are construed in the same manner.

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