



FACT SHEET

WYOMING LEGISLATIVE SERVICE OFFICE

MONETARY THRESHOLD – FELONY THEFT

Prepared by: MaryBeth Oatsvall

Date: May 5, 2020

The Table includes the monetary threshold for felony theft.¹ All 50 states and the District of Columbia are included and listed in alphabetical order. Thirteen states have a felony theft threshold of less than \$1,000; thirty-two states (including Wyoming) have a felony threshold of \$1,000 and five states have a felony threshold greater than \$2,000. Many states have gradations for their theft crimes. A number of states have degrees of felony theft depending on the value of the property stolen. Finally, like Wyoming, many states have exceptions for certain types of property or for thefts that take place in certain locations where the monetary value of the property is different or doesn't apply (i.e., firearm; theft in churches, etc.).

State:	Statutory Citation:	Monetary Threshold Provisions:
Alabama	Ala. Code § 13A-8-1 <i>et seq.</i>	<p>(a) The theft of property which exceeds \$2,500 in value, or property of any value taken from the person of another, constitutes theft of property in the first degree.</p> <p>(d) Theft of property in the first degree is a Class B felony.</p> <p>(a) The theft of property between \$1,500 in value and \$2,500 in value, and which is not taken from the person of another, constitutes theft of property in the second degree.</p> <p>(b) Theft of property in the second degree is a Class C felony.</p> <p>(a) The theft of property that exceeds \$500 in value but does not exceed \$1,499 in value, and which is not taken from the person of another, constitutes theft of property in the third degree.</p> <p>(b) Theft of property in the third degree is a Class D felony.</p>

¹ 39 states have raised felony theft thresholds since 2000. See Pew's [analysis](#) of legislative information from the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 11.46.100 <i>et seq.</i>	Class B felony: the value of the property or services is \$25,000 or more Class C felony: the value of the property or services is \$750 or more but less than \$25,000.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13-1801 <i>et seq.</i>	Theft of property or services with a value of \$25,000 or more is a class 2 felony. Theft of property or services with a value of \$4,000 or more but less than \$25,000 is a class 3 felony. Theft of property or services with a value of \$3,000 or more but less than \$4,000 is a class 4 felony, except that theft of any vehicle engine or transmission is a class 4 felony regardless of value. Theft of property or services with a value of \$2,000 or more but less than \$3,000 is a class 5 felony. Theft of property or services with a value of \$1,000 or more but less than \$2,000 is a class 6 felony.
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. § 5-36-101 <i>et seq.</i>	(b) Theft of property is a: (1) Class B felony if: (A) The value of the property is \$25,000 or more; (2) Class C felony if: (A) The value of the property is less than \$25,000 but more than \$5,000; (3) Class D felony if: (A) The value of the property is \$5,000 or less but more than \$1,000;
California	Cal. Penal Code § 486 <i>et seq.</i>	Theft is divided into two degrees, the first of which is termed grand theft; the second, petty theft ² . Grand theft is theft committed in any of the following cases: (a) When the money, labor, or real or personal property taken is of a value exceeding \$950, except as provided in subdivision (b).
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-4-401 <i>et seq.</i>	Theft is: (f) A class 6 felony if the value of the thing involved is \$2,000 or more but less than \$5,000; (g) A class 5 felony if the value of the thing involved is \$5,000 or more but less than \$20,000; (h) A class 4 felony if the value of the thing involved is \$20,000 or more but less than \$100,000; (i) A class 3 felony if the value of the thing involved is \$100,000 or more but less than \$1 million; and

² California law defines petty theft as the theft of any property with a value of \$950 or less. ... petty theft is a misdemeanor.

