

SENATE BILL NO. 137—COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

FEBRUARY 11, 2019

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises the definition of the crime of robbery. (BDR 15-928)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State: No.

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EXPLANATION – Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets ~~omitted material~~ is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to crimes; revising the definition of the crime of robbery; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel’s Digest:

1 Existing law defines the crime of robbery as the unlawful taking of personal
2 property from another person, without his or her permission, by force, violence or
3 fear of injury to his or her person or property, the person or property of his or her
4 family, or anyone else in his or her company at the time of the robbery. (NRS
5 200.380) Section 1 of this bill revises the definition of robbery by requiring the
6 unlawful taking of the personal property to occur by force, violence or fear of
7 injury to such persons, eliminating the prospect that robbery may occur through the
8 taking by force, violence or fear of injury to property.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

1 Section 1. NRS 200.380 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 200.380 1. Robbery is the unlawful taking of personal
3 property from the person of another, or in the person’s presence,
4 against his or her will, by means of force or violence or fear of
5 injury, immediate or future, to his or her person , ~~for property,~~ or
6 the person ~~for property~~ of a member of his or her family, or of
7 anyone in his or her company at the time of the robbery. A taking is
8 by means of force or fear if force or fear is used to:
9 (a) Obtain or retain possession of the property;
10 (b) Prevent or overcome resistance to the taking; or



1 (c) Facilitate escape.

2 ➔ The degree of force used is immaterial if it is used to compel
3 acquiescence to the taking of or escaping with the property. A
4 taking constitutes robbery whenever it appears that, although the
5 taking was fully completed without the knowledge of the person
6 from whom taken, such knowledge was prevented by the use of
7 force or fear.

8 2. A person who commits robbery is guilty of a category B
9 felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for
10 a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not
11 more than 15 years.

