, the defendant in this case, has been charged with the crime of theft of computer services in the second degree.

To prove that the defendant committed this crime, the state must prove beyond a reasonable doubt each of the following elements:

(1) the defendant obtained the use of computer time, a computer system, a computer program, a computer network, or any part of a computer system or network;

(2) the defendant’s use of the computer time, system, program, network or part of a system or network was unauthorized;

(3) the defendant obtained the use with reckless disregard that the use was unauthorized; [and]

[(4) the value of the services was $750 or more.]

[(4) the value of the services was $250 or more; and

(5) within the preceding five years, the defendant has been convicted and sentenced for theft or concealment of merchandise on two or more separate occasions in this or another jurisdiction.]

# USE NOTE

The following terms are defined in other instructions:

"computer" – 11.46.990

"computer system" – 11.46.990

"computer program" – 11.46.990

"computer network" – 11.46.990

"obtain" – 11.46.990

"reckless disregard" - 11.46.190 #7

"services" - 11.81.900(b)

For determination of value, see AS 11.46.980.

"Reckless disregard" is defined in Andrew v. State, 653 P.2d 1063 (Alaska 1982).

Alaska Statute 11.46.295 provides that for purposes of considering prior convictions in prosecuting certain subsections of the theft or concealment of merchandise statutes, "a conviction for an offense under law or ordinance with similar elements" is a conviction of an offense having elements similar to those of an offense defined as such under Alaska law at the time the offense was committed.

Unless the parties stipulate to prior convictions, the state must prove them as essential elements to the jury. See Morgan v. State, 661 P.2d 1102 (Alaska App. 1983); Wortham v. State, 689 P.2d 1133 (Alaska App. 1984); and Azzarella v. State, 703 P.2d 1182 (Alaska App. 1985).

Bifurcation of the trial to separate issues regarding prior convictions is required unless the trial judge determines that evidence concerning the prior convictions is otherwise relevant and satisfies Evidence Rule 403. Ostlund v. State, 51 P.3d 938 (Alaska App. 2002).

Theft in the Second Degree is defined as theft of property worth less than $25,000 but more than $750 (except for recidivists); however, any value over $750 will suffice. (For recidivists, any value over $250 will suffice.) *See* AS 11.81.615.