		(j) A class 2 felony if the value of the thing involved is \$1 million or more.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-118 <i>et seq.</i>	<p>(a) A person is guilty of larceny in the first degree when he commits larceny, as defined in § 53a-119, and: (2) the value of the property or service exceeds \$20,000,</p> <p>(c) Larceny in the first degree is a class B felony.</p> <p>(a) A person is guilty of larceny in the second degree when he commits larceny, as defined in § 53a-119, and: (2) the value of the property or service exceeds \$10,000,</p> <p>(c) Larceny in the second degree is a class C felony.</p> <p>(a) A person is guilty of larceny in the third degree when he commits larceny, as defined in § 53a-119, and: (2) the value of the property or service exceeds \$2,000;</p> <p>(c) Larceny in the third degree is a class D felony.</p>
Delaware	Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 840 <i>et seq.</i>	<p>(c) (1) Except where a victim is 62 years of age or older, or an “adult who is impaired” as defined in § 3902(2) of Title 31, or a “person with a disability” as defined in § 3901(a)(2) of Title 12, theft is a class A misdemeanor unless the value of the property received, retained or disposed of is \$1,500 or more, in which case it is a class G felony.</p> <p>(2) Where a victim is 62 years of age or older, or an “adult who is impaired” as defined in § 3902(2) of Title 31, or a “person with a disability” as defined in § 3901(a)(2) of Title 12, theft is a class G felony unless the value of the property received, retained or disposed of is \$1,500 or more, in which case it is a class F felony.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section: a. Where the value of the property received, retained or disposed of is more than \$50,000 but less than \$100,000, theft is a class D felony; b. Where the value of the property received, retained or disposed of is \$100,000 or more, theft is a class B felony.</p>
District of Columbia	D.C. Code Ann. § 22-3211 <i>et seq.</i>	(a) Theft in the first degree ³ . — Any person convicted of theft in the first degree shall be fined not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01 or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both, if the value of the property obtained or used is \$1,000 or more.

³ Subsequent degrees of theft in the District of Columbia are misdemeanors.

<p>Florida</p>	<p>Fla. Stat. § 812.014</p>	<p>(2)(a)1. If the property stolen is valued at \$100,000 or more or is a semitrailer that was deployed by a law enforcement officer; the offender commits grand theft in the first degree, punishable as a felony of the first degree, as provided in § 775.082, § 775.083, or § 775.084.</p> <p>(b)1. If the property stolen is valued at \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000; the offender commits grand theft in the second degree, punishable as a felony of the second degree, as provided in § 775.082, § 775.083, or § 775.084.</p> <p>(c) It is grand theft of the third degree and a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in § 775.082, § 775.083, or § 775.084, if the property stolen is: 1. Valued at \$750 or more, but less than \$5,000. 2. Valued at \$5,000 or more, but less than \$10,000. 3. Valued at \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000.</p> <p>(d) It is grand theft of the third degree and a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in § 775.082, § 775.083, or § 775.084, if the property stolen is valued at \$100 or more, but less than \$750, and is taken from a dwelling as defined in § 810.011(2) or from the unenclosed curtilage of a dwelling pursuant to § 810.09(1).</p>
<p>Georgia</p>	<p>Ga. Code § 16-8-1 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(a) A person convicted of a violation of Code § § 16-8-2 through 16-8-9 shall be punished as for a misdemeanor except:</p> <p>(1) (A) If the property which was the subject of the theft exceeded \$24,999.99 in value, by imprisonment for not less than two nor more than 20 years;</p> <p>(B) If the property which was the subject of the theft was at least \$5,000 in value but was less than \$25,000 in value, by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than 10 years and, in the discretion of the trial judge, as for a misdemeanor;</p> <p>(C) If the property which was the subject of the theft was at least \$1,500.01 in value but was less than \$5,000 in value, by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years and, in the discretion of the trial judge, as for a misdemeanor;</p>
<p>Hawaii</p>	<p>Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 708-830 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(1) A person commits the offense of theft in the first degree if the person commits theft: (a) Of property or services, the value of which exceeds \$20,000.</p> <p>(2) Theft in the first degree is a class B felony.</p> <p>(1) A person commits the offense of theft in the second degree if the person commits theft:</p> <p>(b) Of property or services, the value of which exceeds \$750.</p>

