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IN SENATE

January 22, 2010

Introduced by Sen. SKELOS -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Codes

AN ACT to amend the penal law, in relation to the theft of a motor vehicle while a child is present therein

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEM-BLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section 155.35 of the penal law, as amended by chapter 515 of the laws of 1986, is amended to read as follows:

3 S 155.35 Grand larceny in the third degree.

A person is guilty of grand larceny in the third degree when he OR SHE steals property and when [the]:

- 1. THE value of the property exceeds three thousand dollars[.]; OR
- 7 2. THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF A MOTOR VEHICLE, AS DEFINED IN SECTION ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE OF THE VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC LAW, AND, 8 9 COMMISSION OF SUCH OFFENSE, A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF SIXTEEN YEARS IS 10 PRESENT IN OR ON SUCH MOTOR VEHICLE.
 - Grand larceny in the third degree is a class D felony.
- S 2. Section 155.42 of the penal law, as added by chapter 515 of 12 the laws of 1986, is amended to read as follows: 13
- 14 S 155.42 Grand larceny in the first degree.
- 15 A person is guilty of grand larceny in the first degree when he OR SHE 16 steals property and when [the]:
 - 1. THE value of the property exceeds one million dollars[.]; OR
- 17 2. THE PROPERTY, REGARDLESS OF ITS VALUE, CONSISTS OF A MOTOR VEHICLE, 18 19 AS DEFINED IN SECTION ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE OF THE VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC 20 IS OBTAINED BY EXTORTION COMMITTED BY INSTILLING IN THE VICTIM A 21 FEAR THAT THE ACTOR OR ANOTHER PERSON WILL CAUSE PHYSICAL INJURY TO SOME 22 PERSON, IN THE FUTURE, AND A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF SIXTEEN 23 SUCH MOTOR VEHICLE DURING THE COMMISSION OF SUCH PRESENT IN OR ON
- 24 OFFENSE.

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- Grand larceny in the first degree is a class B felony.
- 26 S 3. Section 160.15 of the penal law, as amended by chapter 374 of the 27 laws of 1973, is amended to read as follows:
- 28 S 160.15 Robbery in the first degree.

EXPLANATION--Matter in ITALICS (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [] is old law to be omitted.

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A person is guilty of robbery in the first degree when he OR SHE forcibly steals property and when[, in]:

- 1. IN the course of the commission of the crime or of immediate flight therefrom, he, SHE or another participant in the crime:
- [1.] (A) Causes serious physical injury to any person who is not a participant in the crime; or
 - [2.] (B) Is armed with a deadly weapon; or
- [3.] (C) Uses or threatens the immediate use of a dangerous instrument; or
- [4.] (D) Displays what appears to be a pistol, revolver, rifle, shot-gun, machine gun or other firearm; except that in any prosecution under this [subdivision] PARAGRAPH, it is an affirmative defense that such pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or other firearm was not a loaded weapon from which a shot, readily capable of producing death or other serious physical injury, could be discharged. Nothing contained in this [subdivision] PARAGRAPH shall constitute a defense to a prosecution for, or preclude a conviction of, robbery in the second degree, robbery in the third degree or any other crime[.]; OR
- 2. THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF A MOTOR VEHICLE, AS DEFINED IN SECTION ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE OF THE VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC LAW, AND, DURING THE COMMISSION OF SUCH OFFENSE, A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF SIXTEEN YEARS IS PRESENT IN OR ON SUCH MOTOR VEHICLE.
- 23 Robbery in the first degree is a class B felony.
- 24 S 4. This act shall take effect on the first of November next succeed-25 ing the date on which it shall have become a law.