

COMPUTER TAMPERING THIRD DEGREE
(E Felony)
(Intent to Commit a Felony)
PENAL LAW 156.25(1)
(Committed on or after Nov. 1, 2006)

The _____ count is Computer Tampering in the Third Degree.

Under our law, a person is guilty of computer tampering in the third degree when¹ that person uses, causes to be used, or accesses a computer, computer service, or computer network without authorization and he or she intentionally alters in any manner or destroys computer data or a computer program of another person and he or she does so with an intent to commit or attempt to commit or further the commission of any felony.

[Add if applicable:

It is a defense that the defendant had reasonable grounds to believe that he or she had the right to alter in any manner or destroy the computer data or the computer program.]²

Some of the terms used in this definition have their own special meaning in our law. I will now give you the meaning of the following terms: “computer,” “computer service,” “computer network,” “computer data,” “computer program,” “access,” “without authorization,” “intent” and “felony.”

COMPUTER means a device or group of devices which, by manipulation of electronic, magnetic, optical or electrochemical impulses, pursuant to a computer program, can automatically perform arithmetic, logical, storage or retrieval operations with or

¹ At this point the statute reads “he commits the crime of computer tampering in the fourth degree.” The charge substitutes the appropriate language from computer tampering in the fourth degree. See, Penal Law § 156.20.

²Penal Law §156.50(2).

on computer data, and includes any connected or directly related device, equipment or facility which enables such computer to store, retrieve or communicate to or from a person, another computer or another device the results of computer operations, computer programs or computer data.³

COMPUTER SERVICE means any and all services provided by or through the facilities of any computer communication system allowing the input, output, examination, or transfer, of computer data or computer programs from one computer to another.⁴

COMPUTER NETWORK means the interconnection of hardware or wireless communication lines with a computer through remote terminals, or a complex consisting of two or more interconnected computers.⁵

COMPUTER DATA is property and means a representation of information, knowledge, facts, concepts or instructions which are being processed, or have been processed in a computer and may be in any form, including magnetic storage media, punched cards, or stored internally in the memory of the computer.⁶

A COMPUTER PROGRAM is property and means an ordered set of data representing coded instructions or statements that, when executed by computer, cause the computer to process data or direct the computer to perform one or more computer operations or both and may be in any form, including magnetic storage media, punched cards, or stored internally in the memory

³Penal Law §156.00(1).

⁴Penal Law §156.00(4).

⁵ Penal Law §156.00(6).

⁶ Penal Law § 156.00(3).

of the computer.⁷

ACCESS means to instruct, communicate with, store data in, retrieve from, or otherwise make use of any resources of a computer, physically, directly or by electronic means.⁸

WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION means to use or to access a computer, computer service or computer network without the permission of the owner or lessor or someone licensed or privileged by the owner or lessor where the actor⁹ knew that his or her use or access was without permission or after actual notice to such person that such use or access was without permission. It shall also mean the access of a computer service by a person without permission where such person knew that such access was without permission or after actual notice to such person, that such access was without permission.¹⁰

[Add if applicable:

Under our law, proof that a person used or accessed a computer, computer service or computer network through the knowing use of a set of instructions, code or computer program that bypasses, defrauds or otherwise circumvents a security measure installed or used with the user's authorization on the computer, computer service or computer network shall be presumptive evidence that such person used or accessed such computer, computer service or computer network without

⁷ Penal Law § 156.00(2).

⁸ Penal Law §156.00(7).

⁹ The words "the actor" have been substituted for the statutory language "such person" for clarity.

¹⁰ Penal Law § 156.00(8).

authorization.¹¹

What this means is that if the People have proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the person used or accessed a computer, computer service or computer network through the knowing use of a set of instructions, code or computer program that bypasses, defrauds or otherwise circumvents a security measure installed or used with the user's authorization on the computer, computer service or computer network, then you may, but you are not required to, infer from those facts that such person used or accessed such computer, computer service or computer network without authorization.]

INTENT means conscious objective or purpose. Thus, a person INTENTIONALLY alters in any manner or destroys computer data or a computer program of another person when that person's conscious objective or purpose is to do so.¹² And, a person acts with INTENT to commit or attempt to commit or further the commission of any felony when his or her conscious objective or purpose is to do so.

A FELONY includes (*specify*).¹³
(*Add the appropriate definitions(s)*).

In order for you to find the defendant guilty of this crime, the People are required to prove, from all the evidence in the case, beyond a reasonable doubt, each of the following three elements:

1. That on or about (date), in the county of (county), the defendant, (defendant's name), used, caused to be

¹¹ Penal Law §156.00(8).

¹² See, Penal Law § 15.05(1).

¹³ See, Penal Law § 156.00(9).

used, or accessed a computer, computer service, or computer network without authorization;

2. That the defendant intentionally altered in any manner or destroyed computer data or a computer program of another person;

[*ADD IF APPLICABLE:* and the defendant did not have reasonable grounds to believe that he/she had the right to do so;] and

3. That the defendant did so with an intent to commit or attempt to commit or further the commission of a felony.

Therefore, if you find that the People have proven beyond a reasonable doubt each of those elements, you must find the defendant guilty of the crime of Computer Tampering in the Third Degree as charged in the _____ count.

On the other hand, if you find that the People have not proven beyond a reasonable doubt any one or more of those elements, you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime of Computer Tampering in the Third Degree as charged in the ____ count.