<p>Idaho</p>	<p>Idaho Code § 18-2401 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(2) Theft in the second degree is a class C felony. A person is guilty of grand theft when he commits a theft as defined in this chapter and when: 1. The value of the property taken exceeds \$1,000.</p>
<p>Illinois</p>	<p>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/16-1 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(b) Sentence. (1.1) Theft of property not from the person and not exceeding \$500 in value is a Class 4 felony if the theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if the theft was of governmental property. (2) A person who has been convicted of theft of property not from the person and not exceeding \$500 in value who has been previously convicted of any type of theft, robbery, armed robbery, burglary, residential burglary, possession of burglary tools, home invasion, forgery, a violation of § 4-103, 4-103.1, 4-103.2, or 4-103.3 of the Illinois Vehicle Code relating to the possession of a stolen or converted motor vehicle, or a violation of § 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or Section 8 of the Illinois Credit Card and Debit Card Act is guilty of a Class 4 felony. (4) Theft of property from the person not exceeding \$500 in value, or theft of property exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$10,000 in value, is a Class 3 felony. (4.1) Theft of property from the person not exceeding \$500 in value, or theft of property exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$10,000 in value, is a Class 2 felony if the theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if the theft was of governmental property. (5) Theft of property exceeding \$10,000 and not exceeding \$100,000 in value is a Class 2 felony. (5.1) Theft of property exceeding \$10,000 and not exceeding \$100,000 in value is a Class 1 felony if the theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if the theft was of governmental property. (6) Theft of property exceeding \$100,000 and not exceeding \$500,000 in value is a Class 1 felony. (6.1) Theft of property exceeding \$100,000 in value is a Class X felony if the theft was committed in a school or place of worship or if the theft was of governmental property. (6.2) Theft of property exceeding \$500,000 and not exceeding \$1 million in value is a Class 1 non-probationable felony. (6.3) Theft of property exceeding \$1 million in value is a Class X felony.</p>

<p>Indiana</p>	<p>Ind. Code § 35-43-4-0.1 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(a) A person who knowingly or intentionally exerts unauthorized control over property of another person, with intent to deprive the other person of any part of its value or use, commits theft, a Class A misdemeanor. However, the offense is: (1) a Level 6 felony if: (A) the value of the property is at least \$750 and less than \$50,000; (2) a Level 5 felony if: (A) the value of the property is at least \$50,000.</p>
<p>Iowa</p>	<p>Iowa Code § 714.1 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>1. The theft of property exceeding \$10,000 in value, . . . , is theft in the first degree. Theft in the first degree is a class “C” felony. 2. The theft of property exceeding \$1,500 but not exceeding \$10,000 in value . . . is theft in the second degree. Theft in the second degree is a class “D” felony.</p>
<p>Kansas</p>	<p>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-5801 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(b) Theft of: (1) Property or services of the value of \$100,000 or more is a severity level 5, nonperson felony; (2) property or services of the value of at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000 is a severity level 7, nonperson felony; (3) property or services of the value of at least \$1,500 but less than \$25,000 is a severity level 9, nonperson felony, except as provided in subsection (b)(7).</p>
<p>Kentucky</p>	<p>Ky. Rev. Stat. § 514.010 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(2) Theft by unlawful taking or disposition is a Class A misdemeanor unless: (d) The value of the property is \$500 or more but less than \$10,000, in which case it is a Class D felony; (e) The value of the property is \$10,000 or more but less than \$1 million, in which case it is a Class C felony; (f) The value of the property is \$1 million or more but less than \$10 million, in which case it is a Class B felony; or (g) The value of the property is \$10 million or more; in which case it is a Class B felony.</p>
<p>Louisiana</p>	<p>La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 14:2 and § 14:67 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>B. (1) Whoever commits the crime of theft when the misappropriation or taking amounts to a value of \$25,000 or more shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than 20 years, or may be fined not more than \$50,000, or both. (2) When the misappropriation or taking amounts to a value of \$5,000 or more, but less than a value of \$25,000, the offender shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than 10 years, or may be fined not more than \$10,000, or both.</p>

