

Iowa Code § 702.1A

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LexisNexis® Iowa Annotated Statutes > Title XVI Criminal Law and Procedure (Subts. 1 — 3) > Subtitle 1 Crime Control and Criminal Acts (Chs. 687 TO 689 — 733 TO 747) > Chapter 702 Definitions (§§ 702.1 — 702.25)

702.1A Computer terminology.

For purposes of section 714.1, subsection 8, and section 716.6B:

1. “Computer” means an electronic device which performs logical, arithmetical, and memory functions by manipulation of electronic or magnetic impulses, and includes all input, output, processing, storage, computer software, and communication facilities which are connected or related to the computer in a computer system or computer network.
2. “Computer access” means to instruct, communicate with, store data in, or retrieve data from a computer, computer system, or computer network.
3. “Computer data” means a representation of information, knowledge, facts, concepts, or instructions that has been prepared or is being prepared in a formalized manner and has been processed, or is intended to be processed in a computer. Computer data may be in any form including, but not limited to, printouts, magnetic storage media, punched cards, and as stored in the memory of a computer.
4. “Computer network” means a set of related, remotely connected devices and communication facilities including two or more computers with capability to transmit data among them through communication facilities.
5. “Computer program” means an ordered set of instructions or statements that, when executed by a computer, causes the computer to process data.
6. “Computer services” means the use of a computer, computer system, or computer network and includes, but is not limited to, computer time, data processing, and storage functions.
7. “Computer software” means a set of computer programs, procedures, or associated documentation used in the operation of a computer.
8. “Computer system” means related, connected or unconnected, computers or peripheral equipment.
9. “Loss of property” means the greatest of the following:
 - a. The retail value of the property involved.
 - b. The reasonable replacement or repair cost, whichever is less.

10. “Loss of services” means the reasonable value of the damage created by the unavailability or lack of utility of the property or services involved until repair or replacement can be effected.

History

2000 Acts, ch 1201, § 6.

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