		(3) When the misappropriation or taking amounts to a value of \$1,000 or more, but less than a value of \$5,000, the offender shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than five years, or may be fined not more than \$3,000, or both.
Maine	Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 17-A, § 351 <i>et seq.</i>	1. A person is guilty of theft if: A. The person obtains or exercises unauthorized control over the property of another with intent to deprive the other person of the property. Violation of this paragraph is a Class E crime; B. The person violates paragraph A and: (1) The value of the property is more than \$10,000. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class B crime; (2) The property stolen is a firearm or an explosive device. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class B crime; (3) The person is armed with a dangerous weapon at the time of the offense. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class B crime; (4) The value of the property is more than \$1,000 but not more than \$10,000. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class C crime; (5) The value of the property is more than \$500 but not more than \$1,000. Violation of this subparagraph is a Class D crime. ⁴
Maryland	Md. Code Ann., Crim. Law § 7-101 <i>et seq.</i>	(g) Penalty. -- (1) A person convicted of theft of property or services with a value of: (i) at least \$1,500 but less than \$25,000 is guilty of a felony and: 1. is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 5 years or a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or both; and 2. shall restore the property taken to the owner or pay the owner the value of the property or services; (ii) at least \$25,000 but less than \$100,000 is guilty of a felony and: 1. is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or a fine not exceeding \$15,000 or both; and 2. shall restore the property taken to the owner or pay the owner the value of the property or services; or (iii) \$100,000 or more is guilty of a felony and: 1. is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 20 years or a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or both; and 2. shall restore the property taken to the owner or pay the owner the value of the property or services.
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 266, § 30	(1) Whoever steals, or with intent to defraud obtains by a false [pretense], or whoever unlawfully, and with intent to steal or embezzle, converts, or secretes with intent to convert, the property of another as defined in this section, whether such property is or is not in his possession at the time of such conversion or secreting, shall be guilty of

⁴ In Maine, misdemeanors are punishable by up to one year in county jail. Under Maine's laws, a Class D crime is considered a misdemeanor.

		<p>larceny, and shall, if the property stolen is a firearm, as defined in § 121 of chapter 140, or, if the value of the property stolen exceeds \$1,200, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years, or by a fine of not more than \$25,000 and imprisonment in jail for not more than two years; or, if the value of the property stolen, other than a firearm as so defined, does not exceed \$1,200 shall be punished by imprisonment in jail for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than \$1,500.</p>
<p>Michigan</p>	<p>Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.356 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(2) If any of the following apply, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than \$15,000 or 3 times the value of the property stolen, whichever is greater, or both imprisonment and a fine: (a) The property stolen has a value of \$20,000 or more. (3) If any of the following apply, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000 or 3 times the value of the property stolen, whichever is greater, or both imprisonment and a fine: (a) The property stolen has a value of \$1,000 or more but less than \$20,000.</p>
<p>Minnesota</p>	<p>Minn. Stat. § 609.52 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>Subd. 3. Sentence. Whoever commits theft may be sentenced as follows: (1) to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$100,000, or both, if the property is a firearm, or the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$35,000 and the conviction is for a violation of subdivision 2, clause (3), (4), (15), (16), or (19), or § 609.2335, subdivision 1, clause (1) or (2), item (i); or (2) to imprisonment for not more than 10 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both, if the value of the property or services stolen exceeds \$5,000, or if the property stolen was an article representing a trade secret, an explosive or incendiary device, or a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II pursuant to § 152.02 with the exception of marijuana; or (3) to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if any of the following circumstances exist: (a) the value of the property or services stolen is more than \$1,000 but not more than \$5,000;</p>

Mississippi	Miss. Code Ann. § 97-17-41 <i>et seq.</i>	<p>(1) Any person who shall be convicted of taking and carrying away, feloniously, the personal property of another, of the value of \$1,000 or more, but less than \$5,000, shall be guilty of grand larceny, and shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding 5 years; or shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or both.</p> <p>(2) Any person who shall be convicted of taking and carrying away, feloniously, the personal property of another, of the value of \$5,000 or more, but less than \$25,000, shall be guilty of grand larceny, and shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding 10 years; or shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or both.</p> <p>(3) Any person who shall be convicted of taking and carrying away, feloniously, the personal property of another, of the value of \$25,000 or more, shall be guilty of grand larceny, and shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding 20 years; or shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or both.</p>
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 570.030	<p>4. The offense of stealing is a class C felony if the value of the property or services appropriated is \$25,000 or more.</p> <p>5. The offense of stealing is a class D felony if: (1) The value of the property or services appropriated is \$750 or more;</p>
Montana	Mont. Code Ann. § 45-6-301 <i>et seq.</i>	<p>(i) Except as provided in subsection (7)(c), a person convicted of the offense of theft of property that exceeds \$1,500 in value and does not exceed \$5,000 in value shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$1,500 or be imprisoned in the state prison for a term not to exceed 3 years, or both. A person convicted of a second offense shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$1,500 or be imprisoned in the state prison for a term not to exceed 5 years, or both. A person convicted of a third or subsequent offense shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not less than 2 years or more than 5 years and may be fined an amount not to exceed \$5,000.</p> <p>(ii) A person convicted of the theft of property exceeding \$5,000 in value or as part of a common scheme as defined in § 45-2-101, or the theft of any amount of anhydrous ammonia for the purpose of manufacturing dangerous drugs, shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$10,000 or be imprisoned in a state prison for a term not to exceed 10 years, or both.</p>

Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-509 <i>et seq.</i>	(1) Theft constitutes a Class IIA felony when the value of the thing involved is \$5,000 or more. (2) Theft constitutes a Class IV felony when the value of the thing involved is \$1,500 or more but less than \$5,000.
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 205.0821 <i>et seq.</i>	3. If the value of the property or services involved in the theft is \$650 or more but less than \$3,500, the person who committed the theft is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130. 4. If the value of the property or services involved in the theft is \$3,500 or more, the person who committed the theft is guilty of a category B felony
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 637:1 <i>et seq.</i>	I. Theft constitutes a class A felony if: (a) The value of the property or services exceeds \$1,500, II. Theft constitutes a class B felony if: (a) The value of the property or services is more than \$1,000 but not more than \$1,500.
New Jersey	N.J. Rev. Stat. § 2c-20-1 <i>et seq.</i>	b. Grading of theft offenses. (1) Theft constitutes a crime of the second ⁵ degree if: (a) The amount involved is \$75,000 or more; (2) Theft constitutes a crime of the third degree if: (a) The amount involved exceeds \$500 but is less than \$75,000 (3) Theft constitutes a crime of the fourth degree if the amount involved is at least \$200 but does not exceed \$500.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-16-1 <i>et seq.</i>	D. Whoever commits larceny when the value of the property stolen is over \$500 but not more than \$2,500 is guilty of a fourth-degree felony. E. Whoever commits larceny when the value of the property stolen is over two \$2,500 but not more than \$20,000 is guilty of a third-degree felony. F. Whoever commits larceny when the value of the property stolen is over \$20,000 is guilty of a second-degree felony.

⁵ First degree crimes in New Jersey are considered the most egregious (murder, rape, manslaughter).

New York	N.Y. Penal Law § 155.00 <i>et seq.</i>	<p>A person is guilty of grand larceny in the fourth degree when he steals property and when: 1. The value of the property exceeds \$1,000; Grand larceny in the fourth degree is a class E felony.</p> <p>A person is guilty of grand larceny in the third degree when he or she steals property and: 1. when the value of the property exceeds \$3,000, Grand larceny in the third degree is a class D felony.</p> <p>A person is guilty of grand larceny in the second degree when he steals property and when: 1. The value of the property exceeds \$50,000; Grand larceny in the second degree is a class C felony.</p> <p>A person is guilty of grand larceny in the first degree when he steals property and when the value of the property exceeds \$1 million. Grand larceny in the first degree is a class B felony.</p>
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-70 <i>et seq.</i>	(a) Larceny of goods of the value of more than \$1,000 is a Class H felony.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-23-01 <i>et seq.</i>	<p>1. Notwithstanding subsection 3, theft under this chapter is a class A felony if the property or services stolen exceed \$50,000 in value.</p> <p>2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 3, theft under this chapter is a class B felony if the property or services stolen exceed \$10,000 in value but do not exceed \$50,000 or are acquired or retained by a threat to commit a felony.</p> <p>3. Theft under this chapter is a class C felony if: a. The property or services stolen exceed \$1,000 in value;</p>
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2913.01 <i>et seq.</i>	(2) Except as otherwise provided in this division or division (B)(3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), or (9) of this section, a violation of this section is petty theft, a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the value of the property or services stolen is \$1,000 or more and is less than \$7,500 or if the property stolen is any of the property listed in § 2913.71 of the Revised Code, a violation of this section is theft, a felony of the fifth degree. If the value of the property or services stolen is \$7,500 or more and is less than \$150,000, a violation of this section is grand theft, a felony of the fourth degree. If the value of the property or services stolen is \$150,000 or more and is less than \$750,000, a violation of this section is aggravated theft, a felony of the third degree. If the value of the property or services is \$750,000 or more and is less than \$1.5 million, a violation of this section is aggravated theft, a felony of the second degree. If the value of the

		property or services stolen is \$1.5 million or more, a violation of this section is aggravated theft of \$1.5 million or more, a felony of the first degree.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1701 <i>et seq.</i>	Grand larceny is larceny committed in either of the following cases: 1. When the property taken is of a value of \$1,000 or greater; or 2. When such property, although not of a value of \$1,000 or greater, is taken from the person of another.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 164.015 <i>et seq.</i>	(1) A person commits the crime of theft in the first degree if, by means other than extortion, the person commits theft as defined in ORS 164.015 and: (a) The total value of the property in a single or aggregate transaction is \$1,000 or more (3) Theft in the first degree is a Class C felony. (1) A person commits the crime of aggravated theft in the first degree, if: (b) The value of the property in a single or aggregate transaction is \$10,000 or more. (2) Aggravated theft in the first degree is a Class B felony.
Pennsylvania	Pa. Cons. Stat. tit. 18, § 3901 <i>et seq.</i>	(a) Felony of the second degree. Theft constitutes a felony of the second degree if: (5) The amount involved is \$100,000 or more but less than \$500,000. (a.1) Felony of the third degree.--Except as provided in subsection (a) or (a.2), theft constitutes a felony of the third degree if the amount involved exceeds \$2,000, or if the property stolen is an automobile, airplane, motorcycle, motorboat or other motor-propelled vehicle, or in the case of theft by receiving stolen property, if the receiver is in the business of buying or selling stolen property. (a.2) Felony of the first degree. Except as provided in subsections (a) and (a.1), theft constitutes a felony of the first degree if: (2) the amount involved is \$500,000 or more.
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-41-1 <i>et seq.</i>	(1) If the value exceeds \$1,500, and is less than \$5,000, by imprisonment for not more than three years or by a fine of not more than \$1,500, or both; (2) If the value exceeds \$5,000, but is less than \$10,000, by imprisonment for not more than six years or by a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both; and (3) If the value exceeds \$10,000, or if the property is a firearm as defined in § 11-47-5.1, regardless of its value, the person shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

<p>South Carolina</p>	<p>S.C. Code Ann. § 16-13-10 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(B) Larceny of goods, chattels, instruments, or other personalty valued in excess of \$2,000 is grand larceny. Upon conviction, the person is guilty of a felony and must be fined in the discretion of the court or imprisoned not more than: (1) five years if the value of the personalty is more than \$2,000 but less than \$10,000; (2) 10 years if the value of the personalty is \$10,000 or more.</p>
<p>South Dakota</p>	<p>S.D. Codified Laws Ann. § 22-30A-1 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>Grand theft is a Class 6 felony, if the property stolen: (1) Exceeds \$1,000 in value but is less than or equal to \$2,500; Grand theft is a Class 5 felony if the value of the property is more than \$2,500 but less than or equal to \$5,000. Grand theft is a Class 4 felony if the value of the property is more than \$5,000 but less than or equal to \$100,000. Grand theft is a Class 3 felony if the value of the property is more than \$100,000 but less than or equal to \$500,000. Theft is aggravated grand theft, if the value of the property stolen exceeds \$500,000. Aggravated grand theft is a Class 2 felony.</p>
<p>Tennessee</p>	<p>Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-14-101 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(a) Theft of property or services is: (1) A Class A misdemeanor if the value of the property or services obtained is \$1,000 or less; (2) A Class E felony if the value of the property or services obtained is more than \$1,000 but less than \$2,500; (3) A Class D felony if the value of the property or services obtained is \$2,500 or more but less than \$10,000; (4) A Class C felony if the value of the property or services obtained is \$10,000 or more but less than \$60,000; (5) A Class B felony if the value of the property or services obtained is \$60,000 or more but less than \$250,000; and (6) A Class A felony if the value of the property or services obtained is \$250,000 or more.</p>

<p>Texas</p>	<p>Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 31.01 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(e) Except as provided by Subsection (f), an offense under this section is: (4) a state jail felony if: (A) the value of the property stolen is \$2,500 or more but less than \$30,000, or the property is less than 10 head of sheep, swine, or goats or any part thereof under the value of \$30,000 (5) a felony of the third degree if the value of the property stolen is \$30,000 or more but less than \$150,000 (6) a felony of the second degree if: (A) the value of the property stolen is \$150,000 or more but less than \$300,000; (7) a felony of the first degree if the value of the property stolen is \$300,000 or more.</p>
<p>Utah</p>	<p>Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-401 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(1) Theft of property and services as provided in this chapter is punishable: (a) as a second-degree felony if the: (i) value of the property or services is or exceeds \$5,000; (b) as a third-degree felony if: (i) the value of the property or services is or exceeds \$1,500 but is less than \$5,000</p>
<p>Vermont</p>	<p>Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, § 2501 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>A person who steals from the actual or constructive possession of another, other than from his or her person, money, goods, chattels, bank notes, bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange or other bills, orders, or certificates, or a book of accounts for or concerning money, or goods due or to become due or to be delivered, or a deed or writing containing a conveyance of land, or any other valuable contract in force, or a receipt, release or defeasance, writ, process, or public record, shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years or fined not more than \$5,000 or both, if the money or other property stolen exceeds \$900 in value.</p>
<p>Virginia</p>	<p>Va. Code § 18.2-95 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>Any person who (i) commits larceny from the person of another of money or other thing of value of \$5 or more, (ii) commits simple larceny not from the person of another of goods and chattels of the value of \$500 or more, or (iii) commits simple larceny not from the person of another of any firearm, regardless of the firearm's value, shall be guilty of grand larceny, punishable by imprisonment in a state correctional facility for not less than one nor more than 20 years or, in the discretion of the jury or court trying the case without a jury, be confined in jail for a period not exceeding 12 months or fined not more than \$2,500, either or both.</p>

<p>Washington</p>	<p>Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.56.010 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(1) Except as provided in RCW 9A.56.400, a person is guilty of theft in the first degree if he or she commits theft of: (a) Property or services which exceed(s) \$5,000 in value other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010; (2) Theft in the first degree is a class B felony.</p> <p>(1) Except as provided in RCW 9A.56.400, a person is guilty of theft in the second degree if he or she commits theft of: (a) Property or services which exceed(s) \$750 in value but does not exceed \$5,000 in value, other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 or a motor vehicle; (2) Theft in the second degree is a class C felony.</p>
<p>West Virginia</p>	<p>W. Va. Code § 61-3-13 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(a) If a person commits simple larceny of goods or chattels of the value of \$1,000 or more, such person is guilty of a felony, designated grand larceny, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years, or, in the discretion of the court, be confined in jail not more than one year and shall be fined not more than \$2,500.</p>
<p>Wisconsin</p>	<p>Wis. Stat. § 943.20</p>	<p>(3) Penalties. Whoever violates sub. (1): (bf) If the value of the property exceeds \$2,500 but does not exceed \$5,000, is guilty of a Class I felony. (bm) If the value of the property exceeds \$5,000 but does not exceed \$10,000, is guilty of a Class H felony. (c) If the value of the property exceeds \$10,000 but does not exceed \$100,000, is guilty of a Class G felony. (cm) If the value of the property exceeds \$100,000, is guilty of a Class F felony.</p>
<p>Wyoming⁶</p>	<p>Wyo. Stat. § 6-3-401 <i>et seq.</i></p>	<p>(c) Theft is: (i) A felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years, a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if the value of the property is \$1,000 or more</p>

Source: LSO summary of information provided by state legislature websites, the Pew Charitable Trusts, and the National Conference of State Legislatures. If you need anything further, please contact LSO Research at 777-7881.

⁶ Wyoming increased its felony theft threshold in 2004. *See* SF